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BULLETIN
OF THE
AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

JANUARY, 1939

No. 72

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THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

FOREWORD

■ The theme song for this number, following the pert foreword of our last, should be "Oh, How Lovely," because there are pages and pages and pages and more pages of varietal notes, descriptions and impressions. Then the show reports and the list of new members (within a fixed and limited period) and then more small pieces.

Now before you recover from the shock of two bulletins in one mail, and before you "take your pen in hand" to complain about the lack of various reports, just have a little more patience and a supplement will be along to give you all the reports, i. e., all that have been written.

B. Y. MORRISON, *Editor*.

1938 OBSERVATIONS

VIRGINIA F. CLUTTON

■ It seems especially delightful when the annual meeting of the A.I.S. is held in a city whose iris season differs from one's own, as happened to me this year.

On the afternoon of May 12 I drew up to Dr. and Mrs. Grant's hospitable garden in Louisville, and until the sun grew low enjoyed the quantities of iris bloom, each color growing momentarily more lovely as the sun sank. Many other iris lovers enjoyed with me this feast of color, moving slowly back and forth, up and down the rows of blooms, stopping here to gaze with pleasure at an old iris friend, and there to make notes about a new one.

The Grants are in their new home, with acres around them—spacious acres which one visions becoming gradually filled with lovely iris seedlings.

The planting was but a year old, and while there was ample bloom, naturally enough many varieties gave evidence of being not quite completely established, and for this reason it seems best to omit mention of height, size, or branching in many cases.

Almost every plant exhibited bloom, and there were many of the newer varieties to stimulate interest—and many charming old friends, too.

Among yellows I was happy to greet again Jasmania, the beauty, lovely Golden Treasure, Capri, Spring Prom, Alta California (one stalk with eight open flowers), Golden Hind, Alice Harding, Eclador (whose soft brown reticulations add so much charm to the flower), Happy Days, Eilah, and others. Among those new to me I found ivory and cream Attie Eugenia, with its primrose haft and orange beard, delightful. Then there was Treasure Island, deep yellow self, the central portion of the flower paler, and with a slender whitish-lavender tongue below the beard, reminding one of Robert. From a slight distance the heavy brown reticulation at the turn of the fall gives almost the effect of dark spots either side of the beard.

Creamy Pearl Lustre, deep bronzy yellow Café au Lait, and orange-toned Naranja were here too. Because my first glimpse of Naranja was a disappointment to me, and as others, too, may have seen it here for the first time and felt similarly disappointed, in

that it was small, low, and really only a very deep yellow with a brown wash on the falls (or so it seemed to me), I wish, in all fairness to the really beautiful bloom that it can be when established, to express my enthusiasm for it as I saw it at the Chicago Show, and again, later: a flower sufficiently large, of satisfactory form with soft-toned, crepey-textured conic standards with a distinct suggestion of orange in them, and widely flaring deeper toned falls, charmingly washed with brown on the upper portion. A unique and beautiful iris.

But to return to Louisville. Brunhilde was first in line, her deep violet tone with practically no reticulation, so well and pleasingly known to so many of the visitors. Ouray, nearby, a soft deep red, rich and attractive with velvety falls. Not a tall variety, but an arresting color. Quadroon, large and somewhat tailored in appearance, was a pronounced bicolor, with light, bronzy standards and rosy red velvet falls. Seedling No. 198 of Mr. Kleinsorge was in this color range but with less effect of yellow, the standards being more rosy than Quadroon's, and with a very pleasing blending of colors, yellower in tone at the base and rosier above. The deeper velvet falls were rounding, the beard orange. Jean La Fitte resembled this seedling, too, in a general way, having still less yellow in its make-up and a deeper tone. Its branching was excellent, and there were 13 well spaced buds and blooms, 4 open at a time. Its soft rosy color was delightful.

The Red Douglas was lovely, as always. Its large size, with velvety red-purple falls widening abruptly from the clean hafts, and its rich orange beard all give it distinction.

Siegfried's yellow standards seemed slightly soft, but the ivory falls were amply heavy, and the rich brown feathering looked like velvet.

Word came that we were to visit the seedling patch, and all piled into cars and followed the leader to a section called Indian Hills where most of Dr. Grant's seedlings were still growing—and for which his rich violet seedling was named.

Here everyone seemed attracted by Sun Gleam (36-17-A), a primrose flower with deeper falls and very smooth coloring; this seemed its outstanding feature. It was nicely formed with ruffled standards and pleasingly undulated falls, and had 7 buds and flowers, and about 32 inches of stem, in this, its first year of bloom.

Dr. Grant's 36-22-A caused considerable discussion as to what color to call it: Magenta seemed almost universally accepted, finally; almost a self, with a dull beard.

*36-32-A, too, caused much comment, all agreeing that it was "different," with its dull rosy-tan standards and deeper crushed strawberry velvet falls with a wide (quarter-inch) edge of tan "silk." Clean cut it was, this edge, not blending into the rest of the fall, but reminding one of a silk band of trimming on a velvet gown. Guardsman was tentatively chosen as its name.

There were a couple of pale creams that were charming and others that received their share of admiration. Here, too, was Sir Launcelot, so brightly brown and glowing from a distance that it positively beckoned one to it. It is low growing, but makes up in rich brilliance what it lacks in height; and the garden certainly needs some of these lower growing varieties quite as much as it does the taller ones.

Next morning, an early visit found several people already in Dr. Grant's garden. Cortez had opened, its conic old-gold standards flushed bronze at the edges and with a touch of green on the midrib; its flaring dark purplish red falls richly velvet. Beowulf, of medium size here, seemed a pleasing reddish tone with cupped standards, flaring velvet falls, and but a very small area of reticulation. Marco Polo, taller, had rosy standards and crimson velvet falls, and a well branched and many flowered stalk.

Angelus I found very attractive with a dullish, soft, "old" lavender tone. Michaelangelo, too, was in this color range, but slightly more grayish—a dove gray, perhaps, would describe it; a self, and with pleasing form. Amenti, with similarly "old" lavender standards, had brighter lavender falls with a slight metallic glint, and an edging that matched the standards. Amitola was a pale blend of soft yellow-tan and lavender with a buff haft and orange beard. This was more bicolor than Amenti.

Christabel I thought still one of the nicest reds, with its rich color, the center softened and lightened by beard and haft. Shining Waters was still "tops," I thought, in the light blue class. Blue Peter, a rich violet with velvet falls, was almost a self: a tailored flower with rather narrow hafts and a dull beard.

Tenaya's soft, rich purple is always a welcome sight, as it was here, with its falls velvety and slightly redder in tone than the standards.

Dr. Grant's light blue Exclusive seemed between Blue Monarch and Blue Triumph in tone, without the glistening quality of the latter, and with better substance than either, it seemed. Like the

*I can't tell from her writing whether this is 36-32-A or 36-52-A.—M. M. B.

others, it fades with age. It was about 32" tall, here, and well branched.

No. 37-1, a yellow seedling of Dr. Grant's, attracted me. Of Dykes form—and with just a suggestion of flecking—it was less large than Dykes, though of good size, and had fascinating brown reticulations, soft and delicate, which were perhaps its most distinctive quality. I seldom like reticulation, but here, as in Eclador, it added much charm to the flower. Its four branches began low on the stalk and carried 12 buds and blooms, well spaced. Five flowers were open. A delightful seedling.

Mount Cloud's pure white had just a touch of blue in it upon first opening. Form was pleasing, branching and substance good, and texture smooth.

Far West, with its tan and lavender blended standards and slightly deeper lavender falls, with yellow haft and beard, showed good form, size, and branching.

Khorasan's olive-yellow standards repeated their color in a narrow edge around the red-toned falls.

Dr. and Mrs. Grant were hosts to a large group of iris fans at luncheon on Friday, and about the middle of the afternoon, after another visit to the Indian Hills seedlings, I bid adieu to these hospitable people and turned "Sally's" nose toward Cincinnati.

Saturday morning I called Mrs. Ayres and arranged to visit the garden immediately. Dr. Ayres had found it necessary to be absent from home at the time of the meeting, much to his and our regret. He was able to see only some of the very early bloom in his garden, and must have missed it sadly during his absence.

Mrs. Ayres' charming reception of us made us feel very welcome—for after arrival I found that several others had had the same idea as I did of getting some extra iris pleasure from this morning which was given over to registration.

Perhaps the most outstanding new iris in Dr. Ayres' garden was the deep yellow self—No. 38-1—which attracted so much attention and such very favorable comments. It was a true self, a really deep yellow, without reticulation and with the beard only slightly darker in tone. Standards were arched and falls somewhat flared. Three branches, dotted with 7 well spaced flowers, graced the 35" stalk, and the color glowed even in the rain which presently fell.

Other yellows there were: Jasmania, its lovely deep tone not quite able to match that of the new seedling, but with a richer orange beard. The iris named in honor of Mrs. Silas B. Waters,

who was to entertain us so very graciously on two later occasions, was as charming as its namesake, I felt. A soft, clear primrose self, a crisp and "clean" color; the standards were arched and ruffled and the falls semi-flaring, with heavier substance and enamelled surface. There was practically no reticulation, and the stem was well branched.

Many other yellow seedlings greeted us, making their first bow in silken frocks that ran the gamut from pale primrose to deepest gold, some with falls "washed" with brown. A few reds there were, a rosy copper self, some whites, one with delicate olive flush on the haft, styles, and crests—a "different" flower with nice form; another with an unusually rich golden haft and orange beard, and many, many more of various colorings.

The grounds here at Ayres' were beautiful, spacious, cool, and inviting, overlooking the Little Miami from a considerable height, and with ample space on its rolling acres to hide away both Mrs. Ayres' green garden and the doctor's seedling beds so that the casual visitor might see neither of these rather "special" spots. It was with real regret that I left this lovely place and hurried back to the hotel to register, and enjoy a bite of lunch, just in time to take my place in one of the many cars furnished by Cincinnati iris lovers to take us to visit Mr. Wareham's colorful garden and Mrs. Waters' dramatic, terraced one.

At Mr. Wareham's we found flowers of every kind, with iris, of course, in abundance. The seedlings, of course, were of the greatest interest, and Triptych, a large, tall, well branched yellow with a soft olive tone, delicately flushed deeper, was very charming to my eyes—and to all others, apparently. Arching standards, well flared falls and wide haft, made for a delightful form, and the substance was very good. It measured 38" but Mr. Wareham told us that it was even taller the previous year.

"Java" was a smaller flower and low growing—"ashes of old rose" one might call its color, perhaps. I was sorry to miss Vision Fugitive, which Mr. Wareham seemed to feel was the nicest of his seedlings. Rain came and we all rushed into the large and interesting home, full of unusual bits of art and with some stunning flower arrangements which I was told Mr. Wareham made himself. After enjoying a cup of tea and some perfectly delicious chocolate cake, a few of us ventured out between the drops—but evidently we weren't very clever about following the directions given us, for soon we were hopelessly "muddled," and, the rain coming down

faster and faster, we finally gave up and returned to the house.

Presently we were driven on to Mrs. Silas B. Waters' delightful home and garden. Here the iris were planted on rather narrow terraces, just room for a bed of iris and a path beside it, then another similar terrace above and one below, and so on. The sharply falling hillside, dropping away from the house and terrace perched high above the river, made this mode of planting necessary—and charming. Part of the slope was left in grass, and a few fine old trees, some splendid evergreens about the stone steps, and two or three tiny, lovely pools carefully placed, added much interest to the garden.

Here I received my first glimpse of Fiesta, which I described, in my notes, as a lovely rose-tan. The color is really indescribable, but attractive. I saw it again in Indiana, later, and there it was taller but much more tan and less coppery. It was low growing in both gardens, but Mr. White tells me that it grows 50" tall with him, so I shall look forward to seeing it again on an established plant.

The dinner and annual meeting will be described by another, no doubt, so without stopping to sleep at all (and indeed I did begrudge the time), I'll take you right into the next (Sunday) morning, where busses met us at the front door and took us to visit Mrs. Emigholtz' garden, where Dr. Ayres' new yellow iris, Mrs. Silas Waters, was the outstanding feature, and where hospitable Mr. and Mrs. Emigholtz had coffee in readiness for all who cared to leave the iris long enough to partake. The busses took us on to Dr. Ayres' garden for a visit all too short, which made me again rejoice that I had had a few extra hours there. There was sunlight, this day, and cameras were much in evidence. One iris—a seedling which someone had dubbed "Big Smoky"—seemed popular with the camera enthusiasts. It was a deep yellow almost completely veiled in a suffusion of lavender which deepened in tone at the ends of standards and falls, and which seemed to gradually "melt" away toward the haft, which was thus left a soft yellow, and with a yellow beard. Not tall, this first year, it nevertheless had 4 branches placed rather low. Three blooms were open.

The Cincinnati Iris Guild were so gracious as to entertain this whole great crowd of visitors at luncheon at the Fox and Crow Inn, and a delightful luncheon it was. Later we again visited Mrs. Waters' home and garden and were her guests for a most delicious tea.

Next morning I made a rather early start for home, stopping on the way to visit the Longfield Iris Farm. Here I was a bit too early in the season, and most of the daring iris which had presumed to bloom so early had had their noses nipped by the late frost. A few, however, in the Williamson's home garden, had not been injured, and here was Natividad, a creamy white with lemon haft and beard, which we seldom see in the Middle West. Its form was pleasing and its coloring charming. Slightly deeper in tone was Wm. Carey Jones, and somewhat better branched, both being one year plants, no doubt. Jelloway lacked substance here as it has in every garden where I've seen it during the past three seasons. Cincinnati, resembling Crystal Beauty, seemed to have slightly more substance. It was well branched. Mountain Snow had less substance, or less *appearance* of substance, perhaps I should say, for although the standards appeared quite thin, yet they stood up.

Mr. Paul Cook's garden had suffered even worse from the freeze than had the Williamson's. There was one bud opening, however, and the color was a rich, deep, mahogany velvet self with a deep orange beard. S-85-37 was its number, and while the frost had affected its size and height, its color was outstanding, I thought. No others of the few bearing buds was ready to open.

Another stop in Elkhart to see Mr. Lapham's garden was almost equally fruitless, for very few blooms had opened, although many large and interestingly colored buds crowded the beds.

Later, in Chicago, it was my pleasure to see Charm, a well named light and bright strawberry red with a burning quality in its color. Truly charming. It was of medium size and not tall but was well branched and well formed. I liked it immensely.

At the Chicago Show Dr. Wilhelm showed a brownish-copper seedling, 34-27-B, that was interesting. Slightly bicolor because of the velvet in its falls, it had a dull yellow beard and haft. It was tall, apparently, medium large, and the blooms were well formed.

And so I shall bid you "goodbye" here—those who have been sufficiently patient to read thus far—and leave you to enjoy the rest of the show. If you saw it, you may enjoy it in retrospect; if not, then let your imagination fill in tier on tier of all the irises you would most like to see in a show, and enjoy this made-to-order display.

VARIETY NOTES, 1938

MRS. HERMAN E. LEWIS

- Alice Harding. A clear soft primrose, smooth and satiny, very round, well branched and vigorous, with quantities of flowers.
- Allumeuse. A Gage seedling, violet shading to yellow and falls rosy wine velvet, good form and vigor, excellent garden value.
- Amigo. As always attracting the eye at once, with its beautiful pale violet blue standards and velvet falls edged reddish; flaring; excellent points all through.
- Angelus. Domed S. lovely mauve pink and F. with a beautiful sheen; well branched very low, very vigorous.
- Apricot Glow. The one that I saw, lacking in vigor and too short a stalk.
- Artistry. An ashes of roses bloom with a gorgeous yellow beard, fine form and stem, fourth day bloom still in good condition.
- Arbutus. Soft creamy pink standards and flaring pale orchid falls with a lustrous golden beard. Stays in bloom a long time.
- Aubanel. S. ruffled, a beautiful shrimp pink, another of Cayeux masterpieces; F. same with a darker spot in center. The whole flower glistens and gleams as though the sun was in the heart. Branching fine, vigorous and with many blooms.
- Attie Eugenia. A tall, ruffled primrose flower with a golden beard. Very intriguing, with low branching, has not yet gotten its second wind in my garden.
- Aurex. A beautifully formed flower with ruffled S., yellow having a primrose center. F. maroon edged yellow. Color and substance fine and form also.
- Buff Top. A dwarf of Mr. Donahue's, a tremendous bloomer, rather a peculiar coloring. S. and F. dark violet with a golden beard. Excellent form and very great vigor.
- Blue Peter. A beautiful blue-purple iris that rates higher each time you see it. This year seems to have become a must have, if money holds out.
- Blue Monarch. A beautifully ruffled flower seemingly having enough good points to warrant it an A. M. Why has this beautiful production of Jacob Sass' not received an A. M. before this? The S. are domed, the F. flare, the branching is fine.

- Burning Bronze. Seems to be somewhat erratic in its habits or does it not form habits. The first year with me, color, quality, form and stalk left nothing to be desired, while vigor and flowers were not so good, but what can you expect on a first year plant? The second year a late frost could be blamed for no bloom, but this year after a phenomenal hot spell in April followed by heavy frosts that prevented so many irises from blooming at all, or created irregular bloom, this iris did finely.
- Betty Nesmith. This tall, soft primrose flower with its flaring falls and gleaming golden beard is more beautiful the second day of its life than when just out, but it seems a little slow in becoming established, but it is worth waiting for.
- Ballet Girl. Lovely soft lavender self, frosty and fluted. Good form, straight stalk, very little branching, vigorous, making a beautiful clump in the garden.
- Buena Vista. A very lovely self of the color of Sierra Blue, striped and ruffled, the stem seemed too light for the flower.
- Blue Dusk. Rich, dark blue S. and F. deep blue velvet with blue ret. on a white half. Good form, but bunched at the top a little with one bud toeing in.
- Blazing Star. A large exquisite flower of Col. Nichols. S. deep yellow folded and ruffled. F. a little lighter in the center, deep orange beard, fragrant. F. creamy.
- Blue Ridge was a young plant, Sib. pale blue, that was very lovely in the garden.
- Boulderado. Golden bronze with a pink blending in the center of the F. Tall and well branched.
- Berkeley Bronze. Almost as dark as El Tovar, rich and stunning, well branched, but bunched at the top on a young plant. A rich golden beard.
- Berkeley Nugget. A rich golden yellow, brighter than Sunburst, that I am anxious to see in a clump. It will make a bright spot in the garden.
- Bronzino. My first year plant had 7 buds, 3 branches, although the wretched weather kept the plant stunted. The first branch was 15 inches from the ground. The falls hung straight I think, but I am waiting until next year to decide if they curled under a bit. The constant torrential rains and steady strong winds day after day always from the same direction, seemed to make no impression on the sturdy plant. Everyone who saw it was enthusiastic over it.

Bridal Veil. Had one branch starting 8 inches from the ground. One of the beautiful new whites with a gleaming yellow heart.

Blue Triumph. Rightly named, a triumph indeed. Smooth texture, heavy substance, splendid stalk, well placed blooms, prolonging the iris season by its late blooming, a heavenly blue. What more do you want?

Calling Me. A lovely blue iris with S. well arched and F. standing straight out. To see it is to covet it. The beard is orange tipped primrose.

Copper Piece. A brilliant copper penny on the falls gives its name true significance. Vigorous and splendidly branched. S. open, F. straight hanging. A mass would be stunning.

Cherokee Red. A brilliant wine red with a golden beard. S. brown red, excellent form, prolific bloomer.

Cafe au Lait. A beautifully formed flower with ruffled S. and ashes of roses F. An iris that will travel far.

Cellophane. Nearly 45 inches tall, wonderful substance and texture, domed S. a cool pale lavender flower with semi-flaring F.

Caballero. A very striking iris wherever seen, tall and stately with fine branching, its rosy-lavender S. and its F. of rose red satin gleaming in the sunlight above its neighbors, paying no heed to wind nor rain.

Cosette. A fine white Int. with S. well held together, a good grower and a prolific bloomer and an excellent stalk.

Cassandra. Good color, marvelous substance and texture, good form. One of the fine things seen this year.

Copper Crystal. One of Mr. Washington's new irises with copper S. and mahogany F., styles of gold and goldvenations and an orange beard. A veritable alloy, a standout in the garden.

Chamita. Another Int. from the Williamson gardens, brown and gold, a great bloomer.

Crystal Beauty. And when you say it's Sass's you have said volumes. A low branching, pure white, with a lemon beard, splendid finish, tall and vigorous, a first year plant giving many blooms.

Crossroads. I did not see it this year, but was told it was even better than last year, by those who saw it and looking back on last year's notes, I do not see how it could be much better. It was a fine iris then.

Cortez. A very late bloomer, more than made up for the bad

breaks in weather that it had to contend with at first. Clear yellow center in the S. with a rosy edge, ruffled. F. deep wine velvet and a golden beard, lighting up the flower flaring; firm texture, withstanding all extremes of weather. Wonderful effect in the garden, one of the top notchers.

Cool Waters. A pale, frosty violet blue, with a golden beard, very well branched and well formed.

Copper Lustre. Another one of Chancellor Kirkland's worthy of the Dykes. S. coffee, F. golden brown and semi-flaring, Cathedral Dome. Ruffled white S. with a green midrib, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$, F. $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$; semi-flaring, white with a yellowish tinge; a golden beard, one of the best of the choice new whites.

Castalia. A large beautiful blue self of perfect form; one that I stop to admire whenever I encounter it.

Dark Horse. A striking red iris, rich Burgundy with velvety falls, smooth texture, heavy substance and one of the taller irises, raising its glowing colors above its mates so that the sun can single it out.

Dominion Rex. Another Kirkland iris that merits great praise, S. deep violet, F. blue purple velvet.

Deseret. A variegata that is winning its way, produced by a comparatively new breeder who is very choosy in those that he puts out. A beautiful flower with striped mahogany S. having a yellow edge, very showy in the garden. What will sizable clumps of it be like?

Damerine. A Gage seedling having brown wine satin S. and dark velvet falls, almost black. Rich ret. and a golden beard, low branching, vigorous and a great bloomer.

Electra. An early plicata, white with blue lacings and dots, golden brown venations, beautiful form, large and tall, a stunning iris.

Early Mass. When seen in other gardens my regret that it did not live in mine was all the greater, for it was tall with the blooms well placed, very graceful as a whole, light blue, of fine form.

Eros. A lovely pink iris very vigorous and a great bloomer, whose yellow lights in the heart of the flower, give it a salmon coloring.

Especially You. A seedling of Mr. White's that has never been introduced, marvelous in every way. It is in Miss Sturtevan's garden and the only excuse that I have been able

to run down was that the choice was between this and Chosen, and Chosen won out. Verily, the iris world is swamped with marvels.

Exclusive. A silvery light blue, with F. deeper than the S., very low branching, four in all, an exquisite flower.

Brown Bonnet. Another Gage seedling. S. rich brown, picot edge, deep brown venations. F. claret, edges golden brown, reddish brown venations, wide haft. Can you see this with a golden beard?

Franklin B. Mead. A plicata with a white ground and deep violet lacings. Stalks low and widely branched, enormous flowers on 50-inch stalks.

Fiesta. Not as bright as the illustration but very lovely notwithstanding with its rolled and ruffled S. a little open as the flower matured and its bright orange beard and good substance, bright yellow broad hafts, all on a very tall stalk.

Far West. Tan S. and rosy beige F. slightly folded, enormous flowers carried on a 40-inch stalk and well placed. A very sturdy plant.

Fair Enough. Very early, unseasonable heat starting it out too soon, so that cold later stunted the stalks and the first blooms opened down in the foliage, an exquisite blue. S. fluted and overlaid with a light violet, wide F. deeper violet, broad white haft, with a yellow edge and brown ret.; S. and F. both wide, about the same width; 40 inches when well grown. This was a first year plant, but one stalk had nine buds, the first branch 2 inches, the second 4 inches and the third 8 inches. I am waiting impatiently for the second year.

Francesca. S. rosy tan, F. deeper rose with a yellow edge, beard golden. Standing up above its fellows, bearing many flowers on a stem. One of the standouts in the garden.

Frank Adams. Buff S., deep lavender F.; very broad foliage and well branched stalks. Nine blooms on a stalk which is well able to resist all onslaughts of weather. Large flowers of splendid substance.

Grace Mohr. Conquered by vicissitudes of 1938 Spring and failed to bloom in my garden.

Golden Light. A taller, better Clara Noyes. S. golden, edged rose with a green midrib, small bloom having a bright orange beard, slight stem, fine form, giving a beautiful clump in the garden, an exquisite, appealing flower.

Golden Treasure. Beautiful cream, with a golden light at the heart, silky texture and a bright golden beard, fine form and substance, 40 inches tall, low branching but a little bunched. A veritable "treasure" for the garden.

Golden Amber. More than fulfilled its promise made in Miss Sturtevant's garden a year ago. Its arched S. and semi-flaring falls, gleaming like liquid gold make a very beautiful picture, with its wealth of flowers.

Good Cheer. Color and form make a very notable iris, of distinct garden value.

Ishpanee. One of Mr. Washington's beautiful productions that increases in favor the more one sees it. Its color, sand S. and light mahogany F. having a lighter edge, lighted by a golden beard, make for an almost perfect bloom, while the smaller flower is a relief from the enormous flowers that seem now to hold the entire stage.

Ingenieur Winssinger. A French iris that seems not to be well known, although it has been in my garden two or three years and this year has certainly demonstrated its fine qualities. In a year when many standbys suffered from extraordinary conditions of weather, this iris has surpassed itself. Form well branched stalk, vigor, great blooming qualities long continued, with its S. of rosy old gold and its deep maroon falls, together have given you pause every time that you have passed it.

Jasmania. S. clear yellow with a deeper F., slightly overcast brown, its splendid stalk having the first branch starting only 9 inches from the ground, make this iris one of the most talked of in the iris world of today.

Janet Butler. Whenever I think of you, I see you standing beside the stone steps at the foot of the dry wall in your own home, your bright yellow blouse with the flaring brown red skirt, seemed to demand Carmencita, rather than Janet, and the great clump of brilliant flowers made one rainy day changed to the sunny skies of Spain.

Jelloway. Has long ears, but makes up for it with 8 buds; a bright sunny yellow of excellent substance.

Joseph Robidoux. A newcomer with violet S. veined purple, and rich Burgundy velvet F. Good form, vigorous and a very good doer, fragrant and late, on a 40-inch stalk.

Junaluska. S. rose and gold, yellow inside, F. brick red and

semi-flaring, and the branching is fine.

Jean Lafitte. The S. are ruffled and domed, rose beige covered with frost. The F. are darker rose, the haft wide and white, reticulated with brown, the whole lightened up by the orange beard. First branch starts 8 inches from ground. I thought that I noticed that the stem was not quite straight and perhaps I imagined a little toeing in; it rated so high that I am a little ashamed and must find some fault.

Kiki. A seedling in Dr. Graves' garden, light violet with dark brown reticulations on yellow; F. paler on the edge, all lighted with an orange beard shading to lavender, like the Falls.

Lighthouse. Standards ruffled strawberry, F. darker velvet with form excellent, color, substance and texture leaving nothing to be desired, making a marvelous subject for the garden.

Lady Dimples. Domed primrose S. light pinkish flaring falls with the sunlight imprisoned inside. A first year plant had four fans.

Lady Paramount. Unreliable, flecky Lady Paramount who lets you down when she is so vigorous, so beautiful, so fine a mother, but who does not do her level best.

Mount Cloud. A lovely white, clear and clean, of beautiful texture, very smooth, unusually tall, 50 inches. Good form, but with too slender a stalk, being a little snaky. Well branched, with 8 buds, not tremendously vigorous when I have seen it.

Mary Lee Donahue. A beautiful yellow raised by Mr. Gage, not very well known, with frilled S. exceedingly formed, vigorous, making a fine garden clump.

Mme. Maurice Lassailly. Lavender blue S. which fade to a blue lavender. F. deep violet with a lighter edge, a very brilliant flower, of good substance, extremely lovely.

Moonglo. Ruffled old gold S. and F. overlaid bluish violet, brown reticulation on a yellow haft, fine branching, splendid substance, excellent form, a very desirable iris.

Modesta. A seedling of Mr. Gage's, one of those blends so difficult to describe. A mixture of rose beige, overlaid wine, F. blended yellow brown. Pompeian red, edged beige; beard orange, the whole flower frosty; styles antique gold, a very large and beautiful flower.

- Mohrson. Mine did not bloom and you are bound to be influenced in your judgment by that fact. But in Portland we saw a beautiful specimen, dark purple, almost black, crinkly velvet F. with a dull gold beard with a lighter top.
- Missouri. Certainly a beautiful flower when it does well as it did with me this year, but of course this year it is Hors de Combat.
- Monadnock. A stunning new iris, rosy red standing out above its fellows, its great flowers finely formed, freely produced on stalks splendidly branched. All of this gathered from a first year plant on the 17th of June, a very late bloomer.
- Mata Hari. A first year plant with buds nipped by the cold, top blossom June 17th on a 1½-inch stem; a deep rich, reddish blue-purple; S. silky; F. velvety and flaring; wide haft, brown ret., which look like a beard at a distance; beard old gold.
- Manchu Prince. S. dark buff, domed and closed; F. large and flaring, rich buff and red with blackish overtones, wide haft; styles yellow and tobacco brown; rich orange beard; 36 inches tall, very little venation.
- Mountain Lake. A Sib. of Mr. Gersdorff's; good color, substance and form, medium blue, making a most attractive garden picture.
- Mellow Moon. Soft yellow S. well domed and large; F. same color as S.; semi-flaring, a Doxa grown up to 45 inches.
- Maya. Was certainly wonderful for me this year; strawberry red S. and F. same color; styles orange and the same strawberry red, very outstanding.
- Maluska. Another marvelous iris quite well worth waiting for and that is saying much; color and texture superb; a red flower almost black; velvety S. domed and F. flaring. Manchu Prince, Maya and Maluska, a corking trio for any garden.
- Naranja. A deeper yellow in my garden than anywhere else that I saw it. A true orange, the only true orange that I have seen as yet, but others are on the road. S. golden with bronze on F. Mine failed this year to reach the necessary 44 inches, but it bloomed profusely.
- Nobility. A pure white with ruffled S. having a picot yellow edge, 3 by 4 inches, a yellow haft with olive ret., a green midrib, white styled edged yellow. F. 2¾ x 3¾ inches, splendid form, very vigorous with many flowers and a

marvelous seed setter.

Mountain Snow. Much deeper blue this year than last, said to be due to the great amount of rain. An interesting phenomenon, noticed in other varieties. I think that it was more beautiful last year.

Moki. S. brown with a golden edge, rosy ret. F. deep maroon velvet with brown ret. a golden beard; 4 branches starting very low; a great increaser.

No-we-Ta. A beautiful compelling patch wherever seen, an adornment to any garden if it had no other qualifications.

Osceola. A soft blue which does not fade, texture crinkled like crepe, a fast increaser.

Oriana. A pure white of H. P. Sass's, splendid form, very hardy, good substance, large blooms.

Old Ironsides. A splendid increaser. I moved and divided it last year and this year had plenty of bloom. A showy flower with an orange beard, yellow stigmas, having a wide violet midrib, 40 inches tall.

Portland. A first year plant in Dr. Grant's garden, with ruffled tan S. and old rose flaring falls, a wide haft and rose midrib on a yellow stigma; a golden beard; 9 buds on a stalk, one toeing in, a well formed flower, 45 inches tall.

Pride. A first year plant checked by late frost so that the stalk was short. S. a violent rose, F. deep red violet, fine texture, excellent form, many blooms.

Parthenon. A tall beautiful white with fluted S., yellow venations on the F., a golden beard that throws the flower into prominence, splendid texture, firm substance, one of the most beautiful whites in the garden.

Purple Giant. A fine red purple of good form, a bronze beard, large flower, splendid stalk and a free bloomer.

Rye Dawn. A new seedling from Dr. Graves, who never registers an imperfect iris. Rosy beige S. with F. a little pinker, yellow haft and beard; color clear and lovely, substance and texture all right; a wonderful stalk, a good increaser full of bloom, the whole making a very arresting group.

Red Orchid. One of the Sass Intermediates, a first year plant, checked by the late frost, a marvelous Burgundy flower with velvet F. and a very deep yellow beard, extremely showy, perfect substance and texture, brilliant in its coloring, one flower having four falls.

The Red Douglas. I did not seem to react favorably to this much-lauded iris. I was disappointed in the color which is not as red as several others. The S. are crinkled and domed, which always appeals greatly to me; the 5-inch F. are velvet and pinched, the haft is wide, the whole flower lighted by a golden beard. There were 8 flowers on a well-branched stem; according to my notes quality was perfect and so was wealth of bloom, but neither form, stalk nor vigor was perfect.

Robert. A very late blooming yellow, one of the last in the garden to go. The cupped S. are slightly overcast with a delicate tan, the F. are flaring, finish is very smooth and it has heavy substance; a good grower and a fine bloomer.

Radiant. And it is radiant, one of the most sought for iris in the garden this year. Not tremendously tall but the blooms are large; brown and gold and red make up this brilliant coppery iris with its good form and its generous blooming.

Red Comet. Rich coppery red, good shape and semi-flaring falls make you pause to take note of the rich flower on its tall stalk; well branched, the whole lighted by a brilliant golden beard.

Saracen. S. golden brown shading to darker brown on the edge; F. deep wine shading to yellow. S. are broad and well domed and the F. are very velvety and semi-flaring. The beard is an unusual dark brown orange. A splendid addition to the ever growing list of late bloomers that are doing so much to prolong the iris season.

Sheba. A tall, well branched iris of a lovely color, rosy S. having a gilt edge, F. deep velvet. A well shaped iris freely giving of its beauty.

Sound Money. Intense yellow domed S., flowers well shaped, 10 inches. Blooms during long period. Pumila.

Skippy. Another Graves seedling which bloomed at the early age of 18 months, a child of Mary Geddes \times Gudrun, with yellow S. and hanging F. of chestnut or mahogany. I saw it after four days' rain and it never turned a hair. A wonderful increaser, covered with blooms, on splendid stalks, clear brilliant color and substance heavy and a heavy golden beard. It seemed to me each time that I saw it as perfect an iris as one was likely to see.

Sweet Alibi. Creamy with a lemon beard, domed S. and flaring

F. or semi-flaring. S. ruffled slightly edged yellow, large and round. A free bloomer with flowers slightly bunched; very delicate in its coloring, of splendid substance.

Spring Cloud. S. deeply spotted on white ground, deep lavender edge, giving the effect of a real lavender S. F. white, lavender ret. on a wide haft, lavender lacing on edge of S., lavender midrib, F. green midrib; very fragrant, very low branching.

Southern Belle. Deep tourmaline pink, both S. and F. with venations; lacking vigor somewhat, excellent form, color and substance good.

Sunburst. A thrifty vigorous iris that was the first I think, to show an orange tint. A striking iris that has received its quota of attention all the way along. Of excellent form, if anything the stalk is not quite stout enough to carry the wealth of bloom, 8 blossoms. Its value in the garden is superb.

Sundown. A new claimant for our attention with its soft fawn S. and rosy F. and gold beard making a most brilliant flower, an unusual characteristic being that the flower grows larger by night.

Snow Belle. An exquisite pure white iris of beautiful form. S. frilled and picoted, low branching. One of the best whites introduced to date.

Sable. Mr. Paul Cook's, a self that bids fair to be the most extraordinary dark iris in commerce. S. fluorite violet with F. almost the same color but like black velvet. In the afternoon with the sun shining through the standards, they are gleaming red. Beard blue violet tipped white; flowers enormous; heavy substance, 40 inches tall, fragrant, splendid shape, one of the season's wonders.

Sunnybrook. A Siberian, primrose yellow with very low branching on stems slender and straight, just right for the flower.

Spring Prom. A very large pale primrose with ruffled S. and picot edges. A rich orange beard lights up the flower; very tall; semi-flaring falls; well branched, the lowest of the 4 branches begin very low and carry nine flowers.

Sir Knight. Very dark purple velvet, an enormous flower with low branching, very fragrant, reminding one of water lilies, splendid substance and sheeny texture, a rich orange beard making the whole outstanding in the garden.

- Siegfried. At last, a yellow native plicata produced by that wizard, Hans Sass. A huge, ruffled flower with olive yellow S. edged brown; F. creamy with a brown lacing and a golden beard. The F. flare and the whole flower is very smooth, 40 inches tall and well branched; a novelty indeed.
- Silvanus. Old gold tinged violet with the F. bronze, with a brown edging, bronze beard tipped blue.
- Snowking. A pure white; S. broad and arching, F. flaring also broad; excellent form, good texture, unusual branching, a vigorous plant, bearing well placed blooms.
- Sir Launcelot. S. golden bronze with a rich brown velvet F. Rich golden beard almost orange and a golden haft. The superb coloring auguring a magnificent garden clump in the time to come.
- Selerno. An Int. blooming late, with S. domed and closed, a blending of rose and buff. Very flaring F. of Bordeaux red with a lighter line around edge; styles are buff and the beard brilliantly yellow. A very lovely intermediate.
- Snow Plume. Another of the beautiful newer whites, very large and ruffled, S. arched and the F. are semi-flaring; many flowers on very well branched stalks.
- Snow Maiden. Called a dwarf, but I have had stalks 18 inches tall; a pure white with a green midrib. Venations are olive and the beard lemon tipped white; beautiful low branching, a prodigious bloomer of wonderful form.
- Sordello. A very smooth flower with arched S. olive buff; excellent form, vigorous, well branched stalks bearing many blooms.
- Sundust. A beautiful chrome yellow, with an orange beard, very tall, rearing its head proudly above its neighbors, its heavy substance enabling it to withstand hot sunshine and heavy winds and rains.
- Sunol. Deep yellow with an overcast of lavender on the F., very smooth finish, ideal form and substance that withstands all vicissitudes of weather. A wonderful increaser and a generous giver of its lovely blooms.
- Smolder. A wistaria colored flower with rich velvet F.; same brown on edge of haft as Mata Hari, an orange beard, wonderful finish and substance and a stem carrying 9 buds; three branches, a strong grower.

Tenaya. Although introduced in '33 the fact that it won the Silver Medal for being the best stalk in the show at Rockefeller Centre in 1937, is a strong proof of its continued standing as a fine iris. It is a vigorous plant coming through each winter with its courage undimmed. Its branching is low and it is always covered with bloom; the color effect is blackish reddish purple; one of the most satisfactory plants in the garden.

Taos. "As colorful as an Indian blanket," could anything better express those wonderful colors of copper and gold. S. rosy gold with wine venations, its ruddy F. with its wide, white haft and brown ret., its green midrib making up a most unusual whole. One of the most successful plantings in my garden was Portola, Natoma, Radiant, Tipo Red, Taos and Suntan, which made a beautiful harmony.

Valor. S. domed, rich, violet blue, blackish, fine shape, tall and stately. F. shading to raisin purple at the edge. Well branched, making a striking group.

Wabash. The beautiful new Amoena that transcends anything that has gone before, on the order of Dorothy Dietz. S. white and F. hyacinth violet with a white margin, on a tall stem.

Wasatch. An enormous plicata having S. $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and F. $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. S. creamy shaded violet; violet midrib, F. white with bronze venations, wide haft and orange beard. Stalk heavy enough to carry many of these enormous blooms. A very striking iris.

White Goddess. Perhaps the gem of the whites. A perfectly symmetrical bloom. S. ruffled and pure white, domed; F. arched and flaring; a very large flower without seeming too large; yellow beard and white styles, with a sturdy stalk.

Will O' the Wisp. Ruffled primrose, F. creamy white, flaring straight out and a brilliant orange beard, splendid form and stalk, a stunning plant for the garden.

Witching Hour. A very beautiful yellow flower on a marvelous stalk which had 7 branches and the branches branched, bearing 17 flowers on a stalk. Heavy substance enabling it to withstand the cyclones that we have had this year. Blooms late.

IRIS THRILLS OF 1938

JOHN DOLMAN, JR.

■ It was a crotchety season, with early heat and late cold, upsetting my schedule, and I did not see as many gardens or as much bloom as in 1936 or 1937; but what I saw included quite as many major thrills. I have a certain fondness for my own seedlings, of course, but I confess to a kind of alarm when I see the progress being made by others who are far ahead of me. As Mr. McKee remarked to a circle of judges gathered about Bill Kellogg's newest seedlings, "We've got to raise our standards! We've got to raise our standards!"

In spite of the crazy weather—not to mention a daughter who would set her wedding date for June fourth—I managed to look in on Mr. M. E. Douglas, at Woodbury; Mrs. Hires at Ardmore; Jesse Nichols, Jr., at Frazier; the Kelloggs at West Hartford; Miss Sturtevant, at Wellesley; Mrs. Nesmith, at Lowell, and a few minor fanatics of my own class. At Lowell I was much too early for the main crop; everywhere else I was able to see something of major interest.

Those who saw Mr. Douglas' beautiful garden last year, and who found so much of interest in his trial patch, will be sorry to learn that an infestation of soft rot later destroyed many of his finest and latest novelties, including the sturdy plant of The Red Douglas. Why a well-cultivated, sun-baked sand patch should be so afflicted when the adjoining closely planted display garden escaped entirely is something for our scientific members to figure out.

As a result of this misfortune Mr. Douglas had a less noteworthy display of rarities than last year. He had replanted extensively, and had many fine things on less-than-one-year plants, but they had been put in too late to be fully representative in growth. Amitola and Sandalwood were to be seen in good size and rich color, but on rather low stalks. The same was true of Lilamani, which appears to be a larger, richer, more evenly colored Black Beauty. His Jelloway was clear in color, but rather floppy in form, and I am afraid this variety is going to be disappointing in that respect. My own plant did well, in rather rainy weather, but as I saw it in other gardens it seemed inclined to fade and grow shapeless in the sun.

The great thrill in Mr. Douglas' garden is the chance to see the

almost-new varieties in sizable, well grown clumps. The most impressive one this year was Moonglo. There is an iris that has everything—size, height, vigor, form, substance, a most unusual coloring, and a stunning mass effect. He had masses of bloom on Yucatan, Ozone, Coralie, Rosy Wings, Sweet Alibi, Legend, Mary Geddes, Lady Paramount, Jean Cayeux, Naranja, and many others that one usually sees on single plants. He had a long border of Aurifero planted in partial shade against a shrubbery hedge that made the old favorite seem like a new find. And he had the finest stand of W. R. Dykes I have ever seen—twenty or thirty tall, well branched stalks loaded with huge flowers.

But it was in Mrs. Hires' garden that I experienced my greatest thrill of the season, when I saw four of the Sass yellow plicatas in bloom at once. The best known of the group—Siegfried—I have yet to see in bloom. Mrs. Hires had it in bud, and I have seen it in bud in two other gardens, all ready to open the day after my departure. But she had Tiffany, Orloff, and two unnamed seedlings (H. P. Sass, 53-36 and 65-34) in full bloom. Any one of them would have been a novelty; together they represent one of the most radical advances in color variation I have seen. Tiffany is the most striking, with an even yellow ground color and a wide band of rosy brown around each petal; it will probably be in great demand because of its novelty. But I believe Orloff is more beautiful; the blending of yellow and cinnamon brown is certainly more harmonious. Both have good branching and good form; Tiffany seemed a bit larger and possibly more floriferous, but Orloff will probably be taller. The two seedlings are even richer in coloring, but are probably not so vigorous or so nearly perfect in form. Tiffany I saw again in the Kellogg garden, where it seemed a little duller in color, perhaps because of its position; the other three I have seen nowhere else.

Mrs. Hires also had a fine plant of The Red Douglas, grown in one year from a very small rhizome; the flower was not quite so large as the one Mr. Douglas showed the A.I.S. last year, but was considerably better in form, and very rich and clear in color. I raised my rating four points. Mrs. Hires seems to get faster growth, larger size, and better height than anybody else I know. She had a magnificent stand of Lady Paramount, one of California Gold, and one of Junaluska. She had a beautiful clump of Moonglo, for which she shares my enthusiasm. She has tall masses of Magnetawan, Yucatan, Christabel, Missouri, Naranja, and many

others; even Copper Lustre came up to a fair height for her. She had a lovely clump of September Dawn, well placed. She had new plants of Wabash, Hillwood, Kirkwood, and a whole row of the "Berkeley" introductions, of which Berkeley Evening was distinctly the most impressive—a tall yellow and white of good form and substance. Wabash is a Dominion type Amoena, clean and contrasty, with white standards and velvety falls, a little stiff, and a little tall for the size of the flower. It is both taller and larger than Amigo, and a clearer color; personally I like Shah Jehan better than either, though it is not a true amoena.

At West Hartford, among other things, I saw Mr. Gage's Al-lumeuse, which is similar to Shah Jehan and even more amazing in its play of subtle, changing colors. If it turns out to be a good grower it should have almost as sensational a popularity as Sir Michael had in its day. At West Hartford I had my first look at Chosen, the new yellow from California. On a one-year plant it was not impressive in size or height, and only fair in substance; but the form was perfect, and almost exactly as pictured in the color plate on Mr. Milliken's catalogue. The color was a shade paler than that of California Gold, but just as greenish. It seemed to attract less attention than Golden Hind, which, though very low growing for a large flower, has the most intense color of any yellow iris. The real sensation in yellow iris in the Kellogg garden this year was Jasmania; on a well established clump it had height, size, clear, though not very deep, color, and the most perfect combination of form, substance, and poise. Placed next to Jelloway, it was superior on every point but purity of color. Golden Treasure was better than last year, but still not as entrancingly rich as the year before.

At the Kelloggs' I had a second chance to see Amitola and Sandalwood. They are fine in form and subtle in coloring, and carry the poise of Rameses; but for richness in this color class I still think Summer Tan is unbeaten. The latter is not large, but was vigorous and healthy at West Hartford. A somewhat duller iris in this color range, but superb in form, substance and branching, is Boulderado, which the Kelloggs had on a one-year plant. Among other novelties were Janet Butler, a variegata of rather coarse contrasts on close view but stunning at a distance; Snow Belle, a soft, opalescent white of waxy substance, but with rather poorly shaped falls; Carved Ivory, a soft, ruffled white of very delicate appearance but very tough substance, a little low and bunched on

a one-year plant; Padishah, a close imitation of Lady Paramount in everything but height; Fiesta, a lively little striped blend that would be fine if exaggerated illustrations had not preceded it to create sharp disappointment; Far West, a lovely blend only slightly duller than the pictures, and second only to Summer Tan in its color class; Radiant, a glowing, coppery intensification of King Midas; Piute, a rich dark red self, marred by tucked-in falls; Conestoga, the richest of the Kirkland coppers in color, but with the same fault; and Setting Sun, a very promising reddish bicolor on a one-year plant.

Among the Kellogg seedlings were several that aroused the interest of the judges. Most striking of all was a huge buff bicolor blend, a seedling of Sunol, with seven-inch flowers. The standards were buff, the falls slaty lavender with a wide buff edging, and with buff epaulettes. Form and substance were excellent, height and branching the same. Near it was a tall rosy blend with flaring falls, extra heavy substance, good poise, and exceptional branching. In another bed was a deep-toned salmon blend that might be described as a brighter, richer, more intense Mary Geddes; judged as a single stalk it was a great advance over that variety. Near it was an orange blend closely resembling Naranja, that looked as if it might turn out to be superior to it in form. There was also a warm white seedling of Lady Paramount, with a cool brushing of olive and lavender on the falls, giving it a very unusual tone. The substance was good and the form much like that of its parent, except that the falls seemed to lose the graceful curve on the second day. A tall white seedling (31-35) was much admired, but lacked the substance to resist a strong wind; but another one beside it which bloomed a day or two later, and the number of which I failed to note, seemed equally good in form, without the fault, and I suspect that it will be heard from.

At Lowell I had a pleasant visit with the Nesmiths and Mr. Washington, but saw chiefly buds. A few blooms were open, including some lovely ones of At Dawning, one of Havana, a rich brownish blend, and one of Conestoga which showed the same tendency to incurved falls as those at Hartford. It is too bad, for in color Conestoga is the richest and most brilliant in its class. There was a fine clump of King Midas, which grows a foot taller here than I have seen it anywhere else. But the most interesting novelty among the few things in bloom was Mrs. Nesmith's new pearly white seedling which has a deep orange beard, almost reddish in

tone, without the slightest suggestion of a yellow center glow to support it. The resulting contrast is very unusual and interesting.

At Wellesley Farms Miss Sturtevant was able to show me some fine new seedlings, though I am afraid she nearly froze to death doing so, for the day was raw and blustery. As usual, she has some beautifully formed and graceful blends, chiefly in the lighter colors, many with ruffled petals, and many with good poise and branching. They do not run so much to size, but there are some novel color breaks, including some deep yellows of excellent form. The thing that startled me most, however, was a red seedling that seemed to me the reddest thing yet in a bearded iris. It was not a coppery red, but a crimson red, with a contrasting yellow beard but no yellow glow to fool the eye, and no perceptible blending of yellow in the falls. The red effect seemed to come directly from the purity of the pigmentation in the falls.

Of the named varieties in Glen Road, Miss Sturtevant's Valiant and Mr. White's Especially You were outstanding. Valiant is a rich, rosy blend of good size and height. Especially You is a larger, finer, deeper Alta California, with better stalks.

The Nichols plantation at Frazier is situated on a broad open slope, facing north, with powerful winds sweeping across it, and serves as a fine testing ground for strength of stalk and flower substance. Unfortunately many otherwise fine irises cannot stand the test. Mr. Nichols has some good new ones, chiefly his father's introductions. Wildfire, a deep red that gets its color from the Sass 30-40 seedling, is one of the most colorful. Blood Royal is a taller red purple, less striking than Wildfire, but good. Pride is a good one in the dark violet class. Nichols Junior has a small, but fairly tall and very clear white, with strong stems and prolific habit, which he is about to introduce; it should be an excellent massing variety. He also has a large field of seedlings, planted three or four feet apart each way, and expects to let them stand two years undisturbed for more accurate evaluation—an ideal method if you have the room. Perhaps the most interesting feature at Frazier, however, was the series of mass plantings, row on row, particularly of Colonel Nichols' introductions. Crown Jewel was especially distinctive in fifty-foot rows of solid clumps.

Such were the principal thrills of a poor season. If we ever have a really good season I shall surely go broke trying to buy the new ones I cannot afford. But perhaps there will never be what the true enthusiast would call a really good season.

Swarthmore, Pa.

VARIETAL NOTES, 1938

ELINOR HILL

■ I live in northeastern Oklahoma on the western boundary of the section where dogwood grows wild. It is a rolling prairie country with protecting hills to the west and northwest. The soil is generally a neutral sandy loam. Although situated over two hundred fifty miles from the center of the dust bowl, visibility is frequently reduced to less than a half mile and occasionally to one quarter mile. High winds are common, recent recording during a summer storm having been fifty-five miles an hour. In my gardening experience the highest recorded temperature is 115° and the lowest 15° below zero. Temperatures below zero are rather unusual, but those above one hundred are quite common. On August 10, 1936, I recorded a temperature of 115° . On August 9 and 10, 1937, I recorded a temperature of 111° , but in the summer of 1938 the temperature did not exceed 100° . A mean temperature of 32° for January, which is usually our coldest month, will not occur more than once every six or seven years. Snow is rare, yet in January, 1930, the streets were impassable the entire month. On January 1, 1932, I picked chrysanthemums which had been grown without protection, but on October 23, 1937, the temperature dropped to 26° , killing dahlias and all but the hardiest of chrysanthemums. It was the lowest recorded temperature for October 23 in forty-seven years, but by 2 P. M. the thermometer registered 57° . On October 25 the high mark was 80° . There followed five days with the high mark in the seventies every day and on October 30 I recorded "the balmiest fall weather I have ever seen." The temperature had reached 90° . Grape hyacinths may come up in late August, daffodils in November and peonies in early February, but we have killing freezes in April. Our coldest temperature— 15° below zero—was recorded in January, yet a frequent garden note in other Januaries is "balmy as a spring day." I frequently go out in the yard in a cotton dress and no coat. In 1938 I recorded a temperature of 77° on February 8, 82° on February 11, 85° on March 14 and 84° on March 25. But on March 26 we had sleet. On March 30 my apple tree and the tulips Carrara, Vesta and Moonlight were in full bloom. We had a snow flurry on April 1 and one inch of snow and a minimum temperature of 29°

on April 8, and a minimum temperature of 31° on April 9. The irises reached the height of their bloom two weeks later. Sudden drops in temperature are common. I recorded on February 24, 1935, that the temperature dropped 40° in the late afternoon. The thermometer stood at 20° the next morning. The rainfall is as unpredictable as the temperature. In recent years we have been plagued with drouth and enough rain to settle the dust would be recorded in my diary in capital letters with suitable expressions of joy. Even the trees on hills and prairies have lost their leaves from lack of moisture. It was an odd sight to see them putting out new leaves in the autumn. Yet on August 15 and 16, 1938, I recorded seven and twenty-one hundredths inches of rain. Hail may ruin the irises, the regal lilies or the dahlias. In fact, the weather is so variable that it has often been said that only fools and newcomers prophesy the weather in Oklahoma.

I have noted only the weather extremes. We have many average days and average seasons, but it is the weather extremes that cause us to lose our plants. I had hoped that eventually my weather records and notes on iris behavior would prove a number of definite points and perhaps they will. At present they have proved only one point—that an iris will stand almost anything.

Most of the soil in this locality is improved by the addition of compost. My soil bakes rather badly so I add compost, black-eyed pea hulls and small quantities of cotton seed meal when preparing a bed for bearded irises. The quantity of each ingredient depends on the quality of the soil being dealt with at the moment. (I do not use Adco in my compost heap.) I may use either wood ashes, limestone chips or crushed egg shells when I have them. I've had no appreciable amount of rhizome rot except when I have used a top-dressing of bone meal, lime or both. A small quantity of superphosphate is the only top-dressing used at present.

Except for the very tender irises most bearded irises do well. Los Angeles, San Francisco, Purissima, Shining Waters and Easter Morn have failed to bloom one year in three. They are grown in an open situation and are given no temporary protection in case of storms, excepting Eastern Morn, which was given temporary protection this past spring. Santa Barbara, Souvenir de Loetitia Michaud and Candlelight have always bloomed for me, but Candlelight does not do so well for some of my neighbors. Lady

Paramount put up a bloom stalk this, its first season, even though we had very trying weather.

William Mohr gives regular bloom when grown in a slightly raised iris border. It receives the same amount of water as bearded irises. I've tried a few plants in a bed that is protected from rain by the rather broad eaves of my house. Those plants neither grow nor bloom. A clump of Blue Topaz grown near a dahlia bed has received almost daily summer sprinkling for the past two years. It is still alive even though moss has grown on the bed this past summer. It has had no rhizome rot. Grace Mohr gave bloom its first season (1938). It was given temporary protection during a seven-day cold snap (minimum temperature 17° above zero) in late February and during a four-day cold snap (minimum temperature 27° above zero) which began on April 8. It was in bloom on April 19. A one-year plant of Mohrson failed to bloom in spite of temporary protection. I never use a permanent winter mulch on irises. Most of our winter days the thermometer registers above freezing at least some time during the day and some days it does not go below freezing at all. Under such weather conditions a permanent mulch induces a lush, soft growth. I am prepared with boxes, baskets and excelsior to cover a few very tender plants when the need arises. Zwannenburg, Lady Lilford, Stormy Dawn, Ib-pal, Congres and Balroudour are other pogo-cyclus hybrids that are growing under ordinary conditions. They all gave bloom this past season, which was as erratic as any I know.

I hope that the infusion of onco-cyclus blood will give us irises whose individual blooms stay open more than two days. The blossoms of irises with extra heavy substance such as Blue Velvet last only two days in our climate while blossoms of William Mohr and Lady Lilford stay open for four days. Lasting qualities of the blossoms of seven other pogo-cyclus hybrids have not been noted. (I was interested to note in the July, 1938, BULLETIN that Howard Weed says the blossoms of Porcelain Beauty stay open a week. I wonder how long they would last here.)

I grow a few other irises that are consistently poor doers. Blue Velvet seldom bears its blooms above the foliage and its stem branches about an inch from the ground. St. Louis gives the same general color in the border, but it has very poor branching. Van Cleve, which was suggested as a substitute for Blue Velvet, has given only one stalk of bloom in four years. Black Wings

and Venus de Milo fail to bloom about one year in three. Gudrun has borne only one ten-inch stalk of bloom in the two years I have had it. A three-year plant of Nebraska has given no bloom. Frieda Mohr has the reputation of being a very poor doer here. Mine has given no bloom in seven years. The entire falls of Helios may be livid purple. Avondale fades badly. Excepting Thuratus and The Black Douglas the so-called black irises are merely dark blues or violets here. The sun is so strong that most irises unless grown in partial shade are two or three shades lighter than they are in the north.

Recently introduced irises which have done well to date are: Crystal Beauty, Theodolinda, Shah Jehan, Blue Monarch, Exclusive, Shining Waters, Blue Triumph, Aline, Sierra Blue, Missouri, Amigo, Noweta, The Black Douglas, Imperial Blush, Legend, Jeb Stuart, Spokane, Joycette, Red Radiance, Mary Geddes, Naranja and California Gold. Another season may alter the opinion on the newest of these.

Magenta, Blue Hill, Thais and Fragonard are four old irises that I would not be without. They are more floriferous than any other varieties I know. Magenta bears five buds on each branch and usually has three flowers open at a time. Others that have proved themselves of worth are Baldwin, Pink Satin, Pink Opal, Paulette, Red Dominion, Winneshiek, Buechley Giant, Desert Gold, Red Dominion, Depute Nomblot, Phebus Cayeux, Anne-Marie Cayeux, King Juba, Crown Prince, Dolly Madison, Indian Chief, Rameses, Violet Crown, Dauntless, Joyance, W. R. Dykes, and Souv. de Loetitia Michaud. Dykes is never blotched with brown. The veining on Joyance is not conspicuous due to our strong sunlight. Souv. de Loetitia Michaud is not tender and bears as many as five blossoms open at one time on forty-seven inch stems.

My new planting of bearded irises consists of Salutation, Brunhilde, Angelus, Favori, Seduction, Ballet Girl, Ozone, Maisie Lowe, Jelloway, Golden Treasure and a few older varieties.

I regard mid-July the proper planting for bearded irises providing that they can be given a weekly soaking. I used to brag that I always got representative bloom on all my new plantings, but the last four drouth years have caused me to qualify that statement considerably.

As far as pests and diseases are concerned this section of the country is blessed. WE HAVE NO IRIS BORERS! We are

rarely bothered with foliage diseases. Scorch is rare. It can be cured by saturating the soil around the plant affected with a solution of Semesan, one tablespoonful to one gallon of water. This should be repeated once every two weeks or after every rain. Mustard seed fungus is rare also. I always remove and burn all affected soil. The recommended treatment (BULLETIN 65) has never been sufficient to control rhizome rot if it had started and a treatment with potassium permanganate, one teaspoonful to two gallons of water, was necessary to control it. Rhizome rot can be prevented by sprinkling the soil with a solution of potassium permanganate using two gallons of the solution to three square yards of soil. The soil should be saturated once every ten days. I tried this in 1934 when my yard man—he could not be dignified by the name of gardener—threw fresh stable manure on some of the iris borders and it works. Plants treated every ten days from the time they began to bud until cold weather did not have rot but untreated plants did. Good drainage is certainly essential to prevent rhizome rot. I have grown Candlelight, Melchior, Baldwin, Henri Riviere, Odaroloc, Mount Royal, Ophelia, Aurifero and El Capitan in beds which received very little sun even in midsummer. They received copious watering and the soil is so shaded that moss grows on it, but the drainage is very sharp and I have had no rot in that border since it was planted three years ago.

Mr. F. Burton in THE IRIS YEAR BOOK for 1936 gives another use for potassium permanganate. He states that a solution of potassium permanganate added to garden soil will cause plant growth to increase just as will an application of farmyard manure. The reason is that potassium permanganate will decompose organic material in the soil by the formation of nitric acid. He uses the solution as directed in the treatment for rhizome rot. He records that he has experimented with young plants of lettuce and the soil thus treated is really more fertile. He does not recommend it as a sure preventive of rot, but it acted as a sure preventive in my garden. It is good to know that a disagreeable disease may be prevented and the soil enriched at the same time.

Many bearded irises do well here in spite of our frequent drouths. That statement is so important that I always feel that it should be written in capital letters. In a section where many plants are difficult to grow the addition of a whole group of plants of fairly easy culture should be heralded by every gardener. I

hope that these irises will soon be grown generally for they are excellent for arrangements.

Siberian irises do well in the perennial border. Although there is seldom sufficient rainfall for them to do their best, they seem quite drouth resistant when once established. In dry springs they are watered well once a week and always receive an occasional soaking in midsummer. As long as the foliage is lush and green water is withheld. If the foliage begins to look rusty and brown watering is in order. I grow Miss Duluth, Caesar, Caesar's Brother, Snowcrest, Zest, Turquoise Cup, Gatineau and Morning Magic in addition to many older varieties. Most people here call them little Japanese irises and I am frankly weary of explaining that they are not. Any plant so lovely certainly deserves to be called by its correct name.

My first planting of chrysographes, delavayi and prismatica died a lingering death without ever blooming. The second planting which was made in the autumn of 1937 was given much more water than the first. Chrysographes gave spring bloom and is growing well. The plant sent as delavayi was misnamed. The second planting of prismatica gave bloom this spring and is multiplying. They are grown in a situation where they have no shade in midsummer except from neighboring plants. In anticipation of hotter summers than this past one they are to be moved where they will have about half shade. Forrestii gave bloom its first spring then died. I suspect that like the first planting of chrysographes, delavayi and prismatica it did not receive enough water. It has been replaced.

Spuria irises are one of my chief delights. I grow ochroleuca on the south side of my garage. It receives no artificial watering from blooming time till September 1, has never failed to bloom and multiplies rather rapidly. If other varieties prove as easy to grow they should become the most popular plant in this section. Sunny Day has been grown in the same location two years, but failed to bloom its first year. However plants of Sunny Day in the perennial border also failed to bloom that year so I feel that weather conditions rather than location and treatment were responsible for the lack of bloom. The tops of plants grown in this manner usually die off completely by mid-August. The tops are then cut off and new growth begins. The dying off process is very unsightly so if possible the plants should be planted behind something that will hide them during the summer months. New

foliage will be two feet tall before frost. It is frequently cut back by freezes. Some spurias give bloom their first season. I have had three shipments of ochroleuca two of which gave bloom the first year. Both shipments of Sunny Day gave bloom the first year as did a shipment of Mrs. A. W. Tait and Shelford Giant. Single plants of Lord Wolseley, Hazy Hills and Fairy Wand failed to bloom their first year. Gold Nugget, Monnieri, Premier, Blue King, Euphrosyne, Notha and Dorothy Foster have been planted for trial. The cream variety of Halophila does best in full sun. Graminea gave bloom its first season (1938). It did fairly well in full sun this past mild summer, but has been moved to a situation where it will have half shade.

Japanese irises are a trifle difficult, but I have seen them grown to perfection in a rainy spring. Their culture is easier in the extreme eastern section of the state. They must have frequent soakings in midsummer in addition to the regular spring soakings to force bloom.

Swamp irises and hybrids do well in the perennial border. Some of them are a bit slow to become established, but once established grow like a weed. Leaf mold and cotton seed meal are added when the soil is prepared and a light top dressing of leaf mold and cotton seed meal is given each fall. They flourish on less water than is necessary to keep *ranunculus repens* alive. I grow *pseudacorus*, *virginica*, *shrivei*, *kermisina*, *chrysophoenicia*, yellow *fulva* and three variations of the brown *fulva*. The deep garnet *fulva* bears flowers of applanate type. The *fulvas* sent to me as "Rose Petal" and "Peach Blossom" bore flower stems one autumn. The blossoms did not open due to a killing freeze on December 2. *Savanarum* is tender. It did not give bloom till its fourth year, when it was given protection during every sudden cold snap. A two-year plant of *elephantina* has given no bloom. Spring set plants of *laevigata semperflorens* are doing well. Of the hybrids *Dorothea*, *K. Williamson*, *fulvala*, *Martha Washington* and *Elizabeth Washington* gave bloom the first season. *Eudora*, *Mary Love*, and *Sarah Cheek* did not give bloom until the second season. *Martha Washington* is my favorite of the hybrids grown. *Sarah Cheek* sometimes bears six standards and six falls. *Manitou* and *Wena Goodall* have been added for trial.

Spring set plants of *missouriensis* and *longipetala* are thriving in full sun. *Missouriensis* gave bloom on very short stems. *Verna* is grown in an acid spot in very dense shade. One-third of the

plants lived from fall planting. They gave no bloom, this, their first season.

Unquicularis marginata was first tried in a cold frame. The plants are four years old now and the frame is left open all winter. It has given bloom in October, February, March, and April. *Stylosa alba* has been planted for trial in open ground.

Dichotoma is grown in a border with bearded irises. I have read that old plants are inclined to die out, but my oldest are still alive. They have begun to bloom as early as July 4. Young plants did not begin to bloom until September 6 and the smallest of these did not begin to bloom until October 10. They continued to bloom until October 25.

The chief difficulty in growing bulbous irises is that late freezes destroy the foliage. In one season practically my whole planting of Dutch irises was wiped out. When I plant new bulbs or set old ones which were lifted in the spring they are not put in the ground until December thus retarding the growth of the foliage. Bulbs which are left in the ground over the summer will have tops ten inches tall in January. These have been frozen back to within a few inches of the ground and have given spring bloom nevertheless. Dutch irises should be given sharp drainage.

I tried several locations before I could get them to multiply. They have not been transplanted in four years and each bulb has now become a little clump. Those grown are: Huchtenburg, Dirk Dalens, W. Zuiderveld, Golden Bronze, Leonardo da Vinci, White Excelsior, and W. Verschuur syn. Indian Chief. Golden Wonder is the only Spanish iris that I have tried. It was destroyed by a grass fire its second winter and has not yet been replaced. It is unfortunate that English irises which do not produce their foliage until mid-April do not do well here. Three different plantings of English irises have not survived their first summer. One of my English acquaintances had me all aflutter by saying he could tell me how to grow them. His method was to import some climate. *Reticulata* blooms and increases in ordinary garden soil to which a small amount of compost has been added. To date the tops of *reticulata* have matured before being caught by freeze. Keeping them out of the ground until late has resulted in almost 100 per cent fatalities and no bloom for two years from the bulbs that remained. They have never started growth until mid-January.

The blue *tectorum* does well here. A new shipment of rhizomes does not give bloom until the second season and those plants which

have been reset give scant bloom the first year. Partial shade is preferable as the tops sunscald badly. Year-old plants of *tectorum album* have given no bloom. Both spring and fall planting of *cristata* and *cristata alba* are satisfactory. *Cristata* does well in partial shade and has been grown in full sun this summer. *Cristata alba* will not survive in full sun and is not doing too well in partial shade. The fact that the blue *cristata* grows wild about sixty-five miles southeast of here makes me hope that eventually I will be able to do a creditable job of growing the white variation.

Gracilipes gave bloom its first season, but did not live over the summer. It has been replaced. Spring set plants of *lacustris* did well till midsummer when they died. A fall planting is being tried in a shadier location. *Milesii* and *tectorum lilacina* have been added to this planting.

Of the more difficult species I have tried *gormanii*, *tenax*, *tenuis*, *minuta*, *bracteata*, white *douglasiana*, *inominata* and *thompsonii*. All of them were planted in the spring but *minuta*. Of this planting *bracteata* survives. *Minuta*, *tenuis* and *thompsonii* were killed by a late freeze. A spring storm destroyed the tree which gave shade to *gormanii*, *tenax*, *inominata* and white *douglasiana* and an enforced absence prevented me from moving them or building a temporary protection until it was too late to save them. *Tenax*, *gormanii*, white *douglasiana* have been replaced. Like *Epamenon-dus* I always start out with the firm determination that I can do better next time.

I'm also growing *maricas* in the house; *moreas*, *I. tuberosa*, *arenaria*, *turkoman* and *barnumae* outdoors. These, with my new plantings, will some day be another story.

A GARDEN OF TWO IRIS LOVERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

ELEANOR P. JONES

■ In spite of the often-quoted proverb, it is not true that farther pastures are always greener. We are all prone to plan trips, make pilgrimages and long for sights that are distant when close at hand we have the very things we go far afield to see. I am thinking of the iris garden belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Herman E. Lewis, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, perhaps one of the finest amateur collections of bearded iris in this country. Visited during its flowering season by enthusiasts from the South and the far West, who who are near at hand in New England, certainly those of us who live in Massachusetts, are missing a sight of rare beauty by not making an effort, slight indeed in our cases, to see these magnificent irises in full bloom.

Because this is written for an iris magazine published for iris growers we must slight the other attractions of the Lewis gardens but we can at least touch upon them and promise that even if you have thus far turned a cold shoulder on the fascinations of iris growing you will still find plenty to interest you and to admire in this lovely place. To really know its treasures they should be followed through the seasons. Do you prefer the spring? Come then when literally thousands of daffodils fill borders and grass. Confidentially we must whisper to you that Mrs. Lewis was born a collector and it is not to iris alone that she has turned her attention. Daffodils long ago overflowed the garden proper and blossom now under the old apple trees in the orchard or along the pergola which leads to her sister's home. Or do you prefer the small treasures that make a rock-garden a thing of rare appeal? These are here too in abundance, stretching along a tiny brook and beside a pool, at home among the finely placed rocks that seem a natural out-cropping and on the edge of woods along whose paths grow species of iris as well as primroses, ferns and lilies. Or is it roses that have first place in your affections? Here is a charmingly designed rose-garden and in the wide border that outlines it, in its turn backed by climbers, is an extremely interesting planting of species roses, to me one of the very highlights of the place. Collections of peonies, the finest delphiniums,

dozens of the newer varieties of *hemerocallis* as well as the rarer daffodils are grown in rows beyond the roses and it is but a step through the orchard to the delightful serenity of Miss Stover's green garden, where no one can resist the invitation to sit down and rest in a spot so little dependent on the varying seasons for its charm.

The long iris season stretches from the first dwarf in April through the gorgeous display of Japanese irises in mid-July. But it is to the large collection of tall bearded irises that we are to turn our attention in these few paragraphs and it takes only a glance to see how thoroughly the Lewises understand their needs. Beyond and to one side of the garden and sloping down to the North is a large field. It is still a large field but not nearly so large as when Mrs. Lewis first began to encroach upon it. She has stolen room for some twenty-six rectangular beds, from 40 to 60 feet long and four feet wide divided and marked by grass paths three feet wide. And I assure you the end is not yet. There is still room for as many beds more. That is one reason why we find in this collection not only the new varieties but so many of the better older ones. Indeed, it is hard for Mrs. Lewis to let the old ones go—she says she feels a pang when she has ruthlessly to root out some of the friends of many years. There will always be places for some of the older ones, many for the beauty which is still theirs and some just for comparison with the stunning creations which have replaced them. To the casual observer it would seem as though these bearded irises rejoiced in sun all through the day and yet it has been possible to find shade for the few that demand it. And with so many hundreds planted in so many beds it would also seem an almost superhuman task to attempt anything like a color scheme in planting but here a most charming effect has been achieved. Great clumps of soft glowing yellow all through the beds light up the whole field, patches of white separate when separation is needed, the lovely blues shine forth and draw the eye as they always do and the reds make their deeper accents felt at strategic points. Mrs. Lewis calls attention to some of her most successful groupings and right here lies the value of this hospitable garden. It is a perfect place to study the landscape value of the iris. In so many commercial nurseries,—and in these days we find some of our most charming plantings there—the mere fact that plants must needs be sold, divided and moved makes it impossible to welcome the large clumps of one va-

riety such as we can see here. For here they can be allowed to grow and develop. Here we see just the clumps we long for in our gardens. We can see them in relation to other varieties, we can see whether they are free-blooming or not—whether in our own small borders we can give room to much foliage but only one stalk no matter how superlatively beautiful the blossoms of that one stalk may be. Such a place is invaluable to us. Here we may bring our catalogs before we order, check up on those we are considering and know with some surety what we are welcoming into our own schemes of planting. The Lewis iris field in the late afternoon sun is a sight to be long anticipated and as long remembered.

It would take far too much space and time to enumerate the shining lights of this garden and too it is a garden that has often been written of in the BULLETIN. But I wonder if any but those who have already visited it realize the extent of its collection. Suffice it to say that they are all here, the Dykes medal winners of present and past, the H. M.s and the A. M.s and all the runners up. Here is a surprising number of the new irises as they appear upon the horizon, the debutantes as it were of the iris world. Mrs. Lewis seems to have an uncanny sense of those that are going to prove successes and it is fun to meet the new ones even though for a few years they seem beyond our modest pocket-books.

I asked Mrs. Lewis to help me identify some that seemed to me the finest and to give me the benefit of her familiarity with them all and we went over them noting down a few I thought I would like to mention. When all was said and done and we had just skimmed the surface I found I already had seventy-five names, all of which seemed to me unusually beautiful varieties. Then I gave up such detail remembering after all that it was to iris growers that I was writing.

Over to one side of the garden we must not omit the beds of seedlings, Mrs. Lewis's seedlings which grow in interest every year. Nor the guest irises sent on by growers for observation and check-up in other climates than their own. Don't expect to drop in here for just a half an hour or so. Put this garden down in the calendar where you note the dates for cherry and apple blossom pilgrimages and visit the Lewis garden next June when the bearded irises hold the centre of the stage.

Massachusetts

"A LITTLE TIME WITH THE REPEATING IRISES AROUND LOS ANGELES"

RUSSELL D. DYSART

■ There is little doubt that the greatest obstacle to the general popularity of the bearded iris is its short season of bloom. A few brief months of beautiful flowers and many months of green, brown or spotted foliage is the iris picture with a large number of flower lovers. This outstanding challenge has been recognized by certain iris breeders but has been of no special interest to many.

What is the cause of the lack of interest in developing this field?

I believe it is due to the difficulties involved in producing superior irises of this type and to the fact that in some places there are climatic extremes which make a long season impossible. Personally, I think that if iris hybridizers would concentrate on repeating types as frantically as they worked to get our amazing new yellow irises, we will succeed in a material extension of the blooming season. I predict that eventually we shall develop bearded irises of merit that will bloom in the late summer or early fall in any state in the Union and that furthermore there will be practically everblooming varieties suited to the South and Pacific Coast.

I wish the many iris friends whom we hope to welcome to California this spring could have seen the irises blooming here during the present fall and winter season. It is to be admitted that climatic conditions this year have been ideal for winter flowers and that I grow my irises in a nearly "frostless" location. But it was indeed a thrill for me to see twenty-six named varieties blooming on the first day of December.

Probably these notes about off-season irises by one who has not produced anything to startle the iris world and who still has his amateur standing may seem decidedly premature—perhaps entirely out of place.

My first attempt on the problem came several years ago as a result of the work done with Crimson King, our local everbloomer, by Tom Metcalfe, my neighbor in San Dimas. It has been my good fortune to have had the chance of using his Crimson King crosses in my experiments, with some definite progress indicated. The only iris along this line already introduced is a rich yellow

Metcalf-Dysart seedling registered as Golden Cataract. Here it blooms four seasons of the year, along with Crimson King and Eleanor Roosevelt. Reports from other sections of the country indicate a tendency toward fall blooming but time will tell us more.

You have probably noticed that most of our existing re-bloomers have definite and characteristic faults. To my mind the worst of these is "stem trouble." Some stems are reclining, some are twisted and others are bunch-branched too high on the plant. Most stems have neither enough branches nor enough flowers. "Flower trouble" certainly does not extend to color except that we need more variety of shades. In fact, many irises show unusual color richness in the fall, probably because of cooler weather. The difficulty seems to be that so many winter flowers are malformed. Some are actual monstrosities. Another flower characteristic noted is that of a plant producing one or two extremely large, fine blooms while the other flowers dry up in bud. Some varieties bloom themselves to death. This very serious fault is caused when the blooming tendency overbalances the plant's ability to rapidly increase. It stands to reason that a genuinely successful re-bloomer must increase quickly and steadily in order to support the extra season of bloom. If it does not do this, its off-season bloom will be very erratic if it blooms at all.

For my own system of breeding I am trying to produce several seedlings which will be good enough to use as a principal "stud" for developing lines of repeating types.

As a result of the experience of Prof. E. O. Essig, I have used Moa as a breeder. Its progeny often show off-season bloom but lack quality. However, further use will be made of these seedlings. I have also used L. A. Williamson, Autumn Dawn, Eleanor Roosevelt, Ambassadeur and Don Quixote with fair results, and, of course, the newer sorts are involved in my present work. In this experiment I have had the help of many Californians, including Sidney B. Mitchell, Mrs. Lena M. Lothrop, Mrs. Reibold, Donald Milliken, Cecil Houdyshel, W. A. Earls and C. G. White. At present I am growing good seedlings from the Hills Farms of Lafontaine, Kansas, and have communicated with Clint McDade of Chattanooga, Tenn., a recognized expert in my line.

By this time we all should be aware that irises are largely regional in their behavior. Therefore please remember that the following remarks apply to my garden—perhaps not even to all

of Southern California. It is only by hearing reports from all sections that we can really evaluate our irises. After my experiments have continued for a longer period of time I hope to have more scientific and comprehensive notes than these.

As to my experience with named varieties alleged to bloom at any time, I can submit only a very "sketchy" preliminary report.

First—there are some very consistent or heavy re-bloomers that have attracted special attention.

Autumn Dawn is a mass of delicate bloom from the ground up, every November.

Archevique and its larger brother, *R. W. Wallace*, never fail.

Autumn Haze and *October Opera* are two varieties of promise.

Cretan always shows its deep blue-purple, but with stems that trail on the ground.

Eleanor Roosevelt is a heavy, dependable bloomer and often shows much quality.

Fair Enough (C. G. White) is a beautiful, tall, well-branched plant with flowers of true blue. It is not a heavy bloomer but is liable to bloom any day in the year.

Georgia is still the good old "pink" that never fails to show flowers in winter.

Gay Hussar is bright and gay when the frost doesn't nip it.

You wouldn't recognize *L. A. Williamson* in its rich winter velvet.

October Opera is one of the earliest of the fall irises.

Petruchio is not reported as blooming out of season in other places—but it is one of our finest, during mild winters.

Other strong bloomers are: *Autumn King*, *Autumn Queen*, *Dora Longdon*, *Dorcas Hutcheson*, *Gold Imperial*, *Jean Siret*, *Koya*, *Laura Hutcheson*, *Lt. Chavagnac*, *Syphax* and *Sunset Gold*.

Next we have a group of fairly consistent re-bloomers to check over.

Autumn Elf is a less conspicuous running mate for *Dora Longdon*.

Apache is a color of its own.

Crysoro and *Southland* are good dependable deep yellows.

Don Quixote shows gigantic dull colored flowers on reclining stems.

Moa blooms erratically, sometimes in great richness.

Constance Schreiner and *Martie Everest* are superior varieties and both indicate a rather outstanding future.

Other varieties of merit in this class are: Autumn Frost, Autumn Surprise, Allies, Equinox, Golden Harvest, Jane Krey, Moneta and Olive White.

And a number of varieties which show occasional off-season flowers are: Crusader, Claridad, Duke of Bedford, Indian Chief, Iris King, Ivory Coast, Jubilee, King Karl, King Midas, Le Correge, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Natividad, Neola, Santa Barbara, Sikh, Shining Waters, Titan, Ultra and Valencia.

Last on my list are some kinds on which I am not yet ready to report. Most of these are new sorts and many of them will undoubtedly prove to be excellent: Autumn Gleam, Autumn King, Jr., Black Magic, Evelyn Pullar, Frost Queen, Maid of Tennessee, October Maples, Pearl Blue, September Skies, September Morn, Sangreal, Sound Money and White Autumn King.

Ontario, California

NEW ENGLAND GARDENS—1938

FRANK E. CHOWNING

■ This year, Mrs. Chowning and I found it necessary, because of vacation plans which could not be altered, to postpone again our visit to Quality Gardens—an iris jaunt to which we had looked forward for two years. We had already been deprived of our annual trip to Nashville because of the unprecedented spring freeze that played havoc with the iris bloom in middle Tennessee. However, we consoled ourselves with the knowledge that our local iris season, which had closed some three weeks earlier, had been a most satisfactory one.

When we left home on May 27th for a month's vacation, our plans fixed Washington, D. C., as "farthest north." On arriving in Nashville, however, we learned from Mrs. T. A. Washington that Mr. Washington and Mr. and Mrs. Geddes Douglass had left Nashville by automobile some forty-eight hours earlier for Lowell, Massachusetts, to see the bloom at Fairmount Gardens. We had long since dismissed iris from our minds for another year, but the thought of seeing iris in bloom again was so intriguing to our imaginations that we immediately began to ponder the possibilities of driving to New England, seeing the iris, and finding our way back to Urbanna, Virginia, by June 4th, where friends were

expecting us on that date. When it appeared that we could have two days in New England by leaving at once, we resolved to head for Lowell the next morning, and thus our visit to New England iris gardens became a reality.

Before I launch upon our main topic—a discussion of the iris we saw—I want to express our appreciation of New England, its lovely countryside, its immaculate villages, its quaint and beautiful colonial homes and churches, and last but not least, the friendliness and hospitality of its people. Mr. and Mrs. Nesmith were hosts such as we of the South and Southwest like to think are peculiar to the southern atmosphere and tradition. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg at Over-the-Garden-Wall took valuable time away from other visitors to show us about and make us feel at home. Miss Sturtevant was very gracious—as were all we met. These kindnesses will linger in our minds after the particular iris we saw have been forgotten.

We arrived at Over-the-Garden-Wall at 2:00 P. M. Tuesday, May 31st. The day was clear, and the garden at the height of its bloom. Our surprises began before we entered the main garden. Just as we entered the threshold, our eyes fell upon Helen Astor, the exquisite rosy-red Siberian which represents the greatest color break in this division to date. Had I not seen this iris myself, it would have been difficult for me to visualize so remarkable a departure from the usual colors of this group. It was growing opposite kermesina and the two made striking groups for the border of the pool. Nearby were enormous clumps of Caesar's Brother, Snowcrest and Gatineau, the very best dark blue, white, and porcelain blue Siberians, respectively. No garden should be without these.

And then the main parade of tall bearded broke upon our vision. Row upon row they stretched across a spacious garden, with here and there small planting of Kellogg seedlings. In our near vision were all of the better yellows, excepting only 1938 introductions. Here were Jasmania, Chosen, Jelloway, Sun Dust, Alice Harding, Golden Hind, Padishah, California Gold, Sweet Alibi, Treasure Island, Golden Treasure, Happy Days, and Lady Paramount. If soil and climatic conditions had favored any one variety, it was not apparent, because all appeared to be well grown. There was no evidence that any had suffered from winter killing or late frosts. I visited each clump separately, so that the merits and demerits of each might be compared with its rival. My conclu-

sions were as follows: Golden Hind is the most magnificent bit of color to be found in all the yellow iris, but otherwise it is definitely third rate in all particulars, being short stalked, crowded on stem, small flowered, and with stands that tend to stand open. Jelloway was medium large, Golden Hind's nearest rival as to color, with tall stem and good branching, but lacking in that breadth of fall which distinguishes the great from the near-great. Chosen was large, tall-stemmed, well branched with nice breadth of flower in all its segments, but withal lacking in the brilliancy that is so characteristic of *Pluie D'Or* or Jelloway. Alice Harding had nice height, good branching and size, and fine flaring form, but it, too, does not possess a live tone of color. California Gold was magnificent in a fine clump, and its color dominated the garden, but the form of its large flowers is not the best, and its color is a bit too brassy to have the blending qualities of Jelloway. Jasmania, a medium yellow and a slight bi-color, was without visible fault—unless one would have it possess the coloring of Golden Hind, Jelloway or *Pluie D'Or*. My observations were recorded as follows: "Jasmania, fine size, form and branching, not so yellow as Jelloway, but superior in form and size. Jelloway's falls tend toward 'strapping,' while Jasmania's are broad." I observed that some other yellows were badly streaked with the purple flecking that is usually associated with the progeny of W. R. Dykes.

Outstanding new blends were Radiant, Lighthouse, Aubanel, Midwest Gem, Boulderado and Amenti. The last lacks in carrying quality and belongs in the same group as *Nepenthe*, but has a charm that cannot be denied. My notes on Midwest Gem record that it is a "marvelous new blend with ruffled falls as well as stands, but stalk is badly crowded." My comments on Boulderado were: "Beautiful blend of deep peach tone, good size, form and substance, and with low branching."

Other iris that lived up to expectations were Garden Magic and Morocco Rose. The latter is one of the most distinctive of the newer iris. Ozone, Beotie, Missouri, Golden Helmet, *Directeur Pinelle*, Aubade and Mohrson, all old acquaintances, were distinctive and outstanding.

A huge clump of Copper Piece contributed a unique bit of coloring to the garden picture.

We reached Fairmount Gardens after sundown and found Mr. and Mrs. Nesmith and several guests at dinner. Immediately

places at the table were arranged for us, and we became members of a most delightful household where iris were discussed and lived among during our waking hours.

Due to the difference in latitude and weather conditions, the tall bearded iris at Fairmount Gardens were just beginning their display on May 31st, and many had not opened their first flowers by June 3rd, when we were forced to return to Virginia. The weather was cloudy and cool enough to hold the bloom in check, and we were deprived of seeing many of the rarest and best at Lowell, but the things we saw amply repaid us for our long journey.

The Nesmith garden contains so much of beauty and interest in addition to iris that the visitor would find it attractive over a long period. Early varieties of *hemerocallis*, iris and Oriental poppies were the chief contributors to the display, but here and there in the garden were other perennial garden flowers whose bloom made this a well rounded-out garden. We were delighted to find a large planting of *gracilipes*—one of the daintiest of all the iris family. Nearby were clumps of *tectorum* and Oliver Twist, Mr. Washington's hybrid of *tectorum* and *cristata*. Geddes Douglass and I found it an interesting experiment to try to obtain a cross of *tectorum* upon *gracilipes*. Mr. Washington's many beardless hybrids were planted here and there along with many clumps of Siberian. The Siberians were already blooming, but we were too early for the Washington hybrids.

Particularly outstanding among new introductions in this garden were Golden Amber and Good Cheer, both by Miss Sturtevant. Good Cheer is a brighter but slightly smaller Deseret. Golden Amber's name is its best description. This was the iris selected by Mr. Edward Salbach for special comment as being the most striking new Eastern iris seen by him on his 1937 visit to New England gardens. It has great carrying power and is free from the purple splotches that were so noticeable upon the falls of Sun Tan, a somewhat similar iris but which is much duller and with less substance. A clump of Golden Amber will command instant attention in any company.

Fairmount Gardens are rich in Washington and Nesmith introductions. We renewed our acquaintance with White Goddess and Cathedral Dome, which we had first seen at Nashville as seedlings. There are no better whites than these and few as good. Of the two, we preferred White Goddess. Another white that

drew our attention was Nobility, whose stalk measured fifty-two inches, and the flower was as large as El Capitan. While it was not as pure in tone as Cathedral Dome and White Goddess, its substance, size, form and height were outstanding. Its one serious fault was an extremely high-branched stalk.

Conestoga, a Kirkland newcomer, was very attractive in copper tones, and is a better iris than Timagami, Yucatan, Ojibway and Aztec.

Mr. Washington's newer things were slow in removing their wraps, and we missed most of these. One that did perform made an instant hit with us—Champagne Glow. This new yellow is entirely distinctive, both as to color and form. There is a green undertone to the flower (which is a pure self) that gave rise to its name and it reminds one of nothing so much as golden sparkling champagne. This flower will add a new color note to the garden. Its size, while not large, is ample, and its height and branching is good. Pink Butterfly is a dainty iris that deserves to be better known and it, too, is very distinctive. We longed to see Blithesome, Cellophane, Artistry, Snow Goose, Maya and The Bishop, but all of these stubbornly refused to open even a single bloom.

On the morning of June 1st Mr. Nesmith acted as guide while we visited Concord and Lexington and revived the stirring memories implanted in our youthful minds by Barnes' accounts of the battle which began the Revolution. We had lunch at a delightful old tavern at Concord and immediately thereafter left for Wellesley Farms, where we visited the garden of Miss Sturtevant. Here we found a number of pastel seedlings in tones of lavender and blue and other shades which were most delightful garden subjects, but none of these will probably be introduced. Pastel blends are our weakness.

Miss Sturtevant's garden has been so often described in previous BULLETINS that we will not go into detail except to say that in the small area covered by this garden is every condition of soil, shade and moisture that is necessary to the best growth of every member of the iris family that can be grown in the New England climate. We gazed about us and envied Miss Sturtevant's good fortune in possessing so varied a terrain in so small a space! Every inch, save ample winding walk, was planted in iris, hemerocallis and other perennials, with magnificent trees and shrubbery as a background.

Mr. Merton Gage's garden was our next stop, and there we found probably the best grown tall bearded iris seen in New England, and second to none we have seen anywhere. Most of these iris were growing in a slight depression which, in the south and southwest, would have been too damp for certain periods of our weather, when there is excessive rain and humidity. We would have supposed that these iris would have also suffered in such a location in New England from excessive moisture and lack of drainage, but the marvelous growth, fine stalks and superlative flowers attested to the fact that these plants were enjoying to the utmost the conditions surrounding them. Here were large clumps of Mr. Gage's introductions, Rosy Wings, Eclat and Gloriole. Each was doubly impressive in mass and all gorgeously beautiful iris.

Time did not permit a visit to Mr. McKee's or to a number of other gardens in this section. We regretted that our trip had not been originally planned to permit more time in New England, but we could not leave Massachusetts without a visit to Salem and Marblehead. So again on June 2nd Mr. Nesmith acted as guide while we, with Mr. and Mrs. Geddes Douglass, of Nashville, visited the old Witch House, where the Salem witchcraft trials were held, an old street lined with early Colonial mansions with the most beautiful doorways in America, the inlet at Marblehead filled with colorful sailboats of every size and pattern, and the old Marblehead burying ground containing the graves of the ancestors of countless Americans, with quaint hand-carved slate headstones ornamented with skull and cross bones and Latin inscriptions!

On the morning of June 3rd, there was a slow rain falling, and after making the rounds of the Nesmith garden and enjoying the opening flowers of additional varieties, we reluctantly said good-bye to the Nesmiths and their guests and began our return South. We could not forego a last look at Over-the-Garden-Wall at West Hartford, where we tarried for an hour with the Kelloggs before resuming our journey. Late in the afternoon of the following day we arrived at our Virginia destination, some thirty miles from Williamsburg. Here we stayed for two weeks, while we paid daily visits to Williamsburg, Yorktown and other places of historical interest. How fitting, we thought, that a vacation that really began in the atmosphere of Lexington and Concord should end at Williamsburg and Yorktown.

SYMPOSIUM OF PINK IRIS

E. G. LAPHAM

■ I promised to write an article on pink iris. Then I considered that I had not seen some of the finest in this class—Angelus, Aubanel, Prairie Sunset and other of the newest Sass pinks, the newest Washington pinks and others already of repute. Nor have I had a chance to discuss the breeding of pinks with most of those who have accomplished much in this line of breeding. So to make this article really worthwhile I conceived the idea of making it something of a symposium. I regret that I have heard from but three of those to whom I wrote; but I am sure that the contributions from Mr. Jacob Sass, Mr. Edward Salbach and Mr. Egelberg add greatly to this discussion. I hope others will write separate articles on the subject.

Jacob Sass contributes the text for the lavender pinks. He states: "We haven't raised any better pinks than the series from Trostringer \times Aphrodite which includes Pink Satin, Pink Opal and Pink Demoiselle. We have raised many seedlings and second generation seedlings from these but none were as good. It may be possible to get the pinks out of blends by breeding away the other colors and have only pink remain. We have had some success toward this line but are still quite far from true pinks."

Mr. Egelberg comments, "Among my own seedlings it seems to me that I have found the purest pink shades among the seedlings of Pink Satin. However, they usually are lacking in other respects."

I, too, have had some nice Pink Satin seedlings, the best being Eloise Lapham \times Pink Satin. But I have seen no Pink Satin seedling nor any Imperial Blush seedling I would want to put ahead of these two named iris. In my own efforts for lavender pinks or orchid shades, I worked up from Wyomissing, Queen of May, Dream, Wild Rose, Susan Bliss, Harriet Presby, Aphrodite, Pink Satin, Imperial Blush and the plicatas Caroline E. Stringer and Kalos, and combinations of seedlings derived from combinations of these. I did no crossing for lavender pinks this year, and unless something extra special shows up among seedlings still to bloom the coming spring, I shall rest the case so far as I am concerned with a very lovely lavender pink tinted seedling from a seedling of Eloise Lapham \times Marian Lapham by a Paul

Cook seedling P-231 of Wild Rose and an old numbered Williamson seedling which contained some Dominion blood. So far as I know Mr. Cook has the only line of pinks that does contain Dominion as he has been using the seedling I refer to and a sister seedling he prefers to it very extensively and I expect the coming season will bring into bloom among his seedlings some very fine things that are quite distinct from what might be termed regular run in this class. Were I continuing with the lavender pinks I would make a lot of use of Imperial Blush.

But in devoting my efforts to yellow-toned pinks, I shall be using seedlings containing Aphrodite, Eloise Lapham, Ethelwyn Dubuar, Grace Lapham, Susan Bliss, Miss California, Morocco Rose, Angelus, Aubanel; it may well be that something finer than I have yet grown in pure lavender pink or pure orchid will show up among the seedlings raised from crossings primarily for yellow-toned pinks.

I have studied Miss California and Morocco Rose in Mrs. Pattison's garden. They are both great iris and about all they are cracked up to be. They do not happen to be just what I am after in coloring now and I put them with the lilac or orchid pinks rather than what I consider the yellow toned. However they classify as to color, they are going to remain tops for quite some time and every lover of pink iris should make sure of having both of these two great pinks in their collection. If they are not "A" grade iris I do not know how to pick them.

Mr. Egelberg comments, "Of the pinks I did see Aubanel and Sass' Mrs. Willard Jacques are certainly outstanding. Both are blends with some coppery fawn, rose and even lavender in their makeup. Schreiner has an English pink called Liliac that seemed an approach to clear pink in the orchid toned hues. Ballet Girl is a good tint of very pale pink." As I have not seen any of these I am glad to be able to offer Mr. Egelberg's comment. I have received many very favorable reports on both Aubanel and Mr. Egelberg's Angelus. And now I have for you a bit of frank and very interesting comment from Mr. Egelberg, as follows: "In 1923 when I made the cross that gave me Elizabeth Egelberg it then seemed to me that the best pink tones available were those in the standards of the old Her Majesty. This variety was used as the pod parent. Nearly ten years later in crossing Elizabeth Egelberg with Depute Nomblot I found one seedling with rather light pinkish tones. This was finally registered as Angelus, and

while it may be an advance in some respects, it certainly is not an approach to pure pink hues.” Just the same, it appears from the reports of judges and breeders whose opinion I much value that in Angelus Mr. Egelberg has an outstanding iris and one that may be considered an advance in the so-called pink class, everything considered, even though it is not that approach to pure pink hues!

Now before we go on to what I group as the yellow-toned pinks, let us consider a color group which can best be described probably as apricot, with perhaps some salmon here, some peach there, and some flushes of lavender here and there. I have not seen it, but I am inclined to believe that Prairie Sunset tops this class. At Mr. Hall’s last June I saw his May Day and it is a stunner. It has size and vigor and color that defies criticism—just utterly lovely. We shall grant that Prairie Sunset and Morocco Rose and Miss California are outstanding and we can warn them all that May Day is no rival to treat lightly. Midwest Gem is all that is claimed for it, especially as grown by Mr. Hall. There is probably no more delightful coloring in the class than the lovely “true apricot” as described by some Kuan Yin, a Dr. Wilhelm seedling that is entitled to some sort of a special award for color. I got a very nice seedling in this class from Rameses × Ethel Peckham. Check with Salbach’s cross of Desert Gold and Dauntless as evidence of the value of using reds in breeding for pinks—and there is plenty of yellow, too, in the breeding back of the Rameses and Ethel Peckham cross.

Right here I insert the comment from Edward Salbach, and he gives you your money’s worth in just a few minutes of reading time, but if you are really interested in pinks you will have to spend a lot of time thinking it over.

“Pink iris. The hardest goal of all. Judging from the slow progress breeders have made to date, but one which is being threatened more and more each year. Of course, we have lots of pink-toned iris already, but they are on the cold, or lavender pink tones. When breeders think of new pinks, they mean the warm, pastel pinks, although they seldom specify.

“But let’s examine the situation. We have lots of good lavender pinks, but no one seems to be able to break them over into the warm pinks, and inter-crossing is very hard, due to the unusual chromosome count that prevails among these lavender pinks. At any rate, there seems nothing promising from this source.

“A little closer to the warm type of pinks are two big new ones bred from Dauntless. They are China Maid and Miss California. The latter, in particular would seem to be a breeding opening towards warmer pinks, thanks to its yellow heritage (from Desert Gold). However, first generation seedlings have not shown much progress in this direction, to date.

“Then there are the small pinks with good color. Eros is one. Perhaps colchicine, used on its seeds, would give us a break directly to a larger pink. And then I have seen two other small pink seedlings, but neither, apparently, has been of much breeding use. One is ‘Sea Shell,’ a small little iris of Dr. Loomis’, and the other is ‘Isabellina,’ a faint flesh-colored iris of Mr. Mitchell’s, whose substance was so woefully thin that the variety in itself was of no commercial value, and which gave no hint of its color in its offspring.

“Then, too, the pinks may come as a completely lucky break. Oh, perhaps, Prairie Sunset may be the key. Or again, Prairie Sunset may itself be really what we would call ‘pink.’ Guess I’ll have to wait till I see it bloom, for everyone who sees it is so enthusiastic that they seem too carried away to set down its color.

“But at any rate, I have seen enough in the way of ‘pinkish’ iris to know that the real pinks will be here, and in the not too distant future, either.”

And now for the yellow-toned pinks. Here, according to my eyes, we are getting into real pink iris at long last. While I used Aphrodite with good results in my lavender pink efforts, its greatest value has been in the color class I am now dealing with. Out of fifty or so seedlings of Midgard \times Aphrodite I got one with some yellow tinting. It has been of great value to me in my efforts along with an Aphrodite \times , a yellow seedling which Paul Cook gave me, and Eros which combines Aphrodite and Vesper Gold. Very liberal use has been made of Midgard, Noweta and King Karl. Size, as well as color, has been secured through Rameses, a seedling of Dykes by a seedling of Rameses and a Paul Cook Wild Rose-Susan Bliss seedling. I have used Sandia, Spring Maid, Ethel Peckham. There is now a nice range of selfs ranging from pale salmons and buffs and soft pink over cream onto deeper than Eros and to yellow tinted old rose. Also, of course, there are blends. The last two years we have been getting plenty of size and height along with improved color—I say we because I well know that other breeders are making rapid progress, too. We

seem to get similar results in numerous cases about the same time, although we make use of different combinations. For example, Mr. Salbach has been using Dauntless with yellow; I used Ethel Peckham (which frequently throws yellow in its seedlings) with Rameses—and then onto Spring Maid. Sandia and Eros onto a seedling of Dykes \times Rameses-Wild Rose-Susan Bliss have had their part. Rosy Wings has done her bit. And with me, as with many others if not all others, that old standby, my best friend among the iris, God's (and the Sass') gift to the iris hybridizer—good old Rameses, one iris, perhaps the only one, I shall never discard.

IRIS SHOWS—1938

MRS. RALPH E. RICKER, *Chairman*

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The Chattanooga Council of Garden Clubs held its second annual Iris Show May 2 at Hotel Patten, with the cooperation of the American Iris Society.

The show was staged by Mrs. John Cooley, an artist of more than local reputation, assisted by Edgar S. Beck. They employed modern or "stream-lined" effects, which proved quite an innovation and elicited much favorable comment.

The three daily newspapers gave splendid publicity for the four weeks preceding the exhibition. The *Free Press* devoted one rotogravure edition to pictures pertaining to iris. Both radio stations generously gave time for broadcasts announcing the show.

The weather proved a great handicap to growers who were unable to exhibit as many of their best flowers as was hoped. The peak of the iris flowering season had passed fully ten days previous, which was wholly unanticipated in averaging the past five years for height of bloom dates. We contracted for the hotel space on this figuring and were unable to secure an earlier date when we realized our dilemma. On Saturday preceding the Monday of the show, we had a severe rain and hail storm. So we had to make the best of a bad situation.

We were agreeably surprised by the number of entries and the quality of the blooms. There were 129 entries in the bearded specimen group and 32 entries in the beardless specimen group,

exclusive of collections. We admitted unnamed specimens but these, of course, were not judged and displayed only.

There are 28 clubs represented in the Council of Garden Clubs and 23 entered club exhibits. There were three classes: Garden Planting, iris with own foliage and iris with other flowers. Many were most artistic, some outstandingly so.

A silver trophy, donated by Mrs. F. D. Harsh, was offered the best specimen stalk in the show. The best spike was one in a garden planting exhibited by the Missionary Ridge Club, but as it had not been entered as a specimen, it could not be awarded the trophy. Clint McDade then gave the award to a specimen stalk, *Fulvala*, grown by Mrs. Walter S. Knox.

We are appreciative of the cooperation of Mr. and Mrs. Clint McDade, whose gardens can well boast some of the best iris in the country. They made a beautiful display of some of their finest flowers for educational purpose. Great interest was shown in Mr. McDade's seedlings.

An outstanding exhibit was from the Douglas Pattison Memorial Gardens, the project of the Garden Club of Riverview, growing iris presented yearly by Mrs. Ida Pattison, of Freeport, Illinois. Another display was of iris from Warner Park Iris Garden, sponsored by the Council of Garden Clubs.

Clint McDade was chairman of judging. Visiting in Chattanooga were Mrs. Katharine Pozer, of Fairfax Courthouse, Virginia, editor of garden page of *Washington Post* and contributor to *House and Garden* and *Town and Country*, and Walter T. Wood, of Macon, Georgia. Both accompanied Mr. McDade in judging. Arrangements judges were Mrs. James Hedges, Mrs. Walter Lamb and Mrs. Lupton Patten, all women who are acknowledged as experts in judging and themselves creators of most artistic arrangements. The judges were honor guests at a luncheon given by the Council at Hotel Patten.

The exhibition was open to the public at 2 o'clock and while the attendance was greater during the afternoon, there were many visitors up to closing time. It was surprising how many men visited and evidenced such keen interest in iris. Groups of children from the Junior Garden Clubs came during the afternoon. The National Crittenden Conference was in session and they were visitors in addition to local iris enthusiasts.

Edgar Beck was exhibitor of the greatest number of iris, specimen collection and arrangements. He won the most points

and the Bronze Medal offered by the American Iris Society. Mr. Beck is becoming quite an authority on iris and increasingly interested in his hundred of seedlings. The A.I.S. membership was won by Mrs. T. C. Betterton.

It may be of interest that the iris show cost the Council \$27.93. There was no entrance fee or admission charge.

MRS. F. D. HARSH,
Chairman.

DETROIT, MICH.

The Detroit Iris Society's third annual Iris Show held in co-operation with the American Iris Society, May 25th, was a very creditable show, despite the extreme heat early in the season, followed by frost and rain, and more rain almost daily during the month of May. The show attracted more visitors than any previous exhibit.

Many beautiful specimens were entered in competition. Among the prize-winning varieties and specimens and species were Gudrun, El Capitan, Sensation, Black Wings, Sir Michael, Pink Satin, Imperial Blush, Grace Sturtevant, Dauntless, Depute Nomblot, Dolly Madison, Jean Cayeux, Zuni, Mary Geddes, Shirvan, Desert Gold, Treasure Island, Wm. Mohr, Autumn King, table iris Pewee and Kinglet, *cristata alba*, *tectorum album*, Perry's Blue (*siberica*), *pseudacorus*, *graminea*, *hyacinthiana* and *setosa canadensis*.

Mr. R. Marshall and Mr. C. U. Bear each displayed large, well-labeled non-competitive exhibits of good and new iris.

The specimen blooms were judged by Mr. Wm. Miles, of Ingersoll, Ontario, Regional Vice President of American Iris Society Region No. 15, and Mr. John Trafford, owner of the garden of the late Mr. H. H. Groff, at Simcoe, Ontario, where many fine iris are on display during the iris season.

The artistic arrangement section was under the able management of Mrs. David D. Dunlap. The forty-nine arrangements were most outstanding. Especially interesting were the non-ochromatic arrangements: Iris with own foliage arranged in the modern manner; and despite our genial past secretary's comment about Japanese arrangement at the convention in Cincinnati, the arrangements in the Japanese manner were lovely. This year we had "Studies in Color" and "Informal Luncheon Tables"—iris predominating in both these classes.

The arrangements were judged by the gradation system, by three noted Michigan Horticulture Society judges, Mrs. Cyrus Kinsman, of Grosse Ile; Mrs. Beresford Palmer, of Grosse Pointe, and Mrs. Henry Forester, of Detroit. Blue ribbon awards only counted toward sweepstakes prizes.

The noon luncheon was attended by 41 members and exhibitors and 58 members and guests enjoyed the dinner at 7:00 P.M.

Following the dinner, the President, Mrs. C. W. Naas, announced the prize winners.

The Silver Medal of the American Iris Society to Mrs. H. Hoyt Nissley, for sweepstakes in the specimen classes.

The Bronze Medal of the American Iris Society to Mrs. C. W. Nass for second place.

Book "Dykes on Iris" to Mrs. Horace Peabody for third place.

Flower Container, given by Mr. Forster, to Mrs. George Laning for highest point score in the arrangement classes.

Case of tools for Flower Arrangement, given by Mrs. Frederick Huetwell, to Mrs. D. D. Dunlap for second place.

Pin Point Flower Holder to Mrs. Nissley for third place.

Membership in the American Iris Society was awarded to Mrs. George Laning for the most blue ribbons won by non-members.

Michigan Horticulture Society Bronze Medal to Mrs. H. Hoyt Nissley for her exhibit of Shining Waters, judged the best specimen of the show.

Michigan Horticulture Society Bronze Medal to Mrs. D. D. Dunlap for the best arrangement. Mrs. Dunlap exhibited two arrangements that received the high score of 99 per cent each and tied for the honor. Her line arrangement in a low pewter container was of pale yellow iris, begonia leaves, Russian olive tree foliage, seed pods of Anemone pulsatilla, iris foliage, and a gray-green stone hiding the flower holder. The second was a nonochromatic arrangement, in a low burgundy glass bowl, of iris, begonia leaves, branches of red cut leafy maple, and bougainvillea vine, with woodland moss covering the pin-point holder.

The following blue ribbon winners in the specimen classes who will receive choice iris rhizomes are: Mrs. Chas. Burton, Mrs. B. W. Pullinger, Mrs. A. W. Bender, Mrs. Bruce Collins, Mr. Edw. Kocher, Mr. Leo Zoeller and Mr. Harold Beck.

A membership to the American Iris Society was received at the show, making a total of seven A.I.S. members in the Detroit Iris Society.

MRS. H. HOYT NISSLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Exhibits.

TAKOMA PARK, D. C.

The 22nd Annual Iris Show of the Takoma Horticultural Club in cooperation with the American Iris Society was fairly successful. I say "fairly" because in spite of heavy rain there was a fairly good number of entries and a fair-sized crowd—many of whom came from quite a distance. The attendance, both on Saturday and Sunday, was good in spite of the cold weather and heavy rains.

Washington and nearby Maryland newspapers carried notices of the show, and copies of the show schedule were mailed to all A.I.S. members in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The date of the Show was a week late for a number of exhibitors and early for others—a period of hot weather in April and early May brought some gardens along unusually early, while cold weather from the 8th to the 15th of May delayed bloom in other gardens. The show was held a week earlier than in 1937.

The collection classes were as well filled as in 1937, but the specimen classes were short. This was due, no doubt, to the larger exhibitors cutting their exhibits before the deluge, while the rain ruined most of the bloom intended for color classes—a fact widely reported.

The outstanding features of the show were the specimens of "Jelloway" and seedlings. Jelloway was selected the best flower in the show. A seedling of W. T. Simmons, Jelloway × 'Tuscan Gold', was recommended to the A.I.S. for "Highly Commended." It is of unusual color and texture.

H. R. Watkins, C. W. Culpeper, and R. H. Burtner judged the iris, H. J. Clay, President of the Woodridge Garden Club, judged the other flowers. J. Marion Shull exhibited several of his introductions. Professor J. B. Parker, breeder of Jelloway, was a visitor.

Winn T. Simmons, Washington, D. C., was high point winner, with 12 first in the iris classes. C. G. Carr, Rockville, Maryland,

was second; J. A. Hyslop, Silver Springs, Maryland, third, and W. H. Youngman, Meadowwood, Silver Springs, Maryland, fourth. Mrs. E. F. Lines, of Takoma Park, Maryland, was high point winner in the artistic arrangement classes.

Their scoring thus entitle—

W. T. Simmons to the Silver Medal of the American Iris Society.

C. G. Carr to the Bronze Medal of the American Iris Society.

W. H. Youngman to the Annual Membership of the American Iris Society.

Major George P. Bush, Alta Vista, Maryland, won the root of "Jelloway" offered by Mr. W. T. Simmons to the exhibitor winning the most points in the specimen, collection and arrangement classes, exhibiting for the first time at a Takoma Iris Show. Mrs. E. F. Line, the bird bath offered by Mr. R. N. Shenk to the exhibitor winning the most points in the arrangement classes. Mr. Hyslop will receive a prize of iris roots in lieu of the membership, as he is now a member of the Society.

For the Takoma Horticulture Club, and myself as Chairman of the show, I wish to express our appreciation of the cooperation of the American Iris Society. I hope that this cooperative relationship will be continued—the shows should grow in size and in value as their reputation spreads.

W. H. YOUNGMAN,
Chairman, Iris Show Committee.

OMAHA, NEBR.

The Fifteenth Annual Greater Omaha Flower Show, sponsored by the Omaha Council of Garden Clubs and the Omaha *World-Herald*, was held at the Municipal Auditorium on June 4th and 5th.

For the second consecutive year the Iris Section of the show was sponsored by the American Iris Society, and the Bronze Medal and the Membership in the American Iris Society was offered in this section.

Because of the abnormally early iris season and because of the fact that the show room must be reserved well in advance of the show date, making it impossible to change the date, it was necessary to place much of the material to be exhibited in cold storage.

The Sass brothers furnished a long table of specimen blooms as a courtesy educational exhibit. Henry E. Sass also exhibited

in the 6, 12, 25 and 50 variety collection classes and took first place, which gave him the most points won by any exhibitor. He was awarded the Bronze Medal offered by the American Iris Society.

Mr. Fred Mohler won the American Iris Society membership with a very fine stalk of Rameses, which was judged the best individual iris in the single stalk amateur specimen class.

An equally fine stalk of Blue Monarch, exhibited by Henry Sass, was chosen as the best individual stalk in the commercial class.

The iris judges were W. H. Dunman, Lincoln Nebr.; Mrs. M. A. Tinley, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Henry Sass, of Omaha, Nebr. Mr. Sass, of course, stepped aside while the commercial section was being judged. Mrs. Ralph R. Ricker, Sioux City, Iowa, was also to have been a judge in the iris section but was drafted to judge in the arrangement section, where her services were equally valuable.

The show, under the direction of Mrs. F. E. Winegar, was the most successful show ever held in Omaha. The attendance was well over the 5,000 mark and the 300 classes in the most complete schedule we have ever had, were well filled. We are most grateful to the American Iris Society for their cooperation and advice.

ROBERT O. CLINEFELTER.

WOODRIDGE GARDEN CLUB, Washington, D. C.

One of the loveliest iris shows ever held around Greater Washington was staged at the Sherwood Hall on May 9th. Forty-two exhibitors brought hundreds of entries of iris and other flowers, and transformed the hall into a bower of beauty.

The winner of the largest number of points in the iris classes was Mrs. A. L. Foster, who thereby won the American Iris Society Bronze Medal. Second high winner was Mr. W. T. Simmons, Takoma Park. Third high winner, carrying with it a year's membership in the American Iris Society, was Mrs. Mary S. Porter.

The "best iris in the show" was adjudged to be a seedling entered by Professor J. B. Parker, originator of Jelloway. This seedling and two others were recommended by the judges as "H. C." (highly commended) to the American Iris Society.

The "most artistic arrangement in the show" was selected by the judges as an entry of Mrs. M. C. Kissinger.

The judges were the following, all from the Department of Agriculture: Mr. J. M. R. Adams, Mr. C. E. F. Gersdorff, Mr. J. Marion Shull and Mr. Howard R. Watkins.

The chairman of the show, to whom much credit is due for its success, was Mrs. P. G. Nevitt.

HAROLD J. CLAY,
President, Woodridge Garden Club.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The St. Joseph Iris Show was held in conjunction with the South Side Garden Club's Spring Flower Show in the King Hall Masonic Temple on May 14-15. The show was originally scheduled for May 21-22, but was moved up on account of the advanced season. We had ideal weather for both days of the show and the blooms were extra good.

Dr. H. W. Schirmer won the American Iris Society Medal as Sweepstakes for scoring most points in the show. Mr. R. E. Borene won the Bronze Medal offered by the American Iris Society. Miss Frankie Anderson won the A.I.S. membership for non-member scoring the largest number of points.

E. A. Byous won the Mid-West Cup for the best specimen stalk in the show. It was a beautiful specimen of Los Angeles, on a forty-eight-inch stem with three blooms open.

The winning blooms in their respective classes were as follows:

Class 1.—White Self—First and second, Venus de Milo; third, Selene.

Class 2.—White Plicata—First, Los Angeles; second, San Francisco; third, Theodolinda.

Class 3.—White Bi-color.—First, Rheintochter; second, Rene Cayeux; third, Mildred Presby.

Class 4.—Lavender, light and medium blue or mauve—First, Missouri; second, Princess Beatrice; third, Anakim.

Class 5.—Lavender, light blue or mauve Bi-color—First, Crusader; second, King George; third, Buechley Giant.

Class 6.—Dark blue, blue purple, red purple Self—First, Red Dominion; second, Tropic Seas; third, George J. Tribolet.

Class 7.—Dark blue, blue purple, red purple Bi-color—First, Nene; second, Majestic; third, Morning Splendor.

Class 8.—Pink Self—First, Pink Satin; second, Eros; third, Pink Opal.

Class 9.—Pink Bi-color—First, Elizabeth Egelberg; second and third, Frieda Mohr.

Class 10.—Red Self—First, Dauntless; second, Varese; third, Ella Winchester.

Class 11.—Red Bi-color—First, Rose Dominion; second and third, Indian Chief.

Class 12.—Light Blends—First, Golden Light; second, Evolution; third, President Pilkington.

Class 13.—Dark Blends—First, Spokane; second, Zuni; third, Depute Nomblot.

Class 14.—Yellow Self—First, California Gold; second, Coronation; third, Chromylla.

Class 15.—Yellow Plicata—First, Chestnut; second, Loudoun; third, Chestnut.

Class 16.—Yellow Bi-color or variegatas—First and second, Largo; third, King Juba.

Class 17.—Arrangement of not more than 25 stalks in basket. This class brought out some wonderful specimens in different arrangements.

Class 18.—Ten stalks with own foliage in uniform containers furnished by the Club. This class drew quite a number of exhibitors and some very fine arrangements.

Mr. J. H. Grinter, of Independence, Missouri, was the judge.

MRS. H. W. SCHIRMER,
Chairman.

ROANOKE, VA.

The date of May 15th had been set for the Iris Show held in connection with the Spring Garden and Flower Show of Roanoke, but the unusually mild weather brought everything forward to such a degree that the committee finally deemed it advisable to hold the show May 7th. Our schedule called for 38 classes of iris, six of which were for apogons, 22 for specimens, five for collections and five for artistic displays.

In the apogon group, Mrs. Hugh M. Norwood won first in the Dutch iris section with a specimen of Jacob de Vitt; Miss Claudia Carter won a blue ribbon with a spike of Dorothea K. Williamson, which she had some way persuaded to bloom early, and Mrs. Lawrence Davis won a first with a very fine bloom of a yellow Siberian.

Mrs. George Steedman was awarded the Bronze Medal of the

American Iris Society, and Mrs. H. I. Johnson, Salem, Va., received the A.I.S. membership.

Mr. J. P. Fishburn, who did not exhibit his iris, since he was judging, invited all those attending the show to visit his garden. Here were the newest varieties in bloom.

The Roanoke Spring Garden and Flower Show Committee wish to express their deepest appreciation to the American Iris Society for their expression of interest and cooperation in making the show a success. Mrs. J. W. Preston was chairman of the awards.

MRS. GEORGE C. STEEDMAN,
Secretary.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

The Sioux City Garden Club's thirteenth annual Iris Show, held in cooperation with the American Iris Society May 26-27, was a very attractive exhibition with a good showing of iris of splendid quality.

Mr. Lawrence Craig, Salix, Iowa, was awarded the Silver Medal of the American Iris Society, receiving the highest number of points. Mr. A. J. Amsler was awarded the Bronze Medal for second place; Mrs. Ralph E. Ricker, third place, and Mr. Ralph E. Heath, fourth place. Mrs. Ricker and Mr. Heath received iris rhizomes as awards. The Sioux City Garden Club Trophy Cup was awarded to Mr. Amsler for his exhibit of Edgewood, judged the best specimen in the show.

Mr. W. S. Snyder, Mr. B. N. Stephenson, and Mrs. J. A. Reid, Sioux City, and Mrs. Charles Whiting, Mapleton, Iowa, made beautiful non-competitive displays. Great interest was shown in two seedlings of Mrs. W. S. Snyder's, which were recommended to the A.I.S. for a "Highly Commended." The seedling named "Sioux City" is an even self of heliotrope coloring that retains its delicate rare beauty in any light, a proportionate flower, standards retain their cupped uniformity the life of bloom, falls drooping, semi-flare. Stalk 36 inches in height and of sufficient size to support the large blooms. "Freeman" is the name selected for the other seedling. This introduction is a creditable iris of free blooming type. It is a clear medium lavender self, standards arched, met in cupped form, falls ovate, slightly flared. The blooms are evenly spaced on half of the 40-inch branching stalk.

Dr. Harry H. Everett, Lincoln, Nebr., and Mrs. L. W. Kellogg, West Hartford, Conn., were the judges, and Mrs. Ralph E. Ricker, chairman.

MRS. R. F. HUNTER,
Secretary.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Chicago Iris Show of the Midwest Horticulture Society was held May 28, 29 and 30 in the Garfield Park Conservatory.

The Silver Medal of the American Iris Society for high point score was awarded to Mr. W. J. Lapins (non-commercial). The Bronze Medal was won by Mr. Robert H. Gore, Evergreen Farm, Lake Zurich, Ill., for high score points in the commercial division. The annual membership in the American Iris Society was awarded to Mr. E. J. Streichert.

One seedling was selected to be recommended to the A.I.S. for "Honorable Mention." It was a bronze red No. 34-37, by Dr. A. C. Wilhelm, and it received the five votes for "Honorable Mention."

The accredited judges who served in the Iris Show were Mr. David Hall, Dr. Franklin Cook, Dr. A. C. Wilhelm, Mr. E. G. Lapham, Mr. W. F. Christman, Mrs. Silas B. Waters, Mrs. Lelia M. Bach and Mrs. Fred H. Clutton.

We wish to express our appreciation to the American Iris Society for their cooperation in the Chicago Iris Show.

MRS. FRANK C. LAMBERT,
Chairman.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

Because of the fact that the Sioux Falls Flower Show probably will not be held until June 12 or 14, depending what the weather does for the peonies, it will be impossible to make preparations necessary for an iris show in cooperation with the American Iris Society.

Interest in iris culture is on the increase here. I thank the American Iris Society for offering their assistance and I believe that the work of helping to promote a show here will be worth while.

T. M. BAILEY,
Chairman.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Due to weather conditions, we were forced to call off our iris show. However, we had an exhibit rather than a show at the Hermitage Hotel, but this consisted almost entirely of beardless iris and other flowers and contained no competitive entries whatever. The freeze we had on April 2nd and April 9th practically ruined all bloom. In the outlying section it was about 10 to 20 per cent of normal, and in town about 40 to 50 per cent. Also very warm weather came immediately after the freeze, so that the iris which did escape, all bloomed early. The result was that we had an iris week with practically no iris.

J. E. WILLIS,
Chairman.

ROCHESTER, MINN.

It appeared that perhaps our date of June 6th was going to be a little late for an iris show, and after conferring with most of the iris fans, we thought that there would not be enough entries to enable us to have the required number of classes in order to have the American Iris Society cooperate with us. Iris in general were not as good here as last year. There seemed to have been more than the unusual amount of winter injury and loss, also there was far too much rain this spring. However, on the date of the show, we were agreeably surprised by the large number of entries, many more than last year and of very high quality. There could easily have been several more classes than we had scheduled. Robert Schreiner, of St. Paul, Minn., was the judge, and he spoke very highly of the show.

Nearly 600 bottles were required to stage the exhibit. On the day of the show there were over 600 visitors and they were from 23 states, two Canadian Provinces and two foreign countries. I believe that there is now interest, so that next year we can hold a show in cooperation with the A.I.S.

H. C. COVENTRY,
Chairman.

FREEPORT, ILL.

We have no report on the Freeport Iris Show other than the names of the winners. Mrs. Norman C. Sleezer was awarded the Silver Medal offered by the American Iris Society.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

The Sixth Annual Iris Show of the Niagara Falls Garden Club was held Saturday and Sunday, June 5th and 6th, in the historic Cataract House. Named varieties were displayed on long tables set at right angles to the east wall of the dining room. Artistic arrangement and commercial displays were spaced throughout the room.

Warm weather early in the spring had advanced many iris, so that many varieties were not available at show time. There were 175 entries in the named classes, a reduction from the last two years.

Mrs. Bess L. Shippy, of Edgewood Iris Gardens, Rockport, N. Y., won the American Iris Society Silver Medal for the best display of iris. She exhibited 70 varieties, all in excellent condition. The American Iris Society Bronze Medal, for the most points in the named varieties classes, was won by R. E. Kazanjieff, Capt. C. K. Bassett and Mr. C. Kryder were tied for second place.

Mr. Kazanjieff won the Buffalo *Evening News* Prize for the best iris in the show, with "Sir Michael." Capt. Bassett won the Allen Milling Cup for the best blue iris, and the Allport Nursery Cup for the best white iris in the show. His "Royal Beauty," which won the first cup, carried perfect florets, all that could be desired in this color. Gudrun won for him over the other whites.

Mr. C. Kryder won the American Iris Society membership for the largest number of entries in the named classes.

Mr. Frederick Stuntz, Tip-Top Gardens, Snyder, N. Y., and Mrs. R. C. Milne, Samborn, N. Y., judged the named varieties, and Mrs. Raymond Hein, Lancaster, N. Y., judged the artistic arrangements. Mr. R. A. Kazanjieff was chairman of the show.

DR. H. L. ROBSON,
Publicity Chairman.

DULUTH, MINN.

The Duluth Peony and Iris Society held its Tenth Annual Iris Show in the Duluth City Hall on Thursday and Friday, June 23rd and 24th. The following committee was in charge of general arrangements: Mrs. John F. Thompson, chairman; Mrs. Robert Oppel, co-chairman; Mrs. W. H. Beyere, secretary, and Mr. Harry Reynolds, Miss Nancy Finch, Mrs. Fred Roedter, Mr. Conrad Schlamann and Mr. Arnold Jacobson.

In spite of the heavy losses during the year, due to winter killing and a severe hail storm on June 10th, that snapped off many of the blooming stalks, a very lovely show was staged. There were more exhibitors than usual and the flowers were exceptionally fine. More interest was shown in the specimen classes. We tried a new plan for scoring in this class. Prizes were given according to point score (5-3-1), the exhibitor winning the most points received the best prize, with prizes for each exhibitor according to the points won.

Mrs. Gottfrida Swenson won the A.I.S. membership, scoring the most points in the specimen classes. Mrs. Robert J. Oppel was awarded the Bronze Medal of the American Iris Society, winning the most points in the entire show. Mrs. Oppel exhibited the most outstanding iris in the show, a splendid stalk of Mrs. Valerie West. The Silver Loving Cup given by the Duluth *Herald* and *News-Tribune* was permanently won by Miss Nancy Finch, who exhibited the most outstanding collection in the show. This cup had to be won three times before it was permanently won.

MRS. J. F. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA

It has been a noticeable feature of our local shows that the arrangement classes have been neglected. This I felt has been due to the fact that judges were nearly always flower growers and awarded prizes not so much for artistic arrangements as for the amount of fertilizer and culture the flowers received. Invariably the prize went to the largest and best grown or the basket stuffed with the most stalks.

It was incredible that exhibitors of taste or those capable of using the restraint necessary in flower arrangement would not exhibit in these classes. This unfortunate state of affairs was happily remedied at our recent Iris Show. We were fortunate in being able to persuade Miss Eva Bradshaw, a flower painter of national reputation, and Mr. C. Bice, also an artist of ability, to judge the decorative classes.

If this policy of "every man to his own trade" is continued, it will mean that a big step forward has been made by our show management.

These remarks are not made with the intent of hurting anyone's feelings. We all feel that our taste is as good as the next fellows and naturally resent being told that someone else knows

more than we know. Too often it is taken for granted that a flower grower also knows how to arrange flowers. Brickmakers are not necessarily good architects. We do not encroach upon the field of the surgeon, lawyer or engineer except in a minor way. But we all seem to assume a knowledge of art that is not justified and for the artist there are no laws to keep us in our place and to see that he is dominant in affairs of art as the surgeon is in surgical matters.

It is often advisable to change judges, so regardless of the ability of flower growers to judge arrangements of flowers, let us use artists, especially flower painters, if they can be obtained. The result may surprise you and give you new ideas.

Anyway, we had a dandy show. Many thanks to the American Iris Society for their cooperation.

L. W. COUSINS, *Chairman.*

Although requests for cooperation were made by Iowa City, Iowa, and Pasadena, California, and although both were listed and did not send notification of withdrawal, no reports have been received.

SILVER MEDAL

Mrs. H. Hoyt Nissley, 142 Puritan Ave., Detroit, Mich.
W. T. Simmons, 518 Aspen St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Dr. W. H. Shirmer, 5701 S. 2nd St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Lawrence Craig, Salix, Iowa.
Mrs. Norman C. Sleezer, 1019 W. Stephenson St., Freeport, Ill.
Bess L. Shippy, 536 Willow St., Lockport, N. Y.
W. J. Lapins, 153 Chandler St., Chicago, Ill.

BRONZE MEDAL

Edgar S. Beck, 1105 W. Mississippi Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mrs. C. W. Naass, Detroit, Mich.
C. G. Carr, R. D. No. 2, Rockville, Maryland.
Henry E. Sass, No. 7 Benson Sta., Omaha, Nebr.
A. J. Amsler, 4052 Madison Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.
Mrs. A. L. Foster, 2229 Quincy St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
R. E. Borene, R. D. No. 4, St. Joseph, Mo.
Robert H. Gore, Jr., Evergreen Farm, Lake Zurich, Ill.
Mrs. Robert J. Oppel, 4523 McCulluch St., Duluth, Minn.
R. A. Kazanjieff, 416 12th St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. George C. Steedman, 1220 Oregon Court, Roanoke, Va.
Mrs. L. W. Cousins, London, Ontario, Canada.

MEMBERSHIP

Mrs. George Laning, 2226 LaSalle Gardens, South, Detroit, Mich.
Fred H. Mohler, 2310 S. 40th St., Omaha, Nebr.
W. H. Youngman, Meadowwood, R. D. No. 2, Silver Spring, Md.
Mrs. Mary S. Porter, 3118 18th St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. T. C. Betterton, 367 S. Crest Road, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Miss Frankie Anderson, St. Joseph, Mo.
E. J. Streichert, 1714 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Chas. L. Kryder, 2433 Michigan Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Gottfrida Swenson, 2001 Jefferson St., Duluth, Minn.
Mrs. H. I. Johnson, 157 High St., Salem, Va.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

New since list in No. 67 or omitted in error from that list

- Acree, Mrs. Russell, R. R. No. 4, Dayton, Ohio.
Allen, Mrs. George G., R. F. D., Salisbury, Md.
Althaus, Mrs. E. H., 151 Rhode Island Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Armistead, Miss Elizabeth, 34 Edgehill, Little Rock, Ark.
Avis, Mr. Floyd D., 1006 W. Washington, Jackson, Mich.
Ayers, Mrs. Wm. L., 3921 Davis Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.
- Babb, Mrs. C. A., 300 West Meek St., Abingdon, Ill.
Ball, Mr. J. C., 5729 Govane Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Barnett, Mrs. H. N., % Health Unit, Benton, Louisiana.
Barth, Mrs. John W., 5015 California St., Omaha, Neb.
Bartlett, Mr. C. C., 4118 North 26th St., Omaha, Nebr.
Baxter, Mrs. J. Harry, 300 Lighthouse Rd., Gordon Heights, Wilmington, Del.
- Bell, Mrs. James W., Tanglewood Farm, Route 2, Paris, Texas.
Bent, Mr. Harold T., Edgell Rd., Framingham, Mass.
Bernard, Mr. Roger, 11 Stanford Pl., Montclair, N. J.
Betterton, Mrs. T. C., 368 S. Crest Rd., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Binger, Dr. M. W., 1219 6th St., S. W., Rochester, Minn.
Birge, Mr. C. A., 311 Southeast 41st St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Black, Mr. Frank R., 366 Marsh St., Belmont, Mass.
Black, Miss Mary, 1616 Dean Ave., Highland Park, Ill.
Blakeslee, Miss A. M., Route No. 4, Nampa, Idaho.
Bomar, Mrs. Boise S., 1070 Cascade Rd., Atlanta, Ga.
Boyd, Mrs. Edmund, 71 Highland Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Broe, Mrs. Edgar Peter, Tarboro, North Carolina.
Bucknam, Mrs. Suzann, 1247 Fairmount Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Buneaux, Mr. John A., 8331 Constance Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bush, Major George P., 65 Beech Ave., Bethesda, Md.
Bush, Mrs. R. L., 732 Chapman St., San Jose, Calif.
Byous, Mr. E. A., 817 Garden St., St. Joseph, Mo.
- Caillett, Mrs. Laura, 4904 Lovers Lane, Dallas, Texas.
Campbell, Mrs. J. S., Clearview Farm, R. D. 1, Butler, Pa.
Campbell, Miss Mary R., 40 Summit Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.
Cappeller, Mr. Edward B., 1731 El Cerrito Pl., Hollywood, Calif.
Carruth, Mr. Charles M., 354 Brook St., Worcester, Mass.
Carter, Miss Ashley C., 2605 Gosnold Ave., Norfolk, Va.
Chambers, Mr. James L., 408 Railroad Ave., Wilmette, Ill.
Chapman, Mr. A. E., 265 Piccadilly St., London, Ontario, Canada.
Christiansen, Mrs. Charles A., 1565 Luling St., Mobile, Ala.
Clarke, Mr. George F., 606 Philadelphia St., Covington, Ky.

Cleckler, Mr. Fred, Sand Springs State Bank, Sand Springs, Okla.
 Cleveland, Mrs. Frances E., Sunnybrook Iris Garden, Eatontown, N. J.
 Clevenger, Mr. Lewis, 825 E. Patterson Ave., Kirksville, Mo.
 Clum, Mrs. Harold H., Chappaqua, N. Y.
 Cobb, Mrs. George R., Salisbury, Md.
 Cochran, Mr. W. R., 1307 Praetorian Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
 Cole, Miss Emelene M., 2019 W. Cherokee, Enid, Okla.
 Collier, Mr. H. L., 101 County Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
 Conner, Mr. P. J., P. O. Box 52, Montgomery, Ala.
 Colquitt, Mrs. Walter, 487 Albany, Shreveport, La.
 Conway, Mr. Henry N., 2111 State St., Little Rock, Ark.
 Crook, Mr. M., Box 985, Stanford University, Calif.
 Cummings, Mrs. K. G., 221 Washington St., Klamath Falls, Ore.
 Dailey, Mr. L. M., Conservatory of Music, Yankton Col., Yankton, S. Dak.
 Day, Mr. W. L., 2037 Goodrich Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
 Derr, Mrs. Ralph H., 79 N. Main St., Medford, N. J.
 Dittman, Mr. W. Jay, 16721 Kentfield Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Dormon, Miss Caroline, Chestnut, Louisiana.
 Dudley, Mrs. Allen, 1500 North Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 Dunbar, Mrs. Edwin C., 115 Flanders St., Rochester, N. Y.

 Edwards, Mrs. John M., Box 552, Morgan Hill, Calif.
 Ellyson, Dr. Craig D., 801-803 Black Bldg., Waterloo, Iowa.
 Elms, Mr. J. Stealey, Kensington, Md.
 Faught, Miss Eva E., Carbondale, Ill.
 Fenninger, Mr. C. W., 100 W. Moreland Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ferger, Mrs. Herman, Ferger Place, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Fiedler, Mr. Svend G., Rosehill, Claygate, Surrey, England.
 Flory, Mr. Wilmer B., 1533 Meadlawn, Logansport, Ind.
 Fogg, Mrs. Florence W., Hillhouse, Farmington, Maine.
 Fretwell, Mrs. Raymond, 841 West North Ave., Anderson, S. C.

 Garrett, Mrs. Frank H., 244 Fifth Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 Gaulter, Mr. L. A., 1203 S. Grant, Chanute, Kansas.
 Gehrs, Mrs. John H., 336 N. Park Ave., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
 George, Mrs. Arnold P., 78 Chestnut St., Haverhill, Mass.
 Gibbons, Mr. Thomas, 1500 Forest Ave., Wilmette, Illinois.
 Gilliam, Mr. R. A., 1123 Cedar Hill Ave., Sta. A, Dallas, Texas.
 Goddard, Mrs. T. N., Tedmarleigh, Old Bennington, Vt.
 Gordon, Mrs. J. I., 28 Alpine Ave., Hamilton, Ohio.
 Gore, Mr. R. H., Jr., Evergreen Farms, Lake Zurich, Ill.
 Gould, Mr. J. Elliot, 460 E. 3rd St., Spencer, Iowa.
 Gutshall, Mrs. G. A., R. F. D. No. 1, Booneville, Iowa.

GARDEN CLUBS

American Gardener's Association, L. E. Bird, Secy., 1918 Lake Ave.,
 Wilmette, Ill.
 Barnesville Garden Club, % Public Library, Barnesville, Ohio.
 Berwyn Garden Club, Berwyn, Pa. (Mrs. Jos. W. Sharp, Jr., Horticul-
 tural Chairman).

Garden Dept. Dubuque Woman's Club, Mrs. C. E. Bradley, Secy., 752
Julien Ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
Garden Study Club, % Mrs. M. A. Montgomery, 3212 West End Ave.,
Nashville, Tenn.
Ohio Association of Garden Clubs, Mr. Victor H. Ries, Secy., Ohio
State Univ., Columbus, Ohio.
Park Ridge Garden Club, Mrs. C. K. Bruning, 125 N. Washington St.,
Park Ridge, Ill.
Racine Garden Club, Racine Public Library, Racine, Wisc.
San Jose Iris Society, % Mrs. R. W. Wagener, Pres., 211 S. 21st St.,
San Jose, Calif.
Tuesday Garden Club, Mrs. John Newhall, Garfield and Highland
Aves., Aurora, Illinois.
West Side Flower Show Club, C. H. Frick, Pres., 296 River St., Kings-
ton, Pa.
Woodridge Garden Club, Pres. Harold J. Clay, 2603 Monroe St., N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

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Rosecrance, Mr. J. L., 14997 Bringard Drive, Detroit, Mich.
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 Winston, Mrs. Arthur A., 420 South Arlington Ave., Springfield, Ohio.
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OUR MEMBERS WRITE

Comments With a Bang!

REGISTRATION HAS BEEN DEVISED TO ELIMINATE DUPLICATION IN PLANT NAMES. IT IS NOT A STOP-GAP FOR INTRODUCTIONS. The scheme to hold down registrations, the product of a few commercial members, by charging a dollar fee for each registration will limit the field to breeders with a financial background. Amateur members who breed for the fun they get out of it and who wish to name their products so as not to conflict with existing names, most of whom have no interest beyond this, will be frozen out. What will be the result? It is true that the number of registrations will be limited. But in what way does this help to keep our iris nomenclature free of name duplication, or reduce introductions? It does not follow that breeders who cannot or will not pay the "fine" will cease to breed and name their seedlings. In fact, they will do as many gladioli breeders did, fail to pay the registration "fine" and continue to name and also introduce new varieties, which in many instances were duplicates of names formally registered for those paying the "fine," for fine it will be.

I have spent a number of years in gaining the almost wholehearted support of the great majority of world breeders. There are still a few here and abroad who do not "play ball." A fee will but increase the number without the fold and soon we shall have another nomenclature mess, ad. inf.

Why so much bother about the number registered? There are still some few breeders who find it difficult to secure names simply because they are too lazy to look for them. There are but few of the amateur breeders who register extensively and have introduced any that have not been approved in advance by some commercial grower. Personally, I have registered many and have introduced but a relative few. None are planned for future introduction which do not meet with the approval of some commercial grower of standing. This I believe is the policy of most breeders who are not commercially inclined.

The suggestion that we limit registration to those approved after test in a trial plot or two or three, or after a rating by 10

or more judges in three regions—well life is actually too short for that sort of thing. What would such tests prove when we have only to read the varying reports on new things as grown in different localities to see that such tests to be of value would necessitate trials in too many places? Who will undertake the expense of providing the necessary plants for such tests? By the time the tests are completed the variety will have been superseded by a better seedling, either by the same breeder or another. Who will take the loss? The ultimate buyer? Certainly not the breeder, for even as it is he usually takes it on the chin.

The guy who scuttles the work of this registration committee by putting through any such asinine schemes must take the pleasure of the Chairmanship of this committee.

Why can't BULLETINS come out on time? Perhaps if you get nervous prostration just waiting for the next issue, you would give up the ghost entirely if you had the work of getting material together. Do not forget that these editors are giving freely of their spare time to compose these BULLETINS. If you want more BULLETINS go out and get more members.

CHAS. E. F. GERSDORFF

From Indiana

Last year due to the drouth we only had about one-third normal bloom, but this year we had the heaviest bloom we have ever had, some varieties bloomed from almost every rhizome.

I wish to give a few notes on the Midwest Iris Show of last year and also some gardens before telling about this year's iris.

At the Chicago show I saw two spikes of The Red Douglas and thought them very fine. Gudrun also showed up lovely.

Mr. Hall had some lovely seedlings at the show—a lovely light blue which Mr. Cooley bought and is introducing as Modiste.

Dr. Wilhelm had a lovely brown blend, a Zuni seedling.

At Mr. Hall's garden I saw Spring Prom, Salutation, and others. I also saw an apricot seedling open that I have thought about all winter and when I was at Mr. Hall's last week he told me that Mr. Schreiner bought the complete stock. It will be introduced next year as May Day, and is a decided break in color.

I then went with a party of iris lovers to Mrs. Pattison's and as usual she had a lovely collection of named varieties, also some new seedlings. Of the yellows I saw Jasmania, Golden Hind,

Naranja, Happy Days, and Eilah and a new seedling that she told me later she had bought and named Ming Yellow. It is indeed a new addition to our yellow class and one most people that see will wish to have.

Our blooming season this year was about three weeks early. On May 1st our garden was in full bloom. W. R. Dykes started to bloom April 24.

On April 8 we had rain, snow and sleet with a half inch of ice and still the iris came through, showing what iris will do. Just a few notes on some named varieties. For a white, Parthenon was certainly lovely, blooming four weeks and one two-year plant had thirteen bloom spikes.

Of the yellows, Naranja, Eilah and Happy Days were best and all so different that any garden can stand all three besides the other yellows we have.

Ella Winchester and Elkhart both bloomed from one year plants and show promise of making an attractive flower when bloomed in clumps.

Burning Bronze, Cheerio, War Eagle and Deputé Nomblot were all fine this year. Junaluska and Spokane attracted much attention as they made glowing spots of color in the garden, but Junaluska had the edge on Spokane due to more substance in the standards.

Coralie almost bloomed herself to death as did many others.

Dymia is a fine color and much like Brunhilde and just the color that we need in dark blues and darker comes Thuratus and The Black Douglas, the darkest of the named varieties I have seen.

May I say a word about Gloriole? When we beat Gloriole as it has bloomed for us it will have to go some as I bloomed it and saw it in Chicago and Wilmette and it was surely taking all the praise for a light blue.

Jean Cayeux was lovely due to a lot of rain, not much sun and cool weather, it was just like Mrs. Pattison's Color Plate. Claribel and Wasatch are easily the best plicatas I have seen.

Director Pinelle and Tint-O-Tan were both in fine shape with good color. Picador bloomed four feet high and made a bright background for our other iris.

Michelangelo, a new dove grey, was much admired by both the ladies and men, but more so by the men.

And now a few notes on iris seen in other gardens this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall invited me to be their guest during the iris

season and on June 2 we went to Chicago. My 10-year-old son is getting to be quite an iris lover and enjoys them almost as much as I do.

Upon arriving at Mr. Hall's we went out to see his seedlings and at first glance all one could see was a mass of lovely color. After making the rounds of the garden two or three times it was possible to distinguish one iris from another. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hall have the knack of picking out beautiful names for their iris that seem to fit that particular flower.

First on the list comes Roseland, standing 38 inches high with several blooms open. The plants had all been divided last year and so were one year plants. The branching was medium and I imagine on a two year plant it will have good branching. The plants showed good increase with two or three bloom spikes to the plant and seven or eight buds to the spike. The flower was large with an eight inch spread and had good substance. Color—S. light buff, flushed rose; F. rosy jasper red with velvet effect and a light edge; bright orange beard. Falls have white markings on haft.

Victory. Standing 40-44 inches high, with good branching. The flowers are light red-violet, S. a little lighter, lemon beard tipped blue, have good substance. The falls are flaring and have a 7½ inch spread. The plant is extra good increaser and has as high as three bloom spikes on one year plant, with eight to ten buds to the spike.

36-71. Not named. Standing 40-43 inches high, in effect it is a lighter, brighter, more golden Jean Cayeux, and very ruffled. It is a golden tan blend, good branching, is a good increaser and has seven to eight buds to the spike. The falls have 7¼ inch spread.

Token. Standing 38-40 inches high, it is a taller, richer, brighter Mary Geddes in color with a deep orange beard and white markings on the haft, the falls are cleaner than those of Mary Geddes and the flower is about two times as big as Mary Geddes, one that everyone will want when it is introduced. Saw this last year too. Good substance.

36-72. Standing 36-44 inches high, a darker, richer, more velvety Persia, with clean haft and good branching, has bright orange beard, 6¾ inch spread to the falls and is a fast increaser. All the above are mid-season to late. Good substance.

Now for the new seedlings blooming for the first time this year.

38-38. Standing 36 inches high, branching 4 ways, with a large bloom, falls have $7\frac{3}{4}$ inch spread. In color it is a golden topaz. The standards have good substance and are closed at top. The bloom spike had 7 buds. Makes California Gold, standing near, look dull. It is more amber than Naranja.

38-49. This seedling I had the pleasure of seeing unfold and hearing it named "Old Man River." In effect it is a rich black with falls darker than standards and the standards are difficult to describe. 32 inches high, branching excellent. Smoky brown beard, with clean haft. This iris will stand watching. Much blacker than Black Douglas and is a rich blackish self.

Now for the two most outstanding yellow iris Mr. Hall has bloomed.

38-51. Standing 46 inches high on first year seedling. Excellent branching; a clear deep yellow, about the color of Golden Hind. The falls are semi-flare, golden beard. Seven one-half inch spread to falls; 6 to 7 buds. On a first year blooming plant it had 6 large rhizomes, 1 small rhizome and bloom stalk. Extra large, of good substance, and standards held together — most pleasing flower.

38-52. Standing 38 inches high, the standards pure gold; domed shape, falls blended a slightly deeper shade; bright orange beard. Fair branching; 5 buds. First year blooming had 7 rhizomes and 2 bloom spikes. Extra large.

P. S. Just a note about 38-49, Old Man River. Mr. Hall picked a bloom from the Black Douglas and placed it near his 38-49 and it made Black Douglas seem small and medium blue. 38-49 has good substance and as near as I remember about 5 or 6 rhizomes to the plant.

AMANDA HAHN

From Illinois

The pollenizing in my garden during the season of 1938 was carried out under unusual conditions. Due to circumstances, all my pollenizing was done before the hour of 7 a.m. and after 7 p.m. C.S.T. and in addition, I had to contend, on account of the rainy season, with varying degrees of dampness from "after shower dampness" to drizzle and actual rain in which I worked under an umbrella. Many crosses were made by first "spanking" the blossom to shake off the water.

In tabulating the results, I have listed the amount of dampness as I marked the tags at the time the crosses were made, such as F for fair; D—damp; DM—damp morning; R—drizzle rain; R+—actual rain. The figures follow:

	<i>Crosses set</i>	<i>Crosses not set</i>
F -----	54	36
D -----	6	3
DM -----	7	7
R -----	12	15
R+ -----	6	7
	—	—
	85	68

Of all crosses made there was a set of 54.2%. The crosses made in fair weather show a set of 60% and the crosses made in damp to wet weather show a set of 49.2%. Considering only the crosses made in fair weather, I believe the result of 60% set, all on crosses made before 7 a.m. and after 7 p.m., will compare favorably with results obtained usually when crosses are made during daytime hours, such as the usually recommended hour of 10:30 a.m. These results seem to show that the hour of day has little or no effect on the set.

Another interesting point is indicated by those made under “damp” conditions. Of a total of 9 crosses, 6 sets were obtained, or 66 2/3 %, the highest result of the test. Naturally the small number of crosses made offers no proof, but they do seem to indicate that the stigma is either more receptive under these conditions or that the pollen is more virile.

WILLIAM W. MILLER

American Iris Society Regional Meeting

At a recent meeting of Western New York members of the American Iris Society at the home of Mrs. Leo Shippy, the following officers were elected: Chairman and Correspondent to the National Society, M. Frederick Stuntz, 101 Liberty Terrace, Snyder, N. Y.; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Leo C. Shippy, 536 Willow St., Lockport, N. Y.; Secretary, Mr. Charles K. Bassett, 278 Depew Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Moving pictures in color depicting gardens visited by Mrs. Shippy were shown. Dr. Harry H. Everett, president of the American Iris Society, and other famous iris growers attending

the annual meeting of the National Society at Cincinnati last May appeared on some of the films.

Plans were discussed for future activities, such as visits to gardens containing collections of named irises, and an exhibition of modern irises to be held in a prominent downtown location in Buffalo, N. Y., about June 4th, 1939.

The next meeting will be held January 15, 1939. New members of the American Iris Society residing in Western New York, whose names are not on the last roster, are especially invited.

Nashville Surveys an Iris Year

There is an old saying that when "March comes in like a lamb, it will go out like a lion," and in Nashville the year 1938 was no exception. In fact, its tempestuous exit was followed in mid-April by two freezes that wrought havoc in Nashville's iris gardens. Extremely mild weather in February and March was productive of a fast lush growth which was particularly susceptible to the quick freeze which came in early April. Most of the blossoms of the earlier flowering varieties were ruined completely and had it not been for the late blooming variegata types, many gardens would have had no bloom at all.

In spite of everything a few worthwhile iris appeared. One of the best newcomers is Glen Ellen (Connell 1938). This tall and well branched iris (40 in.) is best described as a luminous golden tan, with falls flushed with brown and plum.

Picotée (Connell 1938) is a plicata of more than average size carried on a thirty-six inch stalk. This plicata is especially noteworthy because of the clear quality of the blue edging.

No. 38-1 (Connell 1938), as yet unnamed, is an extremely large and tall light blue of the Blue Triumph type. The flowers are carried on forty-six inch stems and are of heavy substance with erect domed standards and semi-flaring falls.

Cedar Wood (Williams 1938 No. 10-25A) is a colorful addition to the new popular deep copper reds. Its height is thirty-two to thirty-four inches and the flower itself exhibits an attractive rounded shape.

Mrs. T. A. Williams has captured the fleeting tints of a southern sunset in Golden Dusk, a medium sized flower of rich golden buff and pink which stands thirty-eight inches in height. The frilled flowers and the branching indicate the palida type.

In Mr. T. A. Washington's garden, the writer was again pleased to find so many new Spuria and Louisiana Hybrid seedlings. Two each are very good. S-7 (Washington 1938), a spuria as yet unnamed, bloomed on a forty-five inch stem. Its color is a beautiful combination of cream and brilliant yellow, with the yellow overlay extending over most of the rounded flaring falls.

S-11 (Washington 1938), another Spuria seedling, is a clear medium yellow self, forty inches in height. The flowers are very large.

Imosa (Washington 1938) is the first of the Louisiana Hybrids which is definitely of a yellow tone. Its pumpkin yellow blossoms are on twenty-four inch stems.

Tuckahoe (Washington 1938) is a brilliant flower of Indian red. The iris lover who is unfamiliar with these beardless hybrids will be amazed at the clearness of tone in the reds which show not the slightest trace of blue.

To this writer 1938 would have been one large headache except for the kind offices of a convenient apple tree. The thick foliage afforded enough protection so that practically all of the seedlings of one cross bloomed for the first time and from them came White Prince, which is described by Mr. T. A. Williams as follows:

“WHITE PRINCE (Douglas 1938). A most striking large clean warm white iris with extra good substance and with a strong, straight stem. The beard is bright chrome yellow. The height is thirty-six inches, the foliage is proportionately heavy for the size of the flower and the branching is excellent. The standards are full and well carried; the falls are large, somewhat semi-flaring, combining to make an impressive flower of almost ideal form.”

Most hybridizers would consider the reciprocity of the Dykes medal quite enough for one year, but to Chancellor Emeritus James H. Kirkland came the added pleasure of seeing for the first time two beautiful new seedlings in 1938. The following description is by Mrs. Thomas Nesmith:

“PRINCE ROYAL (Kirkland 1938). The well domed standards are broad and large with firm substance and excellent form. The color of the standards is extremely brilliant but difficult to describe. The undertone is tawny buff heavily over-flushed with most glowing red. The falls are broad and smoothly finished, heavy in substance and in per-

fect proportion to the standards. The color of the falls is deeper in tone than a pigeon blood ruby but with that same intense inner fire. The velvety finish of the falls is carried well down into the throat. The styles are tawny yellow flushed with ruby red. The beard is rich yellow. The glowing center of the flower is as brilliant as if it were illuminated by a tiny floodlight. A magnificent rich velvety red iris that is the finest of all the reds of Dr. Kirkland. Thirty-eight inches.

“EVER GAY (Kirkland 1938). The standards are rich orange-yellow flushed with rosy buff. The falls have a brilliant burnt orange over-flush on the same rosy blending as the standards. The styles are orange and buff. The beard is rich orange. A very gay and intense colored flower with a long blooming season. Thirty-four inches.”

Prince Royal and Ever Gay bid fair to be worthy successors to Copper Luster and Junaluska, Dr. Kirkland's prize winners of 1938.

GEDDES DOUGLAS

Iris Raising in South Australia

The district is about the same latitude as between San Francisco and Los Angeles; mid-summer in December and mid-winter in June; altitude 700 ft., no frosts; summer temperatures hover about 100° and occasionally pass 110°.

An elevated wooden frame is used 9 x 2½ x 6". Easy for sowing, weeding and transplanting, but the watering requires regular attention.

Special care was taken this season to provide good drainage. A bag of broken up charcoal was mixed with the soil about two inches clear of the surface. The soil was about 40% clean fine sand. It had been observed that the heavy wet surface affected the health of the tiny seedlings during the cold wet period. The results as compared with other seasons proved that the conditions were favorable. The seeds were sown as gathered—green and sappy. The germination in percentage and time was the best on our records. Leaving out the two complete failures, the germination within eight months of sowing was over 70%. This has increased since this was noted. About 60% of them are expected to bloom next season, 21 months after sowing.

To summarize—elevated seed box, liberal mixture of charcoal, about 40% sand, and seed sown as gathered.

Some of the varieties that have helped to breed good all round seedlings: Purissima, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Sacramento, W. R. Dykes, Depute Nomblot, Mrs. Valerie West, R. W. Wallace, and Mauna Loa.

Three yellow seedlings of quality appeared this season in a bed of Purissima × Santa Barbara; can this be a mistake?

I would like to register some of my best seedlings but when I read the descriptions of the new varieties in the American catalogues I lack sufficient courage to overcome my fears.

	Seed Sown Jan., 1938	Plants Sept. 17, 1938
San Francisco × (Alpenglow × W. R. Dykes)	24	10
Pale Moonlight × Pres. Pilkington.....	49	21
Francheville × (Sacramento × W. R. Dykes)		
2 pods	81	58
Clara Noyes × Happy Days.....	22	---
Los Angeles × Happy Days, 5 pods.....	195	154
Peaches × Happy Days.....	22	---
Purissima × Sierra Blue.....	63	49
Alameda × Happy Days.....	64	46
(Don Quixote × W. R. Dykes) × Happy		
Days, 2 pods (a good clear yellow).....	102	78
(El Capitan × Cameliard) × Happy Days,		
3 pods	127	83
(Sacramento × W. R. Dykes) × Rubeo (a		
clear yellow, no streaks).....	30	10
Pacific × Happy Days.....	45	31
Santa Clara × Happy Days.....	57	44

From California

Blooming is long over, and now we talk of “next year” again. This time, though, “next year” will be something new—something excitingly different. The A.I.S. meeting will be a “trek” to the Pacific Coast—that far off land where Purissima grows like weeds, and members write of new varieties that many of us never see for years.

How, you wonder, will the “trek” differ from the usual meetings? It takes a lot of explaining to answer that one. Most of

the difference lies in, or results from, the climate—and the difference offers many advantages, a few disadvantages.

Speaking for California only, not for Oregon, which presents somewhat different circumstances, the following are the main differences:

1. Of course, Purissima and other of those varieties tenderized due to lush early winter growth, all grow well here. But you won't notice so much difference in the newer varieties, at least those at Berkeley, because of the strong tendency of Carl Salbach and Sydney B. Mitchell to breed away from *mesopotamica*, using such varieties as King Midas, Dauntless, Helios, etc., instead.

2. The plants will generally be a little taller, or a little bigger, and the growth will be much evened. You will still find a definite difference between new and established clumps, however, although transplanting seems to make little difference in the case of some varieties.

3. The peak of the season will be about three times as long as in the East. This is due to the fact that the iris grow slowly during a cool season of the year, rather than quickly under the spur of warm weather. While this gives us a much longer season, and the advantage that if you are a day or two off schedule, you will still see peak bloom, it does present one disadvantage—the very early varieties and the very late varieties will not be in flower at the season's peak. This is rather too bad in that most of Mr. White's oncocyclis hybrids bloom before the rest of the bearded iris, and in that some of the late blooming Salbach varieties will probably be missed by most of the "trekkers." The former is regrettable, but you who are particularly interested in oncocyclis can come early if you wish, and the late bloomers that you may miss will be only a small percentage of the total.

4. You will be too late for daffodils, etc., but you will find a profusion of other flowers. In fact, it is quite likely that your visit to Berkeley will coincide with the California Spring Flower Show, one of the country's big garden displays.

5. The two San Francisco Bay bridges will present an inspiring sight, and of course, the Fair, on an island in the bay, just a few miles from Berkeley, will be of great interest.

6. All through California and Oregon, you will be in "vacation-land" but a few hours distant from mountains, forests, and other playlands which include Yosemite Valley, Crater Lake, and other famous spots.

To the Editor

The foolishness of requesting an introducer to name the fragrance of his new introductions is graphically illustrated by a test made at the big flower show in New York. Almost seven thousand women were given a bunch of Freesias to smell and of these one out of six said they had no odor. One out of seven said they were unpleasant and fifty-three out of one hundred said they had a faint odor. This means that one out of three women have a defective sense of smell (check). I know a group of first generation freesia hybrids that smell like lemon verbena (check). The breeder's wife says it's lemon.

One out of five men out of an unstated number could not smell the freesias and I know that one man out of five has defective color vision.

The number of iris with a really pleasant odor is small, still I have seen the D.E.B. Orange Queen advertised as being deliciously fragrant, while to my big nose it has the vilest odor of any bearded iris I know.

A. W. MACKENZIE

From Indiana

In case you have not been notified, I thought you would probably like to have for the A.I.S. BULLETIN the announcement of the winner of the *Colle Oppio Gold Medal*. Contessa Senni wrote us that the Gold Medal was awarded to Mr. Paul Cook's iris *E. B. WILLIAMSON*. Mr. Cook's iris *Sable* received also one of the FIRST CERTIFICATES. Other winners were Mr. Cayeux of Paris, France—received two First Certificates and one Second Certificate; Mr. Van Tubergen of Holland received the last First Certificate; and Mr. Chadburn of England received the other Second Certificate.

Will you please see that Mr. Paul Cook gets full credit for *E. B. Williamson* and *Sable*? There has been some embarrassment on our part because the Contessa Senni gave us the credit and we are only the introducers. Also I discovered today that the magazine *Horticulture*—last issue—under “A.I.S. Meeting,” had also given us credit for *E. B. Williamson*. I suppose the name is a bit confusing.

I also want to add how much I enjoyed your talk on Iris Ar-

rangement. It was certainly the highlight of the evening meeting of the A.I.S.

We returned home to find the severe frosts had practically ruined our blooming season. Mr. Cook's garden was absolutely devoid of bloom this season, which was a terrific blow to one who takes his hybridizing so seriously. The winning of the Gold Medal did brighten things a bit for them.

Mr. Cook and the Williamsons do hope that some time in the near future you will plan to visit us in Bluffton. I'm sure you would find Mr. Cook's seedlings something to make your trip worth while.

Yours sincerely,

MARY WILLIAMSON

Eleanor Roosevelt and Black Magic

Late last year someone told me that they thought these two iris varieties were one and the same. So this year they have had my special attention and when they came into bloom I picked four of the Eleanor and one of the Magic, put them together and asked five friends to pick out the one that was different. They all examined the blooms very carefully, but none could tell which was the one that was different from the others. So next year the B.M. will be left out of our catalog and am now sorry that it was put into it for this year. We do not care to have the same variety under two names. As the Eleanor is the older variety, this is the name to be retained.

HOWARD WEED

My dear Mr. Morrison:

The tall I. ensata, of which I sent you some and the seeds of which came from Kashmir, bloomed and it did not correspond to any of the three main types noted by Dykes in his hand book. This was to be expected in a plant as widely distributed as ensata. The falls were just edged with blue lavender and the standards were dark blue lavender.

Tricuspis did not bloom.

I did not get to go to see about that yellow iris that I spoke to you of but the swamp is still there and will try and go next year. The books do not give I. foliosa as wide a range as it has, for we find it here and both Bruce Williamson and Paul Cook have found

it in Wells County, which is in the northeastern part of the state. I have no trouble with *ensata* and *dichotoma* seed, as every one grows. Several years ago I had a block of *Gaudichau* × *Magnifica* seedlings of which I saved two, one like *Gaudichau* and the other a blue purple heavily overcast with gray. I moved them and they both disappeared but there was no gap in the row. This year a double rhizome of a vinous purple seedling in that row bloomed and one stalk was the blue-gray that I had lost, the second bloom was one third blue gray and the rest was the vinous purple of the rest of the block.

I like Sam Graham's ideas about judging but I would have the judge carry in his mind's eye the picture of a perfect iris instead of, say, using *Damozel* to judge a *San Francisco* by.

Sherman Duffy says Sidney B. Mitchell is a partial self exterminator and I have a hunch that that yellow seedling in Kirkland's garden, you know the one that had the 5 bloom stalks and all or most of the judges raved over, is one too, for there were only two new rhizomes to carry it over.

Paul Cook has some fine *Hemerocallis* seedlings. *Middendorffii* is just blooming for me, as it did not bloom in the spring.

I was a bit surprised to see you as young a man as you are. I expected that you were somewhere near my age, i.e., the early sixties.

Yours truly,

A. W. MACKENZIE

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The 1935, 1936 and 1937 Daffodil Yearbooks went to many members of The American Iris Society and it is hoped that the 1938 issue will go to even more, since narcissus make a wonderful picture before the iris fill the garden. If you have not discovered this, try them. The 1938 Yearbook is of great value and sells for the ridiculously low price of fifty cents. Some copies of the 1936 issue are still available. Give yourself a treat and order both. Send your remittance to the Secretary, American Horticultural Society, 821 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

It has been called to our attention that there is a chance that someone who is not a member of the A. I. S. may read your copy of the BULLETIN and wonder how he too may become a subscriber. If you happen to be such a reader, let us assure you that the Society welcomes to membership all persons who feel that special knowledge of iris would be welcome in their gardening.

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BULLETIN
OF THE
AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

APRIL, 1939

No. 73

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THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

FOREWORD

■ This issue which should have appeared in April gains greatly by the long delay, for the copy in the store was limited and fell into no special pattern.

We have therefore abandoned all sense of time and have put together various pieces which seem to fit the main issues of the year, if they did happen in mid-April and May and June.

Special attention is invited to our Treasurer's opus, which was privately printed first, then contributed to the Society and appears here through Mr. Fishburn's kindness and the Directors' instruction.

It is to be hoped that others will follow his example. If this were so, what an easy life the editor might have.

B. Y. MORRISON, *Editor.*



Upper—Mrs. Fishburn, Mrs. Carl Salbach, Mrs. Mitchell
Center—Dr. Everett, Mr. E. E. Currier, Mr. Sass.
Lower—Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Perry, Master Slaughter, Miss Currier.

ECHOES FROM THE CALIFORNIA TREK

LENA M. LOTHROP

■ It is not possible to measure the enjoyment we received from our guests of the Iris Trek. If only they had not left us! So flat and meaningless did everything seem after they were gone! The guests went on to other gardens, and to their own iris season; ours was finished, we were "all washed up!" But things are looking up again—iris pods are beginning to crack and hope stirs for we will bloom a few of the million seedlings in the competition of 1941.

The A.I.S. treasurer, Mr. Fishburn, and his family were among the first members of the California Trek to arrive. I heard he was in the Milliken garden and had been taken to Redlands to see Mr. White's seedlings. A few mornings later Dr. Everett, our president, and Mrs. Everett reached Whitehall and two more days brought Vice-President McKee, and Dr. and Mrs. Graves. (So far as I could learn Dr. Graves has no official A.I.S. title but he rates seedlings, and he did say something about being a doorkeeper!)

It is five years since Dr. and Mrs. Everett first came to visit us. It was then that Dr. Everett learned of our problem of great distances with so few judges that no just ratings of our irises could be made; and of climatic conditions which prevent growing satisfactorily most irises produced in central and eastern United States. With the co-operation of Mr. McKee, Dr. Everett has brought about changes which make us feel that, at last, we are a part of the Society.

More guests were met at the "brunch" in Pasadena and still others at Berkeley; mention cannot be made of them all. The boy who came with his mother and grandmother from Texas stayed with the Trek, visited all the gardens, never seemed to complain, was never in the way, and appeared to be interested in all that he saw. I may be introducing to you a future officer of the A.I.S.

It was said that Mr. Fishburn wondered at being taken so far (it is sixty miles from Pasadena to Redlands) to see a comparatively small number of seedlings but that when he had seen Mr. White's seedlings he understood the importance of the garden. Everyone recognizes that Mr. White grows irises exceedingly well and that he produces a high percentage of fine seedlings. One visitor said to

another "Look, those irises are almost as tall as you, and you are not a short man." And, as to increase, two or more stalks of bloom from a one-year seedling is not uncommon. One seedling, an early blue-white, which Mr. Milliken expects to catalogue, had six tall stalks of bloom and eleven fans of increase from a seed that germinated in 1938. It has been named Elan.

Mr. White grows his seedlings under lath and a great deal of peat is used in the soil with commercial fertilizer. He rotates crops by growing choice vegetables for his table between crops of irises. The long summer season is in his favor and in this land where it rains only in winter there is an abundance of water to use at all times. Our irises never get dry.

It pleased me to see how quickly and accurately the "iris hounds" of the Trek nosed out the better seedlings in each garden. In Mrs. Reibold's garden where are grown many named varieties and seedlings was spotted without difficulty her 32-205, a lovely smooth light blue. In the Milliken garden the findings included Blue Spire, a frosted light blue; a yellow seedling with broad semi-horizontal falls; and a very blue-toned light blue. Application for the name Blue Heaven has been sent in for this iris. The three seedlings selected in Mr. White's garden to be named and rated were: Symbol, a tall, deep yellow with small brush-marks of bright, golden-brown each side of the beards; Morning Song (first named Good Morning) a fine, smooth, peach-yellow blend; and Answer, a deep, rich, yellow self. There is a velvety texture on the upper part of the falls and this may have been the deciding factor in its selection as 3-39-5 ran a close second.

During the scheduled visit to Mr. White's garden, the guests surrounded a light yellow seedling that had clear Barium Yellow standards and wide flaring falls as thick as those which are likened to shoe-leather. A name was requested and Mr. White was called. After thinking a minute he looked up and said "California Trek."

Noted among Mr. Giridlian's seedlings was a yellow iris of such intensity that "it could be seen a mile away." It is number 29-39-19. The standards are said to be deeper than those of Naranja and the falls to have an orange cast rather than brown but it has a smaller flower than Naranja. Cut flowers of apogon seedlings produced by Mr. Niese of Los Angeles were seen at the garden of Mr. Giridlian. Nada, Mr. Giridlian's own crested iris hybrid, though prodigal of its bloom in season, gave to the visitors a backward glance only, with a scant blossom or two.



C. G. White

Two late stalks on "Early Mass." Note seed pods on same plant

Apogon seedlings were seen at the Dr. Williams garden—seedlings in pink tones, in yellows and dark blue. The banks of climbing roses and hundreds of tree roses nearly blotted out the irises in this garden.

Mr. White has coined the named "onco-bred" for his wide crosses. Most of them had "been and gone" when our visitors

arrived but Susan of Hilly and the lovely Some Love were here to greet them. From first to last these irises bloom over a long period; the earlier ones start blooming the first of March and Nelson of Hilly did not bloom until in May.

A garden of several hundred seedlings was overlooked. At the very last of the season we drove to the top of a hill and there, where the view over the valley is beautiful, and the wind blows without ceasing, I was thrilled by many lovely seedlings blooming even at that late date. Instead of dragging iris judges up to see his seedlings Prof. Dysart had contented himself with driving stakes beside the better ones. None can be discarded, not even the very worst, until they have had an opportunity to bloom "off-season," if such is their inclination, for out-of-season bloomers are this man's hobby. The worst seedling in the lot will not get more than a suspended sentence if it blooms this fall.

There could not be a Trek without some regrets and one of them is that San Gabriel (I think it could be called a classic, by now) had passed by, before the Trek began. Another regret is that the name of its originator, Mrs. Dean, was not honored at the banquet. To produce an iris that has not been out-distanced in the last twenty years is something of a record! Most of the iris enthusiasm of Southern California stems to Mrs. Dean.

Mr. Shull did not arrive in time to visit the gardens of the South but I heard that he was in the Mitchell-Salbach gardens and by the process of elimination I found him. I have always enjoyed his articles in the BULLETINS and have admired his courage in expressing his opinions even when I did not agree with them. I asked if he had received nasty letters from people who had irises to sell and he admitted he had. The American Iris Society and its publications surely are not for the benefit of dealers alone. All contributors to the BULLETINS cannot be expected to "shush" until the dealers have moved their new stock onto unsuspecting gardeners. I often wonder how successful would be a commercial iris grower who told "the whole truth and nothing but the truth" about the irises he catalogues.

I was rather dismayed this year by the oft repeated words, "It will sell," spoken as if that were the end in view. Is it? I was commenting on a tall iris that has been called "pink" saying that it was not pink but purple as Ridgeway would prove, and a dealer said, "But you could not sell a purple iris." In another garden I remarked that it was a pity that a bright, rather small iris which



Dr. Everett and Mr. McKee in the Milliken Iris Garden

has been much publicised did not have better finish, and size, and velvety falls, and the answer came quick, "You would be surprised how that sells!" One of the real "gasps" of the season, a "gas-per" because of unusual color, is dark, and dull, without good proportion, and those who were viewing it commented on its faults but one who sells irises kept repeating, "It will sell." A new iris

with beautiful falls and beautiful color is afflicted with crumpled standards and an awkward, ungainly stalk. It is selling at a very high price. Mrs. Donald Milliken says, reasonably "Why do you bother to raise irises at all, the people who buy irises do not care for the ratings, they want size, unusual form, bright colors and new colors—they are not interested in good form, good substance, or a well branched stalk." Mrs. Blake, of South Carolina, asked me to write and work for a change in our point score so that more points could be given to form and less to color. I have just received a letter from Miss Sturtevant in which she writes, "I do not like the present scale of points, 30 for color is too much and I saw it reflected in the new irises, beautiful color, distinct and clear, but the stalk often clumsy and poorly branched, substance and form with much to be desired." Certain commercial growers whose sense of the beauty of irises has become subordinated to the cents in the profits in irises desire more points for color. This, of course, is not true of all who are trying to make a living in the iris game. A good dealer will stock what he hopes to sell and an enthusiastic salesman can often guide the choice of the customer. The question is will his enthusiasm direct him to give his customer a better iris or himself a better profit. Has not the time arrived for our Society to take on the job of educating ourselves in the good points of an iris and, as "a little leaven will leaven the whole lump," ultimately the people who buy irises? We do not want a stampede for novelty, regardless of beauty; it is possible to have both, but we should cling to beauty as being more important and more lasting. So far as I know there has not been published in any BULLETIN illustrations of irises, with and without stalks, as examples of beauty of form, beauty of proportion, beauty of branching, and beauty of poise. Such illustrations should be in black and white so the eye will not be distracted from the beauty of line. They could be as much a part of every BULLETIN as the title page. We are not advancing when we lower our standards.

No one pretends any more that the Dykes Medal is given to the best iris, it is given to the iris that receives the most votes. It would be more satisfactory if it could be presented to a person who has produced many beautiful irises rather than to an iris variety that, more than likely, is out-classed at the time the award is made.

Lists of "best irises" may have gone out of fashion—I have not seen one recently. The idea was naive as no dealer would include in a list of best irises any he did not have for sale. It was presumptu-

ous, and amusing too, for anyone to claim ability above all others to select the best irises—a best that would be equally good for growers in Maine, and Nebraska, South Carolina and California! When I read in Dr. Everett's report that he knew of "over one hundred thousand new seedlings to bloom" and doubted "if this represents a half of them," I decided the list-makers would have a task in giving them the "once over!" They must do it; otherwise they cannot know which are best! Anyone is up against it these days to keep track of the seedlings blooming only in his own neighborhood. I visited the Milliken garden with the Trekkers, then spent a week in Redlands and went from there to Berkeley. When I returned I again went to Pasadena and was delighted with lovely irises that were not in bloom on my previous visit. I saw Touch O'Blue which is a very good large white iris with the "touch o'blue" each side of the beards. I like it very much. There was also a generous showing of Spanish Cavalier, a large, gay iris caparisoned in red velvet and gold, a really brilliant fellow which "will sell" even if the falls are not as wide as they should be. For a bright spot in the garden I doubt if one could do better—it has Radiant on the run. I am not sure that I like the contrast in color, the contrast between standards and falls, of Regal Beauty. In that respect it reminds me of Sir Michael but it is altogether different in type. It is well formed with flaring falls. Here is a novelty with beauty of form.

The seedling at Whitehill that has been named Elan, had huge buds of Campanula Blue, but it opened out a frosted, crisp white—each petal margined by a narrow band of shining, metallic silver. Whether this silver rim will be constant or not I do not know but metallic colors such as we used to buy at paint stores during the atrocious polychrome craze, are cropping out unsought on some of the newer seedlings. Two or three years ago a light yellow iris of polished surface bloomed at Whitehill. Because it was not large enough to balance the stalk, and the stalk itself was not well branched, it has not made its debut. On either side of the beards of this flower is a layer of metallic gold. I have seen people look at their fingers after passing them over this gold to see if any of the gilt had come off! The beautiful falls of Prairie Sunset have this same metallic gold woven in with its pinkish color; there is gold in Buckskin; there is bronzed gold with rosy red in Mr. Salbach's lovely seedling No. 2635A, and metallic copper in Aztec Copper. These new glittering colors rather bowl us over (as did the

polychrome craze!) but we must be careful to demand well formed flowers and well branched stalks. Lovely as is the color of *Prairie Sunset*, and the form of its falls, one has to admit that the standards are crumpled and without form, and the stalk poorly branched. The broad copper-lighted falls of *Aztec Copper* are breath-taking in their width and sheen, but like *Prairie Sunset* it has little to offer except its falls. Its short standards were twirled to a point making them seem even shorter, and the color is dark and without life. *Buckskin* is brighter and in much better proportion, and the *Salbach* seedling, 2635A, though not tall, was a gem in color and perfect in form and branching. This was the exciting item in the gardens of the Bay Region. Someone said to Mr. *Salbach* that he would give more for a root of the seedling than for a root of *Prairie Sunset* and there were murmurs of assent from the crowd. These metallic colors have come to stay; they are likely to appear in any garden so we can wait and be choosy.

These shining colors may have been granted to us as a compensation for the colors we do not seem to be able to reach. I am referring to pinks, and to deep blue, and deep reds. (No one would want a scarlet, I am sure, and besides we must remember that Dr. *Everett* has a loaded gun ready for the producer of a scarlet iris!) I doubt if we are any nearer pink than we have been for some years. We find variations of type, and form, and style, and shade, and size, but we do not find pink. If your eye does not tell you so the use of *Ridgeway* will—or the comparison of a pink rose. Of the newer so-called “pinks” *Morocco Rose* with *Mesopotamica* size and height and a lustrous surface is very attractive. *Miss California* is darker and lacks the lustrous surface. *China Maid* is lighter with a magnolia-like finish. This is my favorite and I was glad it received so much admiration in the three gardens where it was growing, the *Milliken* garden, the *White* garden, and in the *Salbach* garden at *Berkeley*. It grieves me to have to admit that it has a fault but the standards do lack starch unless planted in high shade.

Although there are new, dark irises which may be a little better than *Black Douglass*, and *Blue Peter*, we have not as yet a dark iris comparable to *Shining Waters*, for instance, in its class. There is something to look forward to in that line. Well established plantings of *Ukiah* and *Tenaya* are as satisfactory as any dark irises in *California* gardens.

E. B. Williamson is a true novelty and a beautiful one. According to the tile roofs in the neighborhood, it is tile red and is the

nearest to being a self of any iris having velvety falls that I remember to have seen. Is it that the standards are a shade darker, or that the falls have a more silky sheen?

I was fortunate in seeing The Red Douglass, Piute, and Ethel Peckham, blooming close together and, believe it or not, they were very near to being the same color. Ethel Peckham was taller, and larger, and clearer in color, but it had the most white in the haft. The Red Douglass and Piute were the same height and size and color—which was a more opaque red-purple. Texture and other things were similar but the falls of Red Douglass were more flaring. There are better seedlings in this color-class.

I had not seen Naranja until this season, and, at Berkeley and here in the South, it was shorter than I had expected it to be; neither had I realized from the descriptions that it was such a decided bi-color. Its falls roll under at the edges, which is not so good, but it gives promise of being a stepping-stone to better deep yellows. Fair Elaine is a lovely two-toned light yellow of satisfying form. The petals stay put—which is a comfort. Chosen seemed to be a more brassy yellow than ever before—perhaps, because of the many deeper, warmer, softer yellows that were blooming among the seedlings. I have no quarrel with Chosen, as all shades of yellow are needed. Symbol appeared to be accepted as the most outstanding seedling at Whitehill, but running close to it, and to each other, were Answer and 3-39-5 with California Trek, leading among light yellows. Golden Hind is a bright, clear, yellow but it is small, and pinched-looking, compared with California yellows. Treasure Island is a good yellow iris of medium tone having a lighter area in the center of the falls.

Prof. Mitchell says he is through breeding yellows; that he likes change, has wanted to change everything in his life except his wife (which any one who knows her can understand) so the Professor is selecting pollen with the idea of producing *amoenas* and *plicatas*. He is planning to use Fair Elaine in his quest of *amoenas*. It is said that *amoenas* are albino *variegatas*, but Fair Elaine is not a *variegata*. I shall follow the experiment with interest.

There are new and lovely *plicatas*. In the Salbach seedling bed, where grew many bright and interesting seedlings, was a tangle of *plicata* seedlings the “reds,” in particular, taking my eye. These were small, about the size of Orloff, and had pronounced markings. I like Orloff very much, it is neat and firm in form, and it is well branched. Always is larger and although not so lively

in color, is a fine iris with superlative substance. It should be used as a seed-parent. Wasatch lacks appeal and has poor substance. Seduction, which is in the group of large white plicatas, is so very lovely that I do not mind being seduced if it is done by Seduction! To me, it is the most attractive of the large plicatas; I will not even except Los Angeles to whom I have given allegiance for so long.

It is a pleasure to look at Amigo, it is so beautiful! It has no competition, being in a class of its own.

The flowers of Wabash do not exceed those of Dorothy Dietz in size but the stem is taller—it gives the impression of being “leggy.” Its horizontal falls are of fine velvet and the pure white standards are, unfortunately, crumpled. I would say that the texture and color of Wabash was superior to that of Dorothy Dietz but the latter has better form and proportion. Wabash is blessed with pollen; I have found none on Dorothy Dietz.

Summer Tan makes a most appealing clump; and of new blends, Buckskin and Morning Song are very fine. Morning Song has a sister of which I am very fond, it is number 10-39-7. Its color is made up of pinkish tints blended smoothly into sparkling Chamois. All petals are round and flat and the flower possesses a luminous quality. There was in the Milliken garden a seedling which reminded me of Summer Tan with blue in the place of the brown.

The new white irises include the big blue-white with broad, long falls which Mr. Salbach found in a garden near Berkeley. I saw the last bloom—the stalk in full flower must have been a sight to see! It is out of Purissima x Thais! Mr. White's large blue-white, Elan, came out of Sweet Alibi x Jocund. This has broad, flaring falls, and though like Mr. Salbach's find in color, substance, and texture, it is entirely different in profile. Noel (White) is another white iris out of Sweet Alibi with Lady Paramount as the pollen parent. Noel is a very pure white with smooth, shining surface. White irises are not so quickly overtaken and passed, by new varieties, as are irises of other color, and Purissima and Easter Morn can still hold their own with the debutante. I did not rate any iris higher than Mount Cloud. I think it is unexcelled. There are two gems among the smaller white irises that must not be forgotten. Prof. Essig is the author of one, New Albion, and Mr. White produced the other, Another Day. New Albion sometimes blooms out of season and either in, or out of season, it always gives delight because of the perfection of all its parts. Another Day has a



Dr. Everett going and coming with Mr. White alongside

sheen like the sheen of pearls. The standards are domed, and the flaring falls are smooth and flat except for a slightly fluted margin. It is such a distinct iris it can easily be recognized.

Gathering and planting the results of the crosses of 1939 marks the end of this season and the beginning of another, the season of 1941, when blooms from these seeds will be expected. The season of 1940 comes in between at which time will begin the season of 1942. We can never catch up with it, anticipation will keep beckoning, for which let us give thanks.

IRIS NOTES ON THE WEST COAST

J. MARION SHULL

■ It was my first visit to the West Coast in iris time. Needless to say that one whose iris acquaintance had hitherto been confined to the East and the Mid-west would find much of interest here. Not only would there be new varieties never seen before but old friends under new environment.

We of the East have been forced to become skeptical concerning West Coast introductions as well as English and French, not for the most part because of any inherent qualities of the output but because of our own harsher climatic conditions which often play havoc with varieties of, to us, exotic origin. At both extremities of our far flung iris world I find increased and growing appreciation of the need for tolerance because of regional differences.

My approach from the South naturally brought me to the Milliken garden at Pasadena as the first iris stop. Too late by a day or two for the scheduled A.I.S. Trek, I was nevertheless not too late for the iris here, for there were still a few that had not begun to bloom as well as a few gone by. No garden I saw excelled this in growth and apparent growing conditions and I came away rather envious because my Maryland garden at Chevy Chase can not show anything like the vigor and size of these Pasadena plants.

Jotting hasty notes of things that interested me leaves me with a jumble of new things mixed with relatively older varieties because I could not then, and will not now, take the time to sort them out on the basis of age or place of origin. But why bother to sort them so, since the average garden grows old and new shoulder to shoulder without apology.

There was a fine clump of Brown Betty, a blended bicolor of light purplish bronze tones with wide flaring form. I would prefer a little greater warmth in it but many like it.

A splendid clump of Easter Morn that, as grown here, justified all the fine things said about it in recent years, leaving one only a poignant regret that it has done so badly in some of our eastern gardens. It is a much purer white than the somewhat overnamed Purissima, fine as that bluish white can be when it grows particularly well.

Shining Waters was in fine display and good, as it has always been wherever I have seen it. Personally I prefer it over Sierra Blue though the latter is taller and larger as I have seen it.

Chosen I saw for the first time, a large flower, good light yellow with greenish bronze at the throat. Standards are a bit too fluted, unless you like fluting. Fluted standards, like pinched falls, diminish the color effect of any flower.

Mount Cloud, a tall bluish white, low branching.

Valiant, a sturdy flaring flower with bronzy yellow standards and falls more purple, veined at haft.

There were some Pogo-cyclus things that were new to me, but these are probably not for our eastern gardens. Some Love is intriguing at close range. Over Here I found not impressive. Oyez has less satisfactory form than Some Love but presents at close range an interesting study in veining. Ormohr creates a good deal of excitement, but its chief value is still novelty. It is large, but soon floppy, and the color is a bit dull.

Blue Peter is hardly blue but a good strong purple of medium size.

An excellent clump of China Maid proclaimed itself of the color group of Eros. In form and substance it is a finer flower than Eros, displaying broad flatly held falls where Eros is pinched, but in color Eros still has the slight advantage of a rosier warmth.

Regal Beauty is a bright bicolor but as the color lightens toward the margins of the falls there is the usual appearance of a faded flower.

Regent is a good deal like W. R. Dykes.

Alta Rosa—tall and rosy as the name suggests, but individually not very distinctive, in fact one might almost call it commonplace.

As in every experienced breeder's garden there are many fine seedlings not one of which could have been discarded were there no other iris in the world. A considerable number of these are yellows of a color quality akin to Lady Paramount, sometimes deeper, sometimes lighter, but always with an indefinable quality that made me think of Lady Paramount though the latter may have no share in their ancestral picture.

1570-5 was a huge bright medium yellow, branching above center, but unfortunately with pinched falls.

1491-5 was another lovely yellow of fine form; deeper in color than Lady Paramount and with a form more characterful. It is ruffly but not objectionably so.

A series designated as 1970-20 to 1970-24 consists of fine yellows; -22 is wide flaring with only a little white at the throat; -24 displays splendid falls, wider and better held than -22. Standards are good but a little loosely held.

1997-11 is yellow with fine, broadly circular, down-hanging falls, a vertical to globular flower.

1006-7 is a lovely light blue of form like Easter Morn. It made me think of the old Celesye for color though a much larger flower as it appears here.

“Pale Blue” was also lovely in color and form; ruffled beautifully, if you like ruffling—to others it may suggest spent flower.

The next high light of my trip was the iris garden of Miss Ruth Rees and her sister at San Jose. Here was the finest new iris I saw on the West Coast. It will classify as a white though definitely blue-toned, a little bluer than Purissima. It is tall, well branched, large flowered with widely flaring tips of the falls, handsomely ruffled. I am not partial to ruffling as it usually occurs but here it was an added attraction to an otherwise very attractive flower. Miss Rees listed this as 11-12, a Purissima by Thais cross. Later I learned that the Salbachs will distribute this under the name of Snow Flurry. Considering the decided flurry on the part of observers there might seem a present fitness in the name aside from the color suggestion.

And it was in the Rees garden that I saw a rich red-toned iris conspicuous for the absence of marring light area at the throat. It must have been around three feet high at a guess and correspondingly large flowered. I said, “If I were back home I’d say that was Arabian Prince.” “It is Arabian Prince,” said Miss Rees! I think Mr. Simpson lists it at Arlington, Va., as 27 inches. So much for old friends in new surroundings.

We went direct from the Rees garden in San Jose to the Essig garden at Berkeley, a garden that clambers down a steep south slope at the rear of the house and, turned up to the sun, blooms about a week ahead of the other Berkeley gardens. Here the splendid view down over the lowlands vies with the iris for the visitor’s attention, as lovely a garden setting as one could well wish. Here are mostly Essig varieties, often unnamed but much too good to throw away. Across the street a well drained spare bit of ground faced the house and serves as workshop for Prof. Essig’s iris activities. Not all the new seedlings were yet in bloom but there was obviously a rather high level of quality in those blooming. In the

best of iris gardens now, with all that has already been done, it is rare to find a new variety that is really outstanding, so it is with no intentional disparagement that I chronicle the absence of such among those in bloom at the moment.

With a trip to Yosemite intervening and a momentary relief from the surfeit of iris I returned May 3 for the scheduled luncheon at the Salbach garden. This and the Mitchell grounds adjoining are naturally associated in the mind of the visitor as all one garden. The Salbach garden being a commercial garden as well as a breeder's workshop, presented more variety than any of the other gardens visited.

Also, an apparent shortage of water left portions of it relatively less well grown than were some of the smaller gardens. I suppose it is simply inevitable that in any large commercial garden, and perhaps not less so in many a home garden as well, the older and less expensive or less profitable varieties suffer from relative neglect while the rare and expensive varieties become "teacher's pets." No blame attaches to this situation. It is simply inherent in the nature of things.

There were too many lovely things in the garden to tempt one to much specific comment and I admit with shame that my notes grow scantier with the increasing numbers present and with the advancement of the season and the increasing acuteness of my iris debauch.

Jacob Sass's *Prairie Sunset*, though represented by a single stalk and not reputedly of normal height, would have been recognized by any one as a Sass product. A bit of ruffling, standards a bit loose, but lovely warm coloring considerably deeper toned than *Clara Noyes*. A good blended self.

Miss California, a large, slightly bi-colored pink purple self, was not particularly distinguished.

Lighthouse, a bronzy variegata with rich beard.

Mrs. J. L. Gibson, a very dark bi-color; fine form but flowers too crowded.

Prof. S. B. Mitchell, a rich claret with dark broad falls. Very effective as to color though a bit floppy.

Among the seedlings here, there were several *plicata* derivatives that were very intriguing at close range.

I also noted No. 22-33 of Salbach as a very rich purple with bronze beard and no lightness at throat. Flower wide flaring; a valuable dark-toned self.

At this point my notes petered out in the clear hot sunshine that burned my nose to the appearance of a toper. Besides it is not conducive to copious note taking to have Iris people gathered together from the far corners, eager to exchange greetings and impressions of the here and yonder. From New Hampshire, from Virginia and the Carolinas, from Iowa and Nebraska, Texas and the far North West—it was inevitable that converse should flow to the somewhat suppression of paper and pencil. I had to admit that despite some discomfort from a too ardent sun, California had staged for me ten days of perfect weather conditions with none of the cantankerous fogs one sometimes hears about. And I shall not cease to wish that my Maryland garden might grow iris as happily as I saw them growing along the West Coast.

ALONG THE IRIS COAST—1939

JULIUS DORNBLUT, JR.

■ Each bearded iris season brings many pleasures, but none has brought more to western irisarians than the 1939 season. The Berkeley gardens of Carl Salbach, Sydney Mitchell, and Edward Essig were at their very best during the week of the American Iris Society's annual meeting. These places with their beautiful and dramatic settings always enchant me. The Salbach and Mitchell gardens overlooking Wildcat Canyon and the rolling hills of coastal, central California seem to be enveloped in a gossamer aura which reminds one of some of Debussy's most delightful music. A spectacular view of San Francisco and the Golden Gate makes the Essig gardens ever-conducive to romantic dreaming about "ships that go to sea."

Meeting many of the members, the A.I.S. president, Dr. H. H. Everett of Nebraska, Dr. Robert Graves of New Hampshire, Mr. Robert Schreiner of Minnesota, Mrs. L. J. Blake of South Carolina, and Mrs. C. R. Slauter of Texas, to name but a few, proved to be fully as interesting as the many new iris.

Hans Sass' *Prairie Sunset* brought forth many a comment. Someone remarked about its color. Immediately a bystander asked, "How would you describe it?"

“Onion skin pink,” came as the first answer.

“Oh, but that is so prosaic!” another admirer said, “It looks just like a new penny.”

“That,” still another member of the group parried, “is a difficult basis for comparison when one never sees a new copper in these days of recession.”

“It reminds me very definitely,” mused one who evidently was reared on the plains, “of what it is named after, a glorious prairie sunset.”

Magnificently beautiful color it does have. Other qualities can be determined only when one sees it growing on a plant which has had an opportunity to make itself at home. When I looked up its ancestry, though, I became a bit apprehensive. Let us hope that Midgard’s habit of producing several misshapen blooms per stalk will never be shared by its grandchild.

Fair Elaine is truly as fair a flower as an iris lover could hope to see in his fondest dreams. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch standards are creamy-yellow with more intense color at the base. There is a suggestion of crinkling around the lower part of the standards. Fair Elaine’s semi-flaring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch round falls have the yellow of California Gold minus much of the olive of that variety, and are set off with a brilliant orange beard. In the haft veining there is a slight suggestion of green. To some the falls may seem a bit narrow at the haft. The 38 inch stalk starts branching 9 to 12 inches above the ground; carries three open blooms with six buds, and has an overall width of 9 inches from the outside tips of the falls. In general appearance Fair Elaine is very clean and finished, but with its Happy Days parentage, and consequently Dykes inheritance, I am keeping my fingers crossed.

Because of its Gold Medal award in the International Iris Contest in Rome, E. B. Williamson attracted considerable attention. The round standards measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and the rounded falls $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The rosy-bronze standards have a slight lavender-brown undertone; the falls are a deep rosy-brown. A vivid, orange beard sets in the midst of a moderately reticulated haft. With two out of a possible seven flowers open at a time, it did not earn a high mark for floriferousness. The 36 inch stalk is 8 inches wide from tip of flower to tip of flower, and starts branching 12 to 18 inches above the rhizome.

In Song of Gold iris fans are given a superlatively fine yellow without a trace of Dykes in its ancestry. It is a very clear, medium

yellow just a bit deeper in tone than Happy Days. The rounded standards are $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A light orange beard sets off the $2\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch flaring falls which have one very faint green vein through the center. Three well-spaced blooms open at a time on a 36 inch stalk remind one of a group of heavily gold-dusted butterflies with wings outspread. Each stalk carries the promise of nine blooms for the season; starts branching on the 14 inch mark on the stalk, and measures 9 inches wide from the outermost tips of the flowers.

At Essigs' a clump of Song of Gold covered with bloom left nothing to be desired for garden value. Its only fault may be that the falls are somewhat narrow at the haft. In the stiff competition with the many fine yellows already in commerce, Song of Gold, because of its trim appearance, clean parentage, and different form, will undoubtedly make a niche for itself.

Morocco Rose has rounded, open $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch lavender-rose standards, and 2 x $2\frac{1}{8}$ inch straight-hanging falls of deeper lavender-rose topped by a lemon beard. It failed to arouse great enthusiasm in me. True, the falls have a delicate metallic sheen upon opening, but they are heavily veined and reticulated. Then, with but two out of a possible seven flowers open at a time, it is not exactly free-flowering. The 32 inch stalk has close, short branches; the first branch is 4 inches above the halfway mark. Its overall width seems narrow at 6 inches. Later in the season at the Northern garden in Yakima, I was able to compare this with Miss California. While they do not have the same color values, I much prefer Miss California as an iris, even if it does fade.

The neat, trim, silky Piute is a fine approach to red. In effect the standards are deep wine-red, the straight-hanging falls an even deeper wine-red. Inconspicuous reticulations make for a smooth-appearing flower. The ruler showed that the round standards measured $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and that the falls are $2\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inches. As it obviously was not well established, complete stalk and bloom data were not taken, though the flowers did appear to be carried well up and down the stalk.

Golden Majesty is a fine, clear, deep yellow. Its round, silken, slightly-crinkled standards are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; the round falls measure $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, show but a slight amount of olive veining around the haft and the pale orange beard. Three of the eight to nine possible flowers are open at a time. These are carried on a 36 inch stalk which starts branching from 9 to 12 inches above the

rhizome. An overall width of 6 inches indicates a narrow stalk, though the individual flowers are not crowded as they are placed well up and down the stalk and do not toe in. What Golden Majesty's Dykes parentage will do for it (or should I say against it?) only time will tell.

In Miss Grace Sturtevant's Valiant one finds a distinctive and unusual iris personality. Its round, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch bronze-yellow standards have just a slight suggestion of lavender along the midrib. The $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch falls are edged with a narrow band of bronzed yellow, and are enlivened by an orange beard. Olive-brown reticulations play around the narrow haft. Individual blossoms are well displayed on a fairly good 44 inch stalk which branches 16 inches from the ground. Three out of eight flowers are open at a time. The overall width of a stalk of bloom is 9 inches.

Several easterners, including Dr. Graves, stood around Professor Essig's Mount Washington and made remarks about westerners stealing eastern thunder. In New England they do have thunder storms around Mount Washington, don't they? Dr. Kleinsorge walked up and was evidently waiting for such an opportunity. At once he proceeded to reel off a list of western geographical terminology which had been pilfered by eastern hybridizers.

Standing 50 inches high in the Salbach display garden, Mount Washington seemed superior to Purissima that day. I can't believe it now, but that is what my notes say. Mount Washington is a warm white with suggestions of gold at the base of the stands and a few inconspicuous lemon reticulations at the haft. Further warmth comes from a lemon beard. Round $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch standards are ruffled a bit at the edges. Its semi-flaring falls measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Wide branching gives an overall width of 11 inches, starts below the halfway mark on the stalk. There are three open flowers showing out of a possible nine. If Mount Washington performs as well elsewhere as it does at home, it should become a very popular variety indeed.

Monadnock I saw last year in Oregon. A large-flowered red, it carries a hint of lavender undercoloring. The reticulations are inconspicuous and the lemon beard is a short one. Monadnock's standards measure $2\frac{7}{8}$ x 3 inches; the slightly flaring falls are $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Three flowers are displayed at a time with promises of five more. The flowers are well spaced on the 38 inch high, 8 inch wide stalk. The first branch starts out 12 inches from the ground.

Measuring a bit more than two feet tall, Radiant makes a colorful iris for the front part of the border. Its round, bronzed, old-gold standards are large for the height of the iris—2½ inches in diameter. The reddish-brown falls measure 2½ x 2 inches. Two out of seven blossoms are out at a time. Branching starts 6 inches above the rhizome. Some of the flowers are partly hidden by the foliage. At times there is considerable bunching. While visiting in eastern Washington later in May, Mr. Maxwell told me that Radiant had never failed in that locality as a fall bloomer. Every single plant flowered there last fall. Every plant I saw there this spring was covered with bloom.

Carved Ivory would rank as a superfine cream if it did not Dykes spot so terribly. Oyez, one of Clarence White's unique Polyhymnia × Jubilee hybrids, furnishes an exotic note. Bridal Veil is a delightful medium height white. I wish I had taken time to jot down data on Snoqualmie. It looked like a very fine cream-yellow.

Two seedlings which appeared promising in Berkeley were Essig's 1439 A, a good large-flowered cream, and Salbach's bright Copper Lustre × Radiant seedling which carries the garden name of Orange Flame. Professor Mitchell has the beginnings of a race of yellow ground plicatas with good branching.

Many a dull day will be brightened with the memories of the annual meeting—the charming hospitality of the Salbachs, the precious moments snatched from looking at iris to admire the gazanias in the Mitchell garden under the guidance of Dr. Kleinsorge, Dr. Everett's and Dr. Graves' sprightly repartee at one of the luncheons, Mrs. Clarence White's finely executed paintings of some of Mr. White's onco crosses, the showing of slides the night of the banquet, an evening on Treasure Island.

For a number of years it has been my custom to go to eastern Washington for several days to bask and bake in the warm sunshine of that locality's early spring. Last year it was my pleasure to combine this annual warming up with a visit with five avid iris fans. Again this spring I shared the sunny weather and sunny enthusiasm of Mr. and Mrs. Luke Norton, Mr. Alexander Maxwell, and Mr. and Mrs. William Roan.

After reading Mr. R. M. Cooley's glowing report about his garden in the BULLETIN Supplement, Mr. Norton began to worry that this year of all years the iris might not do so well. Practically every iris in the garden was doing its very best to outdo Mr. Cooley's descrip-

tion. Never have I seen iris growing so well or blooming so profusely. Those fortunate few who trekked all the way to Yakima found a rainbow end of iris, if not of gold, at Nortons.

Prairie Sunset was not yet in bloom here. It had a little fence around it to protect it from dogs and cats. However, the Norton cat, Felix, risked the loss of his hide, decided Sunday morning that inside the fence was the most desirable spot in the whole garden. Mr. Maxwell later wrote to say that Prairie Sunset had survived everything, and that he and the Nortons liked it very much; believed it worth the money. Whether or not Felix still climbs fences the letter did not say.

Of the Sass' Siegfried, Orloff, Tiffany yellow ground plicata trio, Tiffany is the only one I had not seen before. It is probably the best iris of the three, everything considered. By all standards the color combination should not be harmonious, yet the effect of the flower as a whole is not at all unpleasing. The domed standards have a cream ground, are veined and speckled rose-lavender toward the edges, measure $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Tiffany's straight-hanging falls are $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in size, have a large center area of cream-white split by a light rose-lavender vein in the center. Around the thin orange beard the cream-white area deepens to yellow. A repetition of the distinctive rose-lavender speckling and veining motif of the stands is found around the border of the falls, though the coloring is intensified.

Tiffany's floriferousness is attested by some stems which show five blooms open at a time. As many as twelve flowers may be expected from one of its 36 inch stalks. "One stalk is a bouquet," is the way Mr. Maxwell put it. While the flowers are placed fairly well up and down the branches, they are held too close to the stem and to each other. The overall stalk width is 9 inches. The branching starts well below the halfway mark.

When one compares Ming Yellow with Happy Days, one finds that both are about the same in size and coloring, though the falls of the former seem a trifle deeper in color when the flowers first open. While Ming Yellow's falls show the fine semi-flaring form of Depute Nomblot, one of its parents, the standards of Happy Days are much more crinkled. Both have a slight suffusion of olive at the haft; both reveal Dykes ancestry by flecking. Ming Yellow has a larger beard. Happy Days seemed more floriferous, though this may have been because it was better established.

In the bright sun The Red Douglas has a great deal of carrying

power. The 36 inch stalks carry from two to three wine-purple flowers open at a time. The Red Douglas' silken, golden-dusted standards measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 inches, and the slightly reticulated falls' dimensions are $2\frac{3}{8}$ x 3 inches. Eight flowers on a 9 inch wide stalk during the season makes the mark for floriferousness quite average. Its substance, too, is just average, but its habit of carrying the flowers high on the stalk and turning some of these toward the stem is definitely The Red Douglas' weak point.

Few so-called reds, if any, are as luminous in all lights as Lighthouse. Perhaps the most striking feature of this iris is the light rose of the slightly-ruffled standards. These have a faint lavender undertone, have a very fine green line along the midrib. The lower part of the standards is light cream. An orange beard illumines the center section even more. A deeper shade of rose, undershot lavender, is found on the semi-flaring falls. Along the edges of the falls we find the rose shading to rose-tan. The haft is quite heavily reticulated. Measurements show that the standards are $2\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 inches; the falls $2\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the stalk 36 inches high, 10 inches across at its widest point; the first branch shoots out along the 18 inch mark. The count shows three out of a possible eight flowers guiding garden mariners at a time. Lighthouse seemingly holds its color well even in the hot sun.

Among the newer variegatas City of Lincoln has received much notice. Crinkled, $2\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch, rich butter-yellow standards show a slight olive suffusion and bit of green veining on the lower midrib upon close inspection. Old Rialgar's smaller standards left much the same color impression upon my mind at the end of the season. The $2\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{5}{8}$ inch heavily reticulated falls seem narrow at the haft, and appear short in relation to the standards. In color the slightly flaring falls are velvety rose-brown with some purple undertone, have a narrow margin of the yellow of the standards. The beard is orange. As it was not well established, the flowering and branching details were not noted.

Someone recently said that Orloff looked like "an egg nog sprinkled with cinnamon." A better condensation of floral description would be hard to find. The slightly open, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch round standards have a cream base, fairly clear at the center, are heavily speckled and flushed reddish-brown toward the outer edges and along the midrib. In the semi-flaring, round $2\frac{1}{8}$ inch falls we find the cream shading to cream-yellow, the speckling and suffusion a brighter reddish-brown. A short, orange beard lights up the some-

what narrow haft. Thirty-six inches high, Orloff's three open blooms do not fade appreciably. A good stalk will give nine flowers during a season, but most of these, while held away from the stem, are near the top. The overall stalk width is 10 inches.

Introduced last year as a good light blue for places where the incomparable Shining Waters just will not grow, Great Lakes appeared to me this year as a good iris in its own right. Four feet high, 10 to 12 inches wide, branched well below the halfway mark, this campanula blue has one fault to mar an otherwise clean bill of health: the veinings are conspicuous both on the $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inch standards and on the deeper toned $2\frac{1}{2}$ round, flaring falls. With its short, orange-tipped beard, it nevertheless makes a fine garden iris.

Elsa Sass might best be described as a fairly innocuous, water-spotting lemon or canary yellow. Oregon Sunshine in the Roan garden at Ellensburg justified the enthusiasm I had for it as a primrose yellow when I first saw it at originator Weed's planting in Oregon two years ago. Noontide, another yellow Deputé Nombolt descendant, flecks. If Snowking will ever come out of hiding, one might become better acquainted. But, what with war and rumors of revolutions, one can't blame him, I suppose. Mrs. Willard Jaques, a new pink which has received considerable publicity, has poor substance, fades. A number of flowers on each stalk are misshapen. Just what kind of cows do the French have to produce the rosy-lavender flush on the creamy-tan Café au Lait? Pink Imperial lacks substance. Wabash is a striking amoena.

When an iris enthusiast like Mr. Maxwell places his time and car at your disposal, when other fans like Mr. and Mrs. Norton make you feel absolutely at home while staying with them, when another couple of good gardeners like Mr. and Mrs. Roan give you a fine Sunday dinner, then you fully realize how the common love for iris makes the iris season something to be yearned for ten months out of the year.

My schedule this year could not be conveniently arranged so that I might stop over in Oregon on my way back from California. Bob Schreiner, with whom I had a grand visit on the northbound train until he stopped off at Salem, wrote to tell me that Dr. Kleinsorge's garden was especially fine this year despite the early spring drought.

In both the George Brehm and F. A. Thole gardens I found interesting seedlings. However, the object of my last year's affections

in the Brehm garden last year turned on me. What I hailed as a perfect yellow, namely 709, flecks. Dear Mr. Editor, may I swear? This year Mr. Brehm, perfect host, grand scout, and gardener supreme (Per-Mr. Dornblut see letter 7-14-39), had another batch of promising freshmen; a good pinkish-lavender plicata, another deep yellow, and a tall, large-flowered, well-branched blend suggestive of Fair Elaine. Mr. Thole had one which looked good, a light lavender self out of Purissima \times Dauntless.

Many another new iris was seen during these hurried trips of May and June. A goodly number are worthy, and an even greater number are not. In evaluating the whole crop as seen in the various western plantings mentioned, though, it does seem that the general average of introduction is slowly growing better year by year. True, dozens of myopic originators still have buck fever; fire a good many unnecessary shots, much to the pain and sorrow of the unlucky purchasers, but there are many hybridizers who are looking at their seedlings at least two or three years before firing. 1939 was indeed a most enjoyable and very encouraging season.

Upper—Chancellor Kirkland's garden with C. E. F. Gersdorff

Center—Chancellor Kirkland's gardens

*Lower—Mr. Washington, Mr. Gersdorff, Mrs. Grant, Dr. Grant,
Mrs. Nesmith*



G. L. Pilkington

TALL BEARDED IRIS IN 1939

JUNIUS P. FISHBURN

FOREWORD

■ This printed set of notes, being sent to about one hundred iris enthusiasts, is probably highly presumptuous. The whole thing started with about a dozen typewritten copies of notes exchanged with a few friends two years ago. Last year there were fifteen or twenty requests for my notes, so they were mimeographed. This year a great deal of traveling led to more promises of exchanges of notes, and printing seemed the more convenient way under all the circumstances. But there must be a few personal words of warning directed to everyone who receives these notes and reads them :

First, no one knows better than I that no one person, regardless of the amount of traveling done, can possibly see all the good new iris, grown at its best, in any one year or in any five years; consequently, I have missed many fine things, and I have seen other fine things grown at a disadvantage. Also I have had to hurry from garden to garden, which isn't conducive to sound judgments.

Secondly, I likewise realize that I have very definite prejudices, particularly as to color and form, and that these notes reflect these prejudices.

Thirdly, in an effort to seem unbiased and critical, and in order to try not to say kind words for everybody and everything, I have probably condemned, either directly or with faint praise, some things which have real merit.

Lastly, I very decidedly want the reactions of those iris enthusiasts who bother to read these lengthy notes. In particular, I would like to know wherein the people who read them disagree with me. Only in this way can I form sounder judgment about many of these varieties. So I very earnestly request every one receiving them to give me their frank opinions.

I am attempting to approach this sketch of the 1939 iris season in three ways: Part One—the various itineraries covered and the gardens visited, by geographical regions; in this section there will

appear most of the notes on very new named varieties and on numbered seedlings. Part Two—varietal notes listed alphabetically, for convenient reference. Part Three—discussion by color groups.

So with apologies for the haste with which the notes are done and with appreciation to the people who expressed an interest in them, here goes!

PART ONE

GEOGRAPHICAL

The American Iris Society's 1939 Pacific Coast "trek" was a real success from the point of view of every one who participated in it. Although there was a relatively small number of members from the eastern part of the country participating, nevertheless these easterners were from widely distributed geographical areas and were intensely enthusiastic iris lovers. The trip was really divided into three separate parts, first, in and around Pasadena, secondly, in and around Berkeley and San Francisco, and thirdly, in Oregon and Washington. It was my misfortune, both because of pressure of business matters at home and because of my own garden, to be compelled to return east at the end of the Berkeley program and thus to have missed some very fine iris in the northwest.

The southern California portion of the trek was under the general chairmanship of Mrs. Kenneth L. Reynolds, who is an ardent iris enthusiast, and whose husband is well known in the daffodil world. The Reynolds' hillside garden was one of the most unique and beautiful places which we were privileged to see during our entire California trip. Of course, the iris interest in Pasadena centered principally around the fine commercial garden of the Millikens. Here we saw three of Mr. Milliken's fine introductions beautifully grown, namely, China Maid, Mount Cloud and Blue Spire, all of which seem to have been successful all over the country. Sungold, his new yellow, was quite showy in mass, and from it he is getting many other fine yellow seedlings. A Chosen \times Sungold cross produced a remarkably fine lot of yellows in his seedling patch. In addition to yellows, he had among his seedlings one very flaring gray-blue, numbered 2006-2, which seemed to me and to other judges to be slightly more blue in tone than any iris yet introduced. Most of Mr. Milliken's six 1939 introductions had been divided last year and were blooming rather late this year, with the result that the

visitors did not see them at their best. The two which impressed me most were Regal Beauty, very large, rich and bright, and Sparkling Frost, a blue-white with a fine sparkle in the sunlight. Most of the eastern irises blooming in this garden were showing up very badly, and many southern California irises with which we have difficulty in the east, such as Brown Betty, Lady Paramount and others, were blooming gorgeously.

One of the highlights of the whole California trip was the day spent at the Redlands home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence G. White, from which garden have come so many fine things such as Chosen, Lady Paramount, Fiesta, Brown Betty, Mohrson, Sweet Alibi and a host of others. Mr. White's keenest enthusiasm has been transferred from the tall bearded class to the so-called onco-breds, in which he is making real, if slow, progress. All iris enthusiasts can thank him for his interest in this group, because there are not many places in the country where this type of breeding can be pursued with any success whatever. We were too late to see the best bloom on these onco-breds. We did see blooming well Some Love (I consider this the most attractive one so far), Oyez and Near East, the first two having been introduced by Mr. Milliken for Mr. White last year, and Near East being introduced this year. We saw a number of other interesting ones, some of which are scheduled for later introduction. Incidentally, the finest clump of Mohrson I have ever seen was in Mr. White's garden, far larger and taller than it has been in any other gardens visited elsewhere. If I could grow it as well as he grows it, I think I would consider it the best William Mohr seedling introduced thus far.

Most of us had a struggle to pull Mr. White away from his onco-bred beds back to his tall bearded seedlings, but we were well justified in attempting to re-arouse his interest in the tall bearded ones, because he had at least a half dozen seedlings which were startlingly good. Some of them were named at the insistence of the Iris Society visitors and may reach the market a couple of years later. All of the seedlings were beautifully grown, with the most vigorous foliage we saw anywhere on the West Coast. The seedlings which appealed to me most were, first, Symbol, a seedling from Fiesta and Naranja, which is a softer, better formed Naranja, thoroughly pleasing in every way and which most of us found difficulty in rating at less than 95. Answer was a fine flaring deep yellow, with a smooth, deeper yellow wash on the haft. This was a Chosen and Fiesta cross. Many of the finest seedlings we saw were from Chosen.

Judging by results gotten both at Mr. White's and at Mr. Milliken's through the use of Chosen, this newer yellow variety of Mr. White's must be one of the best parents yet produced. Another Chosen and Fiesta cross was a fine yellow blend named Morning Song which seemed to me to be on the order of Midwest Gem. There were a number of other fine Chosen seedlings among his yellows and at least three or four, in addition to Answer, were superior to any named yellows which I have seen. A very deep yellow with striped falls, an infinitely better Nebraska, and which Dr. Everett liked, was named, perhaps jokingly, Ex-President, since, when Mr. White wanted to name it President Everett, Dr. Everett insisted that he would shortly be an ex-president. One of the very finest seedlings was a yellowish-white with fine ruffling, tentatively named California Trek. It was somewhat on the order of Sweet Alibi, but considerably finer.

Most of us who saw these beautifully grown seedlings at Mr. White's would have been delighted to grow any one of two or three dozen of them in our own gardens. There is just one reservation which in fairness must be mentioned. All of Mr. White's tall bearded iris was magnificently grown under slats, and was probably fertilized, since he isn't bothered with any danger of rot because there are no rains in California for the five or six warmer months. The named varieties growing there were grown far better than most of us can possibly grow them. Consequently, these highly promising seedlings, grown there under these ideal conditions, may not seem quite so fine when they get away from their home garden. But the fact remains that, as Mr. White grows them, his seedlings were as fine as anything most of us have seen during the entire iris season.

A third most interesting iris garden near Pasadena was that of Mr. J. N. Giridlian, in Arcadia. Mr. Giridlian grows many eastern irises better than they are grown anywhere else on the West Coast, due to unusually intelligent care and struggle with them. He had quite a number of interesting seedlings, the outstanding one in most people's judgment being an orange-yellow which had the best orange tones I have seen in an iris.

This is no place to discuss what most of us did between the Pasadena and Berkeley portions of the meeting, other than to say that the gap gave many of us a chance to see Grand Canyon, Boulder Dam, the Yosemite Park and the extraordinarily attractive Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco. When the program formally

got under way in Berkeley on May 2, the Salbachs' extensive and very lovely garden was about at its best and many of us were privileged to visit it several times during the next week and thus see nearly everything blooming well. The intensely interesting garden of Dr. and Mrs. Sydney B. Mitchell adjoins the Salbach garden and contains the widest possible variety of interesting plant material in addition to a very fine collection of daffodils, all of which were through blooming, and in addition to their tall bearded iris. Professor Essig's fine hillside garden is only a few blocks away. There can only be hurried reference to the fine things we saw in all three of these gardens. Professor Essig had blooming beautifully all of his recent introductions such as Mount Washington, just about as fine a white as anyone could ask for; Silent Waterfall, a very interesting two-toned white; Song of Gold, a splendid yellow, more flaring than most; Carved Ivory, a fine cream; and, of course, all of his splendid prize-winning blues, including Sierra Blue, Shining Waters, and Pale Moonlight. He had a very interesting seedling bed which included in particular some promising cream-colored irises as well as a number of yellows. Due to considerable traveling, his interest in hybridizing has slowed down considerably in the last two or three years, but he seems to be starting again with renewed enthusiasm, a fact for which the members of the Iris Society can be very thankful.

Dr. Mitchell has given us so many fine irises that it is impossible to name them all here, but of course many of our finest yellows, starting with Alta California and coming down through California Gold, Happy Days, Golden Bear, Sunburst and others, have come from this one hybridizer. Last year the Salbachs introduced for Dr. Mitchell a magnificent two-toned yellow, Fair Elaine, which probably is the best yellow Dr. Mitchell has introduced yet, and is certainly one of the half dozen finest irises I saw this year. Although he had several fine yellow seedlings, his interest in yellows has waned considerably except for his hope that from Fair Elaine he may get other still more definitely bi-colors in the yellow class. He is not doing as much crossing as formerly, but at the moment seems particularly interested in pinks, amoenas and yellow plicatas. He has written me that after the visitors had left he bloomed for the first time a most interesting pink seedling which came from Monadnock and a pink seedling of his own.

Mr. Salbach had introduced in 1938 a magnificent deep yellow, Golden Majesty, which is as fine as any deep yellow self marketed

thus far, and with the introduction of this, his interest in yellows seems likewise to have abated. He had a huge number of seedlings blooming this year, many of which represented his attempts at better pinks. While no startling progress was indicated by this year's crop of seedlings, most of the hybridizers who visited his garden felt that he is working in the right direction, and that we may expect better pink irises from him in the near future. One pink blend, which was one of the best of the '39 seedlings, was named California Peach, and may be introduced later. The only 1939 Salbach origination is Deep Velvet, a very, very fine deep purple, which, while on the blue side, has some red tones in it. Its form is excellent and its color is bright, and it should go far. Mr. Salbach is planning to patent this one, along with Snow Flurry, a startling new blue-white which comes from Miss Rees, in San Jose. Snow Flurry was one of the most remarkable irises seen this year. It is very large, very ruffled and every stalk contains a remarkable number of blooms, one of them actually having seventeen. Particularly those visitors who were hybridizers found this startling new blue-white intensely interesting. Mr. Salbach is also cataloguing this year Narada, a fine big ruffled light blue from Mr. Brehm, and three interesting irises from Dr. Kleinsorge. Red Velvet, a purple on the reddish side, seemed rather ordinary in some lights, but in the right light was as glowing as any red-purple I have ever seen. Copper Cascade is a coppery blend of better form than Copper Lustre. Redwood, the third Kleinsorge introduction, I did not see in good bloom. Of course, all of the earlier Salbach introductions, such as Bronzino, Radiant and others, were blooming beautifully. Many of them will be mentioned in the later sections of these notes. Only one other iris needs to be mentioned here, namely, Prairie Sunset, which was agreeable enough to open its first bloom on the day which the visitors were scheduled to visit the Salbach garden. While this one-year plant did not seem as impressive as a clump of it had seemed at Hans Sass' last year, nevertheless, the color was remarkably fine and confirmed the excellent impression I had formed of it in 1938, to the effect that it was the finest Sass iris yet introduced and the loveliest color I had ever seen in an iris.

In Berkeley, as in Pasadena, not many eastern irises were growing well. In fact, it can be said, generally speaking, that eastern iris does not grow anything like so well in California as California iris grows in the middle west and in the east. In past years there has been some complaint about tenderness and other erratic ten-

dencies of California varieties transplanted into the east and middle west. In more recent years very few with tender strains have been introduced, and in my garden in Virginia, at least, recent California introductions have grown remarkably well. For the benefit of those, however, for whom they have not done particularly well it ought to be said that they do grow magnificently in their home gardens and quite live up to descriptions from their introducers. All of the California hybridizers were thoroughly appreciative of the long trip made by the eastern visitors and were frankly solicitous and interested regarding the growing habits of their productions in the east. Certainly the trip as a whole did a great deal to bring the eastern and western iris enthusiasts far closer together, and it is to be hoped that many of the California iris enthusiasts will be able to attend the annual meeting in Chicago and the middle west next year.

Even in these notes, limited primarily to discussion of newer iris, it is appropriate to mention not only the fine hospitality of our California hosts and hostesses, but the intelligence with which they arranged the detailed plans and itineraries both in northern and southern California. To the Reynolds, the Whites, the Millikens, the Giridlians and Mrs. Lothrop in southern California, and to the Salbachs, the Mitchells and the Essigs in Berkeley, those fortunate enough to make the trip west this year owe a real debt of gratitude.

Both for those who continued into the northwest and for those of us who returned east, the death of Edward Salbach in an automobile accident a week after our departure from Berkeley, came as a very real and very saddening shock. He had become recognized as one of the coming younger men in iris circles, as a very enthusiastic worker for the Iris Society and as an exceedingly discriminating judge of iris. One of his last difficult assignments was that of making arrangements for the "trek" in the San Francisco area, and no one could have done a better job.

I returned to my garden in Roanoke, Va., on May 11 to find my iris coming into full bloom and also to find that, because of a very dry spring, the stalks were not typically tall nor the blooms typically large. Since I had bloom on very few varieties other than those introduced in 1938 and earlier, and since most of these will be covered in the sections of these notes hereafter, I will not attempt to describe at any length here results in my own garden. I was delighted, however, to find so many of the newer California varieties blooming as well as they had been blooming in California,

notably Fair Elaine, Golden Majesty, Snoqualmie, Mount Washington, Incognito, China Maid, Mount Cloud and Blue Spire. A number of the Sass varieties which I had secured as numbered seedlings but which had since been named, bloomed quite nicely, notably, Balmung, a much better yellow plicata than Siegfried, Golden Age, a nice deep yellow, Bonanza, Jake Sass' good yellow plicata, Royal Coach, quite a colorful and bright smaller yellow plicata, and Elsa Sass, which in color is a most distinctive yellow. Stained Glass, from Dr. Wilhelm, with the right sunlight on it, proved to be a most interesting coppery-red. Dr. Grant's French Maid is an excellent pink blend of very fine form. Of the newer French varieties, Louvois and Aubanel were decidedly the best which I bloomed this year. Mary E. Nicholls, West Point and Crimson Tide, all from Colonel Nicholls, were very fine and deserve to be widely grown. Mr. Gage's Red Bonnet is an exceptionally good red, and Thelma Jean, which he is introducing this year for Mr. Peck, is most appealing in color, at least to my eye. La Lorraine, an unIntroduced blend from Dr. Ayres, was most attractive. Great Lakes was one of the finest new light blues I have seen. Royal Command, from Mr. Hall, introduced by Schreiner this year, is a thoroughly rich, handsome, redder Persia type. Materhorn ran Mount Washington a close race for top honors among the whites, with Sierra Snow close behind. Bonsor, from Mr. Connell, and Belmont, from Mr. Williams, are two of the best recent ones from Nashville. The Red Douglas and City of Lincoln both bloomed beautifully for me and reflected real credit on the Sass brothers.

I had the very great pleasure of having Mr. Pilkington, the president of the English Iris Society, in my garden for two days, as well as having a great many judges returning north from Nashville as my guests. It might as well be said here as anywhere else that my normal blooming season is May 10th to 20th, with the best bloom about the middle of the month, and that Mrs. Fishburn and I are always happy to have anyone visit the garden, even without advance notice, in cases where that is not possible.

On May 23d I paid a short visit to Mrs. Hires' fine garden in Ardmore, to find that her blooming season was late and that only about ten per cent of her varieties were in bloom. Some of the earlier things, notably Colonel Nicholls' Blue Diamond and Dr. Kirkland's Junaluska, were blooming magnificently in fine clumps.

On May 30th I joined Mr. Pilkington and Vice President McKee for a visit to the gardens of Mr. Kenneth Smith on Staten Island,

and Mr. Fred Cassebeer at Nyack, N. Y. Both gardens displayed beautifully grown iris, many interesting newer things, and in particular, some fine seedlings of Kenneth Smith's and a wide variety of newer French introductions. Mr. Smith has two magnificent bright lemon chrome yellows of fine form, one, Yellow Jewel, being introduced this year, and the other, Yellow Glory, which will probably be introduced next year. He has a fine blue-white in Stella Polaris and a promising creamy one which won an H. C. at the World's Fair show, and which was named Caroline Burr. He had a number of other good seedlings, but I was particularly pleased with a range of smaller seedlings, two of which were given H. C.'s at the World's Fair show and both of which will probably be considered intermediates. There were a half dozen of these smaller varieties which were most colorful and most excellent for massing. Several of them were Noweta and Eros crosses. My notes indicate that the H. C.'s were given to one called Honey and an unnamed one, X-62, but I am not sure that my records are correct. Of the newer French things seen in these two gardens, the outstanding ones in my judgment were Mme. Louis Aureau, Florentine, Mme. Maurice Lassailly, Louvois, Charlotte Millet, Sorrente and Aubanel. There were other moderately good ones and a number, particularly those of a dull variegata type, which I did not like at all. While I was not able to go to the New York show, arrangements for which had been handled by Mr. Smith and Mr. Cassebeer, reports indicated that it was quite successful. Both of these young men are enthusiastic and energetic workers in behalf of the Iris Society and will be a source of considerable strength to it.

Two days later I joined Mr. David Hall at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and we visited Mr. Paul Cook and the Williamsons at Bluffton. The Williamsons' garden was well past its prime and had suffered considerably from lack of rain. We did, however, see many of their recent introductions, particularly the three I consider their best—Wabash, Amigo and Moonglo—growing beautifully. The first thing that struck our eyes at Paul Cook's was a magnificent clump of E. B. Williamson, which corrected poor impressions of it which I had gained elsewhere. The striking thing about his field of seedlings is the uniformity of color which he has gotten from hundreds, if not thousands, of seedlings from E. B. Williamson. Many of them, mostly coppery reds, blooming for the first time this year, seemed quite fine, and will bear watching. Of his earlier unIntroduced seedlings, four in particular appealed to me, three of them E. B.

Williamson seedlings: 3-37, a flaring salmon-orange, and 53-37 and 54-37, both deep pink blends of fine color. The fourth seedling, 25-37, was a pale lavender-pink, not unique in color, but exceptionally good in form and substance. However, since Mr. Cook is such a harsh judge of his own seedlings and has introduced only two varieties, namely, E. B. Williamson and Sable, it is by no means certain that these will ever be marketed.

Returning to Chicago by way of Elkhart, we paid Mr. Lapham a hurried visit, where we were able to see his newest red, Red Gleam, which is the reddest red self I have seen, and is quite fine. He has concentrated on reds and pinks and has made real progress in both directions. Elizabeth Ann at first glimpse looked like a very good pink self, and Beverly was a rather nice salmon-pink blend. Spring Idyll, being introduced by Cooley this year, however, impressed me more than either of these two. It is a pink and white blend which while not large is quite cool and airy.

In Mr. Hall's garden I found again, as I found last year, the most beautifully grown seedlings I have ever seen anywhere and seedlings generally averaging higher in quality than any others it has been my privilege to see. Those fortunate enough to attend the annual meeting of the Iris Society in Chicago next year have a real treat in store for them when they see the best of Mr. Hall's 1938 and 1939 seedlings, with the 1940 crop added to them. He is getting fine form and substance in all of his things, and is getting some rather unique color breaks, in my judgment. Bermuda Sand, Coronet and May Day are all striking in color, and from these he has many fine seedlings in a wide range of apricot and coppery tones. In addition, he has several excellent reds, a number of very good yellows and some light and medium blue seedlings which appealed to me greatly. If I began listing the numbers of those I liked, I would have to list about fifty of them, and since none of them are definitely, at this time, scheduled for introduction, I will omit the numbers of these but will urge that as many people as possible see Mr. Hall's garden at the time of the annual meeting next year. Ten of his seedlings have been named and introduced to date. I saw most of them in bloom in his garden and they were all thoroughly fine there, with May Day, Coronet, Spring Prom, Modiste and Royal Command being particularly impressive, in my judgment.

A week later I wound up my 1939 iris season with two hurried days in New England, visiting the Kelloggs (too late to see much

bloom), Mr. McKee, Mr. Gage, Mrs. Nesmith, Mrs. Lewis and Dr. Graves. Mr. McKee's garden is small but most of his things are beautifully grown. Two of his named varieties, Janet Butler and Red Comet, looked quite fine in mass in their home garden. He had a number of fine white seedlings, including one blue-white, 38-47, which I liked particularly, and also several fine reds. In addition, he had a discriminating number of better newer named things from other hybridizers. Mr. McKee and I then visited Mr. Gage in Natick (my first visit there) and I found an astonishing number of well-grown things, in gorgeous colorings, grown in a very small garden. Some of his earlier things, which have already made a name for themselves, such as Rosy Wings and Gloriele, were as fine as I have ever seen them. Of his newer ones I particularly liked Red Bonnet, being introduced this year, Arethusa, a Daphne-red self, which was given an H. M. several years ago but which has not been introduced, and two light red blends, Modesta and Ethelyn Kleitz. He had a wide range of seedlings from Sylvanus, the best of which, in my judgment, was Frances Douglas. All of these seedlings were most unique in color but some of them a little too dull for my liking. Particularly in view of the limited space available, Mr. Gage gets amazing results from his hybridizing, and his color breaks are outstanding.

We were fortunate in finding Mrs. Nesmith's garden in Lowell just about at its peak and in seeing many very new irises beautifully grown. The ones which appealed to me were Kenneth Smith's Yellow Jewel, Mrs. Lewis' Mayling Soong, Mr. Washington's pink blend, Gay Dawn, and a cool, lovely pale yellow, Champagne Glow, Dr. Grant's French Maid, and Mrs. Nesmith's Saracen. This is just the beginning of the story, however, and I will attempt to cover other varieties in my alphabetical notes. She had many of the newer French things, several from Mr. Wareham, quite a number from Dr. Grant, and several other seedlings of Mrs. Lewis', in addition to the yellow named above. In addition to all these, of course, she had a fine showing of things only slightly older, such as her own Cortez, several of her fine whites, notably, Cathedral Dome and White Goddess, and all of Mr. Washington's introductions, including two of the best red ones, Copper Crystal and Maya. Hers is certainly one garden to which anyone interested in newer varieties must go, because she has a wide range of them and they are beautifully arranged and beautifully grown.

Later the same afternoon we visited Mrs. Lewis' most attractive

garden and most extensive iris planting at Haverhill. In addition to her own seedlings, which included at least three fine yellows, she had growing well a wide range of very new things, including particularly some very recent French introductions, a great many of the newer Sass varieties and a most representative planting of the newer things from California. New England iris enthusiasts are most fortunate in having at least six or eight fine iris gardens in close proximity to one another and certainly Mrs. Lewis' garden is one of the high spots of any iris expedition through New England.

On the following morning, Mr. McKee and I visited Dr. and Mrs. Graves in Concord, N. H., with whom we had had so many pleasant associations during the California trip. Dr. Graves has a series of most attractive iris gardens, a fine collection of named varieties and a tremendous number of beautifully grown seedlings. He has been particularly interested in whites and had a whole range of them which were quite promising. The seedling which I liked best in his garden was a pale yellow, close to Lady Paramount in color, perhaps a shade lighter and certainly considerably better, particularly for eastern gardens. Apparently Dr. Graves' enthusiasm knows no bounds, because while we were there he was extending his planting across the street onto lots recently purchased, and was in the process of planting three thousand or more seedlings for next year. Fortunately for the people in and near Concord, he has shared his enthusiasm most liberally, not only by inviting everyone interested to visit his garden, but also in disposing of surplus plants in the city parks and along the state highways, where it is already making a most attractive showing. More of us should consider doing this, assuming the sort of cooperation he has gotten.

And so I wound up the season in New Hampshire, thinking that with considerably over ten thousand miles of traveling I had seen nearly everything! Then I began to get letters telling me of all the marvelous things I had missed. Three correspondents told me that the finest seedlings of the year were to be seen at Dr. Kleinsorge's. Three others told me of a wonderful showing of seedlings at Mrs. Whiting's. Still others wrote me that the Sasses had new blends which promise to surpass Prairie Sunset, as well as many fine yellows. Two thoroughly competent judges have written me that Colonel Nicholls had the finest lot of seedlings, particularly in yellows, that they had ever seen. And to top it all off, at least a half dozen people have written me of a marvelous velvety yellow—Glutzbeck No. 206—which bloomed at Mrs. Pattison's. Since I

know what to expect in several fine gardens, I am already keyed up about the 1940 season and about what we shall see in the middle west. Certainly for those who take the time to visit the Sasses, the Whitings, Mr. Paul Cook, the Williamsons, Mr. Lapham, Mrs. Pattison and Mr. David Hall, there will be a showing of fine new seedlings which will leave them gasping for breath and probably wishing for a gold mine!

PART TWO

ALPHABETICAL VARIETY NOTES

(This list does not attempt to include many of the fine older varieties, nor does it include, with a few exceptions, any varieties, named or numbered, not yet introduced.)

AIDA—Somewhat similar to Golden Amber but darker. My first impression was one of dullness, but after seeing it several times I decided it was quite a rich, impressive iris.

ALICE HARDING—A fine light yellow of good form and good growing habits in my garden.

ALINE—One of the best introductions from England and generally overlooked in America. Very smooth and fine and decidedly blue.

ALLUMEUSE—A brighter and redder Sir Michael, with gorgeous coloring but poor branching and poor growing habits.

AMENTI—A nice, soft blend, but several later Sass ones are much better than this.

AMIGO—This is complete proof that an iris does not have to be huge and tall in order to be a real champion. This is one of the richest and loveliest of all recent introductions.

AMITOLA—A rich, smooth, pink blend, notable chiefly as one of the parents of Prairie Sunset.

ANGELUS—This is one of several recent fine pink blends. Morocco Rose and China Maid are two others. China Maid is my preference of the three, but all three are distinctive and good.

ANITRA—This is certainly one of the best dozen light blues.

ANNA GAGE—Red bi-color with flaring falls—quite bright and fine.

APRICOT—A fine medium sized flower but several hybridizers are getting much better ones in this color now.

ARETHUSA—Very handsome and unique Daphne red self—one of the best from Mr. Gage, who is getting a wide variety of unique coloring in his seedlings.

AT DAWNING—In mass this seems finer every year. A real “must.”

ATTYE EUGENIA—A good cream iris about on a par with Kalinga and one or two others, but by no means as good as the newer Snoqualmie.

AUBANEL—A very fine pink blend, one of the best recent ones from Cayeux.

AVONDALE—Fine color but a very poor grower with me and in many other gardens.

BALLET GIRL—As good as any pale pink self, but proof that much remains to be done in this color class.

BALMUNG—Next to Ruth Pollock this seems to me to be the best of all yellow plicatas introduced thus far by Hans Sass, who has this field largely to himself. I consider this a great deal smoother and finer than Siegfried.

BELMONT—This is the best Williams introduction I have seen, even better than Waverly. It is in the medium blue class where good ones are scarce.

BEOTIE—This is entirely too dull for me but it does appeal to many garden visitors.

BEOWULF—I have seen this in four or five gardens and it has not been impressive anywhere I have seen it.

BEVERLY—A pinkish blend which is good but not startling.

BLITHESOME—Inferior to many new cream-colored irises.

BLUE DIAMOND—This light blue from Col. Nicholls is very fine in mass, one of a half dozen excellent recent introductions from the creator of Valor.

BLUE DUSK—Individual blooms are not at all striking but in mass it gives a very fine blue effect, perhaps better than anything else in its color class for massing.

BLUE JUNE—A good light blue but superseded by at least a dozen newer ones.

BLUE MONARCH—Grows poorly in New England and possibly elsewhere but a most useful and pleasing tall light blue in most localities.

BLUE PETER—Not ideal in form but quite rich in color and generally admired.

BLUE SPIRE—One of the very best new irises seen in 1939. Fine

in Milliken's garden in Pasadena and just as fine on a one-year plant in Virginia. Tall, large and finely ruffled light blue which should go far. I would put it along with Great Lakes at the top of the light blue class.

BLUE TRIUMPH—With many fine newer ones coming along, this is no longer quite so essential, particularly since it is not a good grower in many localities and is inclined to fade badly.

BONANZA—Jake Sass' entry in the yellow plicata class and a fine one. While better than the earlier ones from Hans Sass, it is not as good as Balmung and Ruth Pollock.

BONSOR—Fine form, bright color and thoroughly good in every way as seen in three gardens.

BOULDERADO—Disappointing in the west and in the east. Portland, in the same color tones, is richer and better.

BRIDAL VEIL—Despite occasional two-standard tendencies, this is a topnotch white iris and thoroughly distinctive.

BRONZINO—One of the very best at Salbach's. I haven't seen it well grown in the east.

BROWN BETTY—Magnificent in Pasadena and worthy of top awards there. Seems to grow miserably in several gardens in the middle west and east, but it worth a struggle.

BRUNHILDE—Somewhat erratic, according to several reports in the east, but very fine when well grown. The Bishop is a reasonably good substitute where this one does poorly.

BURNING BRONZE—Not easy for me to grow well, but rich, smooth and lovely when it is grown right.

CADETOU—I was disappointed in this French variegata. It seemed very dull compared to many of the newer American ones, particularly those from the Sassés.

CALCUTTA—This is too dull in color for me but it is well branched and a fine grower. Some people will like it.

CALIFORNIA GOLD—This is still a "must" among good yellows, one of the best half dozen. Unlike many others, a grand grower, particularly fine in mass.

CAMELINA—A fine pale yellow from Jake Sass which is a considerably improved Dore.

CAPRI—Dull and muddy. I don't like this one at all.

CARVED IVORY—Very nice clean cream-white. There are better ones, but not many.

CASQUE D'OR—An improved El Tovar. Rich and fine, but I have never seen it as tall as I think it should be.

CASTALIA—A fine older blue, which is now cheap enough so that many of us can afford to use it in mass, for which it is splendid.

CHAMPAGNE GLOW—I liked this very light cool flaring yellow as well as anything I saw at Mrs. Nesmith's.

CHARLOTTE MILLET—One of the handsomest and best of the newer Cayeux varieties, although some critics might consider it a little dull.

CHARM—Very fine color.

CHEERIO—This is one of several of my candidates for a retro-active Dykes Medal. Still one of the very best reds and one of Ayres' finest introductions.

CHEERIO'S BROTHER—This seems to be preferred to Cheerio in England. In my garden it is equally good, which is high praise.

CHINA BOY—Very fine in Pasadena, where good reds are scarce, but I haven't seen it well grown in the east.

CHINA CLIPPER—On the verge of being yellow plicata. Rather nice but hardly exciting.

CHINA MAID—This handsome lilac-pink blend is in my judgment Milliken's best seedling to date, and a real champion.

CHLORIS—A nice pale pink blend, worth having, but it will create no excitement.

CHOSEN—Showed more greenish tones this year, both in my garden and in Pasadena, than was the case last year, but it is still one of the topnotch yellows, and judging by seedlings at White's and Milliken's, one of the best possible parents of still better yellows.

CHRISTABEL—I consider this the best red self last year, a distinction which must now go to Red Gleam from the same introducer. Christabel, however, is still a topnotch iris in every way.

CINCINNATI—This looked all right in Dr. Ayres' garden in Cincinnati, but rather poor in every other place I have seen it. It is distinctly inferior to at least a half dozen new whites.

CITY OF LINCOLN—Unquestionably the best variegata to date. Tall and bright.

CLARIBEL—This and Maid of Astolat are fine for anyone having trouble growing Los Angeles and San Francisco.

COPPER CASCADE—This has some of the color of Copper Lustre. Although it is not as good in color, it is better in form.

COPPER CRYSTAL—This is one of the best Washington introductions I have seen, and the falls have about as fine red tones as I have seen anywhere.

COPPER LUSTRE—Most visitors in my garden comment on its grand color and agree that it well deserved the Dykes Medal.

COPPER PIECE—This is an interesting color break, small and none too good otherwise.

CORALIE—Hard to grow well, but grand in mass.

CORINTHE—Seen only once, this looked only fair and far from unique.

CORONET—This and May Day seem to me to be David Hall's best introductions to date.

CORTEZ—A very slow grower and not always easy to grow well, but thoroughly unique and handsome when at its best.

CREOLE BELLE—A very fine earlier one from Col. Nicholls which has been overlooked.

CRIMSON SUN—A flaring reddish purple—quite smooth and nice.

CRIMSON TIDE—A very fine red, still on the purple side, however, from Col. Nicholls.

CRYSTAL BEAUTY—Tall and a fine grower. Individual flowers are inferior to eight or ten fine new whites.

CYRUS THE GREAT—One of the Chancellor's topnotch ones.

DAMERINE—On a one-year plant this looked rich and promising.

DARK KNIGHT—Tall, poorly branched, but otherwise good.

DEEP VELVET—Salbach's only 1939 origination, but a very, very fine one. A blue-purple with some red tones in it, fine in form, rich in color, and very large.

DEPUTE NOMBLOT—One of the old ones which still deserves a place in any garden.

DESERET—I don't like this. The standard are grand but the falls, to me, are horrible.

DESTINY—Very handsome and fine, and certain to bring distinction to New Zealand, where it originated.

DIRECTEUR PINELLE—This has been very fine everywhere I have seen it.

DRAP D'OR—I saw this in three gardens and it looked rather poor in all three of them. However, I didn't see well-established plants, so I will wait longer to pass final judgment on it.

DUBROVNIK—Very fine color and the form is excellent on freshly opened flowers. However, a hot sun causes the flowers to become ungainly rather promptly.

DYMIA—Very fine depth of color.

EARLY MASS—Fine in southern California. I haven't seen it well grown in the east.

E. B. WILLIAMSON—Except for color, this was disappointing in several gardens on one-year plants, but at Paul Cook's in mass it was magnificent and thoroughly worthy of the Italian Award.

EILAH—Although there are better ones now, this is a mighty smooth, nice, light yellow.

ELEANOR BLUE—In a color mass almost to itself and a very fine iris by any standard.

ELECTRA—The golden-brown center makes this unique among white plicatas and very appealing.

ELKHART—This one has disappointed me in several gardens. It seems coarse and not unique in color.

ELLA WINCHESTER—This is a fine iris but with me too slow a grower to be worth a struggle.

ELSA SASS—A lovely new shade of yellow, which was magnificent in Hans Sass' garden.

EROS—Very, very fine color indeed, but wilts promptly in the sun.

ETHEL PECKHAM—Hard to grow with me and inferior to many newer red-purples.

ETHELYN KLEITZ—Another fine light red from the creator of Rosy Wings.

ETHIOP QUEEN—A good dark iris, but hardly on a par with Sable when I saw them grown together on one-year plants. I am told, however, that Ethiop Queen, properly established, is distinct and fine.

EXCLUSIVE—A distinctive gray-blue, which should be near the top in the voting for the Dykes Medal this year.

FAIR ELAINE—One of the half dozen best new things seen in 1939, and one of the best yellows yet introduced. This is very bright and rich and is generally compared to Golden Treasure, although Fair Elaine is more of a yellow and Golden Treasure more of a cream. I think it is better than Golden Treasure, which is very high praise indeed.

FAR WEST—This seems rather dull to me and fades promptly and badly in Virginia sunshine.

FAVORI—Very fine color indeed, which induced me to order more plants so that I will get a mass promptly.

FIESTA—Magnificent in the garden of Mr. White, the originator. A little hard to grow with me and inclined to fade, but

still it is an interesting color break and well worth growing in the east.

FRANCES DOUGLAS—Odd and interesting blend which was one of a whole range of odd-colored seedlings which Mr. Gage got from Sylvanus.

FRANK ADAMS—Very fine in every way and one of the best eastern irises seen on the West Coast.

FRENCH MAID—A real credit to Dr. Grant. A charming blend in color and a fine flower in form.

GALLANT LEADER—A large, spectacular, flaring red.

GARDEN MAGIC—I have yet to see this grown as it must grow somewhere in order to have merited such high praise.

GAY DAWN—One of the newest and brightest of many blends from Mr. Washington.

GIRALDA—Very tall and very large, otherwise it has no virtues that I can see.

GLORIOLE—A little erratic in many places, but a gorgeous iris when it behaves properly.

GOLDEN AGE—Late, tall, well-branched yellow, fine depth of color, but a little coarse at the haft.

GOLDEN AMBER—Hard to describe but easy to like—a whole lot!

GOLDEN BEAR—This looks better and better to me each year. I consider it one of the half dozen best yellows, although perhaps its form is not ideal.

GOLDEN HIND—In color the brightest yellow of all, otherwise not much, because it is an erratic grower (although it increases rapidly) and the form of the flower is poor.

GOLDEN MAJESTY—A very fine deep yellow which, as seen at Salbach's in California and in my Virginia garden, ranks close to the top. In Virginia it seemed to have some orange tones which I don't remember it having in California.

GOLDEN TREASURE—Still one of the striking irises in the garden and one which along with China Maid, Wabash and two or three others will make the 1940 choice for the Dykes Medal difficult.

GOOD CHEER—This is always short in my garden. I have seen it much better elsewhere. It is always bright and good.

GRACE LAPHAM—This has been disappointing. I like some of Lapham's earlier pinks better.

GRACE MOHR—This is very fine. When well grown it is nearly

as good as Ormohr, which is probably the best William Mohr seedling.

GREAT LAKES—One of the real finds of 1939, a beautiful light blue of very flaring form, and as blue as any light iris yet introduced.

GUDRUN—The blooms are always huge, although the stalks are generally not tall enough for them. Nevertheless, it attracts as much attention as any white in the garden.

“H” GROUP FROM SALBACH—These are much better than the earlier Berkeley Group. They seemed even better in Virginia than they did in the originator’s garden. Hartford is a fine light red and Harlem is a handsome dark red.

HAPPY DAYS—I prefer smaller yellows than this, but it is put near the top by most garden visitors.

HOLLYWOOD—An old one which is unique, both for fine pinkish effect and for its very late blooming time.

INCOGNITO—In both the west and the east this is a very handsome and very large dark iris.

INDIAN HILLS—In mass this is most impressive, although the form of the individual flowers is less than ideal.

ISHPANEE—This is small but bright and nice.

JANET BUTLER—Quite fine in every way for anyone who likes blended variegatas—must be seen well grown in mass, as in originator’s garden in Worcester, to be properly appreciated.

JASMANIA—Not as fine in my Virginia garden as in 1938 when I thought it the best yellow I had. But it is still one of the best half dozen yellows available thus far.

JEAN LAFITTE—A good red from Mr. Washington, but I prefer Maya.

JEB STUART—This has been with me for several years in several locations and folds up quickly in the sun.

JELLOWAY—I consider this a very much overrated iris. With me it had poor form and still poorer substance. It had magnificent color, however, which I hope can be carried over to better flowers.

JINNY SUE—A bright, small iris, which every visitor to the garden likes.

JOYCETTE—One of the best older red-purples, which was quite fine in several gardens this year.

JUNALUSKA—A clump of this in California was magnificent, decidedly one of the best eastern irises grown there.

KALINGA—One of the best creams, except for the new ones.

KHORASAN—Odd, with very flaring form, but to me dull and uninteresting.

LADY DIMPLES—Bright, neat, nice pink blend, with lots of yellow in it.

LADY PARAMOUNT—This was gorgeous in southern California. If the rest of us could grow it as well, the search for a fine light yellow could stop with this one.

LA LORRAINE—A most unique and attractive blend from Dr. Ayres, which some dealer should catalogue.

LEGEND—Very fine everywhere and not to be overlooked in the scramble for new ones.

LIGHTHOUSE—This has been fine in at least a half dozen gardens.

LILAMANI—I have seen this beautifully grown and miserably grown. It has some tendency in some gardens toward open standards, but in its best form it is quite good and as blue as any of the dark blues.

LILY PONS—One of Mr. Washington's best in color, form and growing habits. Take this and skip several others too similar to it.

LOUVOIS—A very fine dark reddish-brown iris from France. One of the best of recent importations and one which I believe will be very popular.

LUCREZIA BORI—Better this year than at any time since I first saw it in Chattanooga in 1935, but there are now many better yellows in color and form.

MANAVU—As seen in two gardens 3,000 miles apart, this was dull, streaked and thoroughly unappealing. I hope another year will correct this bad impression.

MARCO POLO—A very good red, which several judges of iris tell me they consider one of the best ones.

MARGARET ROWE—Rather nice, but far from startling.

MARQUITA—A very poor grower indeed for four or five years in my garden. Paillasse, of similar coloring, is considerably better.

MARVELOUS—Fair only, as far as individual blooms go, but rather good in mass.

MARY E. NICHOLLS—Seen on a short stalk this seemed to be one of the finest irises of the year. A cream-white with a gorgeous smooth overlay of dull yellow at the haft. Entirely different in color effect and form from Golden Treasure, but promises to be at least as fine.

MARY LEE DONAHUE—A very poor grower in my garden

and I've never seen a decent stalk of it anywhere, although Dr. Grant writes me that it was very fine in his garden this year.

MATA HARI—With Pride and Smolder (sister seedlings, I believe) this is smooth and fine and *late*. We need more late ones.

MATTERHORN—Close to the top of the white class. A very fine and very clean white flower of good form.

MATULA—A slow grower and a slow increaser with me, but a magnificent deep pink blend, as seen at the Sasses and elsewhere.

MAY DAY—I consider this David Hall's finest variety to date and a very, very fine one. It is a lovely apricot blend.

MAYA—A very fine red from Mr. Washington, which I would put among the best ten reds.

MAYLING SOONG—Not as bright as some of the other newer yellows, but quite smooth, fine and worth while.

MIDWEST GEM—One of the best of many fine blends from the Sasses.

MICHAEL ANGELO—For the second successive year this has been floppy and poor with me, after well deserving my H. M. vote as I saw it two years ago on a one-year plant.

MISS CALIFORNIA—Very fine at Salbach's and good enough in my garden in the east to justify it being included among the best pinks.

MISSOURI—This is not the most reliable grower among the newer irises, but properly grown it is quite fine.

MME. LOUIS AUREAU—A very fine plicata which won the Dykes Medal several years ago. I am told that there are still better plicatas in the more recent introductions of Cayeux's.

MME. MAURICE LASSAILLY—This is a competitor of Amigo's. It is larger and taller but not as rich in coloring. Nevertheless, a very fine iris.

MME. ULMANN—This is close to Missouri in coloring. Individually the blooms are not as pleasing as Missouri, but it looks to me like a considerably better grower and a very fine iris for massing.

MODESTA—Light red and pink blend which is quite fine.

MODISTE—While I saw only short bloom stalks of this in 1939, it looked to be a most appealing iris, even if not a spectacular one.

MOHRSON—If we could all grow this as magnificently as Mr. White grows it, we wouldn't ask for a better one.

MOKI—A mass of this at Salbach's was quite fine.

MONADNOCK—This has very fine color and I believe a mass of it would be grand.

MONAL—A rather dull, metallic blend.

MOONGLO—Some people don't like what they consider a very coarse haft in this iris. I personally think it is very fine and would rank it among the three outstanding contenders for the Dykes Medal this year.

MOROCCO ROSE—A rich golden center and nice pink tones make this a very good iris.

MOUNT CLOUD—This seems to be excellent both in the west and in the east.

MOUNT WASHINGTON—As seen in California and in Virginia this is the best white I have seen, in height, branching and form.

MOUNTAIN SNOW—A fine blue-white.

MRS. J. L. GIBSON—This is a very fine iris, one of the best English varieties.

MRS. SILAS WATERS—A very fine Ayres yellow, lighter than Jasmania, but similar in form and in my judgment equally good.

MRS. WILLARD JAKUES—Darker Noweta, ruffled nicely, but only fairly good.

MUSSOLINI—Very poor, to put it mildly!

NARADA—Fine, big, ruffled light blue.

NARAIN—A splendid medium blue.

NARANJA—Grand color break, but otherwise poor. Mr. White has a seedling from it, Symbol, which is smoother, richer and of far better form.

NARONDA—A nice, smooth iris, which deserves to be better known.

NASSAK—In 1938 on a one-year plant I thought I preferred this to the earlier Sass plicatas. This year it was rather floppy and poor, and in no way comparable to Maid Of Astolat and Claribel.

NATIVIDAD—One of the richest and best of the older cream-white irises. Not always easy to grow outside of California.

NEON—Bright and striking, but seems to vary considerably in growing habits in the east.

ORIANA—A thoroughly good older white.

ORLOFF—Colorful and fine near-yellow plicata, smaller than Siegfried, and better.

ORMOIR—Very fine indeed, probably the best William Mohr seedling.

OSSAR—This has been very poor in my garden on an established

clump, the stalks being very short and the flowers badly bunched. In color it is a good dark red on the brown side.

OURAY—A short, small red, which is useful in mass.

OYEZ—Next to Some Love this is the best of the named White hybrids.

OZONE—Unique and fine, in my judgment, but people either like it tremendously or dislike it.

PADISHAH—A fairly good yellow, but there are many better ones.

PAILLASSE—Very late, similar to Marquita, and much better, particularly in growing habits.

PALE MOONLIGHT—An excellent light blue iris which grows well in Virginia but does not do uniformly well throughout the east. I believe I like it better than even Shining Waters or Sierra Blue.

PATRICIA—Seen at Sassés' in 1938 this was a fine ruffled white, but not a large one.

PEARL LUSTRE—Everywhere I have seen this it has been dirty and poor.

PERSIA—One of my favorites among the older ones and another one which should have had the Dykes Medal.

PINK SATIN—A fine pink, as pink selfs go, but we need far better ones.

PIUTE—Very fine color on a tall plant in 1939.

PORTLAND—Rather nice at Salbach's this year, much better than Boulderado, to which it is similar. Still finer in New England, where it seemed to me to be a topnotch iris.

PRAIRIE SUNSET—This has the finest color I have ever seen in an iris. It was magnificent at the Sassés' in 1938 in an established clump. I saw it only once in 1939, namely, on a short stalk at Salbach's, where it could be judged for color only.

PRIDE—The lightest one of Col. Nicholls' trio of smooth late irises, the other two being Mata Hari and Smolder. I like all three very much.

PURPLE GIANT—This deserved more promotion when it was released. It is a very fine iris, not well enough known.

RADIANT—This is a short iris—which will probably put it in the intermediate class—but it is one of the very brightest in color, and in mass at Salbach's it was magnificent.

REBELLION—This has been rich and good with me and has

been substituted for Jeb Stuart, to which it is similar in color, but which folds up in our Virginia sun.

RED BONNET—Mr. Gage's new red, which although poorly branched in Mr. Lapham's garden, was otherwise thoroughly fine, interesting, and very red. Branching was considerably better in New England.

RED COMET—Not as red as many of the newer ones but exceedingly fine in mass at Mr. McKee's.

RED CROSS—"Bizarre," says the introducer; it's all of that. Seemed coarse to me at first, but improved on acquaintance.

RED GLEAM—This is not as sensational as I had expected it to be, but it is more of a self than Christabel and redder, consequently I think better than Christabel, which is high praise among the reds.

RED VELVET—A reddish-purple or red on the purple side, which in the right light has a gorgeous glow and which in other lights seemed rather ordinary.

REGAL BEAUTY—Probably the best of Milliken's 1939 introductions. Large and very bright.

RHAPSODY—Magnificent color and fine form. This deserves wide distribution.

ROSY WINGS—Very fine indeed in my garden and thoroughly worthy of the Dykes Medal. In several other gardens it seemed to be growing poorly and to look rather faded.

ROYAL COACH—This is the yellowest and brightest of the yellow plicatas I saw this year, although neither large nor tall. There are better ones coming from the Sassés, but I like this best of the earlier yellow plicata crop, which includes Tiffany, Siegfried and Orloff.

ROYAL COMMAND—A redder, better Persia, with the same smokey tones, of slightly different form and very fine.

RUBEO—This was magnificent this year in several California gardens, and far better than many more recent so-called reds.

RUTH POLLOCK—This was the best yellow plicata I saw at the Sassés in 1938. It is similar to Tiffany, with a much deeper yellow background and redder markings.

SABLE—Fine color and form and the richest and best of the dark blue irises. It seemed short on several one-year plants, but Paul Cook, the introducer, says he has had it up to 42 inches in height. This hybridizer, who has had many fine things, has only

put out this one and E. B. Williamson. Both are fine, but I think Sable is the more striking iris.

SAHARA—A very nice, finely formed, pale to medium-yellow, from the president of the English Iris Society, and a Dykes winner in England.

SALUTATION—A fine early yellow.

SANDALWOOD—This is a very, very fine tan blend, as good as anything seen in this soft tan color. It may be too dull or too soft in color for many people who demand brightness in their blends.

SANDIA—A very nice lilac-pink blend, which grows splendidly, superior to Eros in every way except color.

SAN FRANCISCO—Still unsurpassed among plicatas, wherever it grows well.

SEDUCTION—One of the very best plicatas. This and Mme. Louis Aureau are the two best earlier plicatas from France. Florentine and several more recent ones are quite fine.

SHAH JEHAN—One of the most colorful and striking newer irises in the garden, unlike anything else I have seen.

SHINING WATERS—A very fine light blue, which seems to grow well nearly everywhere.

SIEGFRIED—A very handsome iris, quite unique in coloring but a little floppy, and I like all the other Sass named plicatas better.

SIERRA BLUE—Very fine indeed in color and form, although the exceedingly tall stalks, with big, heavy blooms, generally demand staking.

SIERRA SNOW—A very fine white at Salbach's. The Salbachs seem to prefer it to Mount Washington, but as I saw them both, Mount Washington seemed somewhat better to me.

SILENT WATERFALL—A unique two-toned white, which deserves considerably more attention.

SIR KNIGHT—Not very tall with me, but thoroughly satisfactory in every way.

SMOLDER—Late, smooth and very rich red-purple.

SNOQUALMIE—Probably the best cream self to date.

SNOW BELLE—Mr. McKee's very fine white. He has better ones coming along.

SNOW FLURRY—Seen only on a cut stalk, this seems to be as sensational as any iris introduced in 1939. It is a very fine ruffled blue-white, with an astonishing number of blooms.

SNOWKING—A fine white but a slow grower with me.

SOME LOVE—A lovely small onco-bred from Mr. White, probably his best named one in this group so far.

SONG OF GOLD—An exceedingly good flaring yellow from Prof. Essig.

SORDELLO—Small and dull in my garden. I consider it fair only.

SORRENTE—Very bright, smooth blue and yellow blend.

SPARKLING FROST—A very nice blue-white with as much sparkle as the name implies. It is a fine iris, but I like Gloriole better in this color class, although Gloriole is slightly more of a light blue when it first opens.

SPRING CLOUD—A fine plicata which seems hardier than San Francisco, although somewhat more coarse.

SPRING IDYLL—A very bright, clean, pink and white blend, from Mr. Lapham, who has given us so many useful small pinks.

SPRING PROM—A very nice pale yellow which as bloomed in Mr. Hall's garden is most excellent in every way.

STAINED GLASS—I consider this one of the best color breaks among 1939 introductions. It is a copper-red, which seen in the right sunlight, particularly early morning or late afternoon, is startlingly good.

STELLA POLARIS—A large fine blue-white, blooming fairly well at Kenneth Smith's. Reports from Nashville indicate that it was very fine.

SUMMER TAN—Particularly useful because it blooms so early. A fine soft blend.

SUNBURST—A very good yellow, but not bright enough in color for most people.

SUNDUST—A very good deep yellow. It grows excellently for me and is thoroughly pleasing and satisfactory. The falls are not quite ideal in shape and some people don't like the brown tones on the falls. In color it is close to Jasmania, and while a better grower, is not as good in form as Jasmania.

SUNGOLD—An excellent yellow, as it grew for Mr. Milliken. I haven't seen it in the east.

SUNMIST—A very fine iris in the cream class. It blooms very early and over a long period of time. It deserves to be far more widely grown than is now the case.

SWEET ALIBI—One of the loveliest of the cream irises and no newer one is quite in the same color class. Mr. White has a fine

seedling similar to this and better, but it won't be ready for introduction for a couple of years.

TELEVISION BLUE—Not up to Dymia and Narain, from the same hybridizer.

TENAYA—One of the finest of the older ones.

THE BISHOP—I consider this very fine, liking it quite as well as Dymia and Brunhilde, to which it is approximately similar in color.

THELMA JEAN—A very bright, colorful iris from a new New England hybridizer, which is going to be well liked.

THE MOENCH—This is Jake Sass' 34-11, which probably will not be catalogued. It is miserably branched, but the flowers themselves are rich, ruffled and fine white ones, with a golden center and with a slight pinkish tone.

THE RED DOUGLAS—This is as fine as any iris I have ever grown in my garden. It is not as red as some people expect it to be, but it is certainly the finest red-purple ever introduced and probably Jake Sass' finest introduction to date.

TIFFANY—Of the three earlier yellow plicatas this is the one I like best, although it has not been a good grower with me.

TOUCH O'BLUE—A rather interesting and good blue-white, from Milliken.

TRAIL'S END—I have never seen this well grown anywhere except in Mrs. Pattison's garden. It is perhaps a little unusual in color but in other ways generally poor.

TRAUMEREI—A nicely flared lavender-blue which, while perhaps not as generally appealing as the same hybridizer's much bluer Waverly, is nevertheless a fine iris.

TREASURE ISLAND—More of a blend than a clear yellow, but the effect is that of a nice medium yellow. I think it is quite good, although not at the top of the yellow class.

TRIPTYCH—A good, flaring yellow, which was quite striking as seen in mass in Mr. Wareham's garden in 1938.

TWILIGHT BLUE—An interesting very pale blue iris from Chancellor Kirkland.

VALIANT—An odd blend which doesn't appeal to me at all, but which many people seem to like.

VALOR—Late and very fine. Somewhere in the course of events this should have had a Dykes Medal.

VEDETTE—A good tan blend from France. I am told, how-

ever, that Geddes Douglas in Nashville has a similar blend which is far better.

VICTORY—This seedling from David Hall, while not unique in color, is so fine in form and substance that it is certain to attract attention.

VIEW-HALLOO—This seems to be the best variegata in southern California, where normally variegatas grow very poorly.

VIOLET CROWN—One of the very best of the older ones.

WABASH—This is very, very fine and is far and away the best amoena, and probably the best iris ever to come from the Williams.

WASATCH—This is the biggest plicata in size of the flower, but the stalk is not tall enough and I like many other plicatas much better.

WAVERLY—A fine, flaring light blue.

WELCOME—Quite good at Mrs. Riebold's in Pasadena. Very close to Lady Paramount in general effect.

WEST POINT—Very late and very fine, probably the best iris introduced thus far by Col. Nicholls.

WHITE GODDESS—This seems to me to be the best of Mrs. Nesmith's several fine whites, although many people prefer Cathedral Dome, which is quite good.

WHITE VALOR—A very good white from Col. Nicholls.

WILDFIRE—An exceedingly bright red, but not a very large one. In most gardens where I have seen it, it seemed to belong in the intermediate class as to size.

WILLIAM SETCHELL—This is the largest flower I have ever seen (except a pale blue seedling at Dr. Graves'), but it has little else to recommend it.

YELLOW JEWEL—Excellent bright yellow, with good all-round characteristics. Except for two seedlings which won't be marketed for a year or so, this is as good a medium yellow as I've seen.

PART THREE

DISCUSSION BY COLOR GROUPS

Obviously there is endless duplication, as to varieties, between the three sections of these notes. This is done deliberately, in the interest of greater convenience. The most useful commercial cata-

logue I know is that of Robert Schreiner; and its added usefulness comes primarily from the fact that he lists iris both alphabetically and by color groups. Reference to Robert Schreiner suggests a good approach to this matter of discussion by colors. He and I have had endless correspondence airing differences of opinion about some few of the varieties in his "100 best" list. Generally speaking, we agree (and I consider his 1939 "100 best" list exceptionally good). Last year, however, I took his list and my own (which differed as to about 25 varieties out of the 100) and added to them five other "100 best" lists which I managed to get from five competent and fairly unbiased judges widely scattered geographically. The results were thoroughly interesting and the compilation produced a most valuable list of good iris. Eighty-five varieties were on at least four of the seven "100 best" lists and I shall take these eighty-five as a starting point for discussion of varieties in the color groups. Consequently, those varieties listed without comment, after each color title, are those on the list of eighty-five which were selected by four or more of the seven judges, and the numeral in parenthesis after each variety represents the number of lists, out of a possible seven, on which the variety appeared. Remember: this was the summer of 1938; more new ones would be on a similar 1939 list. I suggest that someone can do the Iris Society a real favor by securing at least twelve or fifteen "100 best" lists this year and compiling the results for the BULLETIN. I can't do it; when these notes are through, I am done with all compilation for this year!

WHITE SELFS

Gudrun (6), Crystal Beauty (6), Snowking (6), Mount Cloud (5) and White Goddess (4).

These are five fine whites, but personally I feel that there are several far finer all-around whites than some of these, in particular, finer than Gudrun and Crystal Beauty. The chief virtue of Gudrun is that the blooms are huge, generally too huge for the stalk, and Crystal Beauty is tall and grows well. Mount Washington and Materhorn are the two best whites I have seen in 1939, with Sierra Snow closely behind them. The latter may be even better than I realize, for I didn't see it as well grown as the other two. Bridal Veil is a particular favorite of mine. Cathedral Dome, from Mrs. Nesmith, is considered by many better than her White Goddess. Snow Belle and Mountain Snow are two other fine ones from New

England. Snow Flurry seems likely to go to the top quickly, and Kenneth Smith bids fair to give the others competition with Stella Polaris. If Mary E. Nicholls is classified as a white and not as a cream, it, too, is headed toward the top of this class. Patricia, the beautifully ruffled new one from Hans Sass, must be reckoned with. Silent Waterfall, because of its odd two-toned coloring, demands a place. Of the older ones, Oriana and Venus De Milo are about the best, and, of course, for those who can grow them well, Easter Morn and Purissima are unsurpassed.

WHITE PLICATAS

Wasatch (7), San Francisco (5), Los Angeles (5) and Seduction (5).

Having seen Wasatch several additional times, I am turning against it. It is too large to suit me and the stalk is rarely ever tall enough for the flower; on the contrary, most garden visitors like it a lot. The other three must stay on any list of good plicatas and San Francisco is still my favorite of all of them. Several French ones newer than Seduction are fine: Mme. Louis Aureau (although a little more heavily colored than I like) and Florentine in particular. Maid of Astolat, Claribel and Electra all grow magnificently for me and can be recommended particularly for gardens where San Francisco and Los Angeles grow poorly. Spring Cloud has been reliable and good in my garden. An unnamed Sass seedling, 72-34, is as fine a plicata as I have seen. Pied Piper is unusual in coloring and fine. Nassak, Theodolinda and Tarantella were all floppy and unattractive in my garden this year.

AMOENAS

Wabash (7), Shah Jehan (6) and Marquita (6).

The latter two in my judgment aren't really amoenas. So that leaves Wabash alone; it *is* alone, at the top—far and away the best amoena! Shah Jehan, which can be included here for convenience, is a most striking and unique iris. Marquita grows so poorly for me and many others that I would rule it out. Pallasse, a newer French one, has similar coloring and grows a great deal better. At Dawning might be called a pink amoena, and if so, belongs high up on the list. Rheintochter, Cantabile and Dorothy Dietz are the best older ones.

YELLOW PLICATAS

Siegfried (6), Orloff (6) and Tiffany (5).

I consider Tiffany the best of the above three and Siegfried the least attractive. There are far better ones now available from the Sasses. Balmung is far smoother and better than Siegfried, Ruth Pollock is a vastly improved Tiffany. Bonanza, the only one from Jake Sass, is quite fine. Royal Coach, introduced just this year in spite of the fact that it was a 1934 seedling, is certainly the best of all for yellow mass effect. The Sasses have still other fine ones coming along and so far have this field entirely to themselves.

YELLOW BI-COLORS

City of Lincoln (6) and Casque D'Or (4).

The Sasses have certainly produced the finest named variegata in City Of Lincoln, which is both tall and bright. A numbered one from Hans Sass, 17-37, I consider still finer. Frank Adams, Casque D'Or and Cortez are all thoroughly fine. The chief distinction of View-Haloo is that it seems to be the only variegata which will do well in southern California. Good Cheer and Janet Butler are two others which I like a great deal. Jinny Sue is a little known near-variegata which attracts many garden visitors. Fine older ones are Picador, King Juba, Gaucho and Lodestar. Three which I do not like at all are Deseret, Cadetou and Khorasan.

YELLOW BLENDS

Copper Lustre (7), Fiesta (7), Naranja (7), Jean Cayeux (6), Golden Light (5), Summer Tan (5), Mid-West Gem (5), Far West (4) and Moonglo (4).

If I were attempting a "100 best" list (which I am *not* attempting here) and wanted to eliminate several of the above to make room for newer varieties, I would eliminate Jean Cayeux, Golden Light and Far West. There are an endless number of magnificent new ones available in the yellow blend class. Prairie Sunset demands a place, first of all, and if and when Mr. White's Symbol is introduced, it will replace Naranja. Mr. Hall's Coronet and May Day are both exceptionally fine. I like Sandalwood a great deal, and others demanding attention here are Apricot, Vedette, Golden Amber, Aida, Gay Dawn, Copper Cascade and Sorrente. Three which I don't care for, as I have seen them grow, are Calcutta, Capri and Manavu.

CREAMS

Golden Treasure (7), Sweet Alibi (5) and Attie Eugenie (5).

Golden Treasure is certainly the ranking one in this color group. Snoqualmie, entirely different in color effect, is almost equally good. I still like Sweet Alibi tremendously. Mary E. Nicholls may belong here instead of in the whites; wherever it belongs, it is exceptionally good. Others which I like are Natividad, Sunmist, Kalinga, Dore and Carved Ivory.

YELLOW SELFS

California Gold (7), Golden Hind (6), Jasmania (6), Alice Harding (5), Chosen (4) and Desert Gold (4).

In no group is there more difficulty in picking out the better ones because advance has been so rapid in this color classification. I would put Golden Majesty and Fair Elaine at the very top. I like Dr. Mitchell's Golden Bear almost as well as any yellow except the very best and newest ones; I would take this and California Gold ahead of Happy Days and Sunburst, both of which, however, attract attention in the garden. I don't like Jelloway at all because it folds up in my garden as soon as the sun hits it. I consider Dr. Ayres' Mrs. Sila Waters about as good as his Jasmania. Several others which I like very much indeed are Champagne Glow, Spring Prom, Sahara, Treasure Island and Song Of Gold. Sundust has been an exceptionally good grower in my garden, although its form is not up to some of the others and the color is not quite bright enough. Kenneth Smith's Yellow Jewel is bound to take its place near the top, once widely disseminated. It is very bright, about the color of Golden Bear, and has far better form. Jake Sass' Golden Age is tall and deep in color; it is not quite as smooth as some of the others. Hans Sass' distinct yellow, named for his wife, Elsa Sass, is one of the most promising of all in color effect. Mr. White's Answer is the best yellow I have seen so far, but it probably won't be on the market for a couple of years. Sungold was quite fine in southern California, where Lady Paramount was also excellent. Triptych looked very fine in Mr. Wareham's garden in Cincinnati last year, as did Sungleam in Dr. Grant's garden; I haven't seen either of these in 1939. Nor have I seen Ming Yellow from Mr. Glutzbeck, and rumors have it that a seedling from Ming Yellow (Glutzbeck 206), as it bloomed at Mrs. Pattison's Quality Gardens this year, is the finest yellow of all. Mrs. Lewis has two

very fine yellows in Mayling Soong and Pieces of Eight; I did not see her Sunup, which some people consider the best of the three. In contrast to the time when we were thankful to have such good yellows as Pluie D'Or and Coronation, we are certainly faced now with an embarrassment of riches in this color classification, with a flood of still finer ones apparently coming from many hybridizers. Not all of the fine new yellows grow as well as they might, and none I have seen so far have the velvety quality or the substance which we would like to see in them; consequently, there still remains a great deal which the hybridizers can do for us in this color field.

LIGHT BLUES

Gloriole (7), Blue Triumph (6), Exclusive (6), Shining Waters (6), Pale Moonlight (6), Waverly (5), Aline (5) and Anitra (4).

I would certainly want to add Great Lakes and Blue Spire to the above list; these are the two best light blues I have seen in 1939. Narada and Blue Diamond are two other excellent ones demanding consideration here. These four, with the above list, certainly give us a grand lot of varieties in this color classification. Six older ones which still stand out well and demand attention are Blue Monarch, Blue June, Sensation, El Capitan, Castalia and Paulette.

MEDIUM BLUES AND BLUE BLENDS

Missouri (7), Sierra Blue (7), Persia (7), Narain (6) and Eleanor Blue (4).

I consider all of these to be magnificent irises demanding a place in any large collection. West Point, which I think is Colonel Nicholl's best iris to date, will have to be included here, and Belmont, from Mr. Williams in Nashville, is another very good one. Mme. Ulmann, from France, is close to Missouri in color. While its color is not quite as good, it is a better grower and seems likely to be more useful for massing.

DARK BLUES AND VIOLETS

Brunhilde (7), Tenaya (7), Winneshiek (7), Amigo (6), Cyrus The Great (6), Valor (5), Dymia (5), Creole Belle (4) and Mrs. J. L. Gibson (4).

The two best rising candidates for this list would, in my judgment, be Salbach's Deep Velvet and Paul Cook's Sable. I would want to grow a great many other fine ones in this color classifica-

tion and would include Mme. Maurice Lassally, Bonsor, Ethiop Queen, Mohrson, The Bishop, Regal Beauty, Victory, Mata Hari, Lilamani and Blue Peter. This happens to be a color classification in which we have many, many fine ones. Three others deserve mention here—Blue Dusk, for its fine deep blue mass effect, Sir Knight, for its all-around good qualities and The Black Douglas, a very rich iris indeed.

MAUVE AND MAUVE BLENDS

Ozone (6), Violet Crown (6) and Grace Mohr (4).

Ormohr demands a place at the top of this list. Although not greatly superior to Grace Mohr, it does seem slightly better and seems to grow more satisfactory in more places. Modiste seems likewise on the verge of claiming a place at the top of this color group. Michaelangelo seemed fine two years ago, but has not measured up to its promise since. Of the older ones I still like President Pilkington very much indeed, although it is a little dull compared to some of the many new blends.

LIGHT PINKS

Pink Satin (6), Ballet Girl (4), and Miss California (4).

At the present time this is decidedly the weakest and poorest color classification, and unfortunately I know of no striking new ones coming along for introduction. Of the older ones, I consider Imperial Blush, Pink Opal, Eloise Lapham and Ethelwyn Dubuar still well worth growing.

PINK BLENDS

Morocco Rose (6), China Maid (5), Angelus (4) and Noweta (4).

Aubanel is another pink blend which I like about as well as those mentioned above. Three newer ones which are quite fine are La Lorraine, French Maid and Dubrovnik. Sandia is a magnificent grower and has far better substance than Eros, although the latter in color is unbeatable. Amitola is quite fine, and Margaret Rowe is good but not striking. Mrs. Willard Jaques, considered by some an improved Noweta, has nothing like the sturdy growing habits of Noweta, in my garden.

DEEP PINKS AND MEDIUM REDS

Rosy Wings (5), Frieda Mohr (4) and Lighthouse (4).

Rosy Wings and Lighthouse are both magnificent varieties. Mr.

Gage, creator of Rosy Wings, has two additional fine entries for this class, Modesta and Ethelyn Kleitz. Monadnock and Matula both bid fair to rank near the top in this color class. Pride and Charm are two others which I have liked in my garden. Rose Dominion is still a very distinct older one, and Coralie, when well grown, is hard to surpass for mass effect. Lily Pons is, in my judgment, the best of several deep pinks from Mr. Washington, and is a very fine all-around iris.

PURPLES

Directeur Pinelle (6), Legend (6), Red Dominion (6) and Purple Giant (4).

I would add several to this list, first of all Indian Hills from Dr. Grant, which makes a splendid colorful mass. Mr. Hall's Royal Command, a redder Persia, of fine form and growing habits, must be reckoned with here. Colonel Nicholls' Smolder is one of the best in this color class. Rhapsody is unique in coloring and thoroughly fine. As I saw them grown this year, I would also rank well Destiny, Incognito, Favori and Thelma Jean. Charlotte Millet, one of the best newer French ones, will also attract a great deal of attention in this color group.

BRONZE-PURPLES

Depute Nomblot (7) and Shirvan (6).

Louvois, one of the finest things to be sent to us from France, will jump immediately to the top in this group. I prefer Rebellion to Jeb Stuart. It is a far better grower and has better substance in my garden. I don't particularly like either Beowulf or Elkhart.

REDS AND COPPERS

Cheerio (7), Junaluska (7), Christabel (6), Joycette (6), The Red Douglas (6), Burning Bronze (5), Piute (5), Radiant (4) and Garden Magic (4).

I have no quarrel with the above list, except to comment that Burning Bronze and Garden Magic are not growers with me, despite the fact that they are both rich, handsome irises. Although not as red as most of the others, The Red Douglas is as fine an iris as I have ever grown. Radiant, although probably in the intermediate class as to height, is one of the brightest and most attractive. When it can be grown in mass it will seem startlingly good. Here as in the yellow self classification we have been flooded with fine

new ones and it is exceedingly difficult to single out the best of them. Red Gleam seems an even better deep red self than Christabel, which is high praise. E. B. Williamson, as I saw it growing at Paul Cook's, is thoroughly worthy of the awards which it has received. Stained Glass, a brilliant reddish copper with the right sunlight on it, and otherwise dull, seemed to me to be a fine color break. Copper Crystal and Maya are two very fine reds from Mr. Washington. Many competent judges rank Bob Schreiner's Marco Polo near the top. Crimson Tide and Red Bonnet both seemed fine on first acquaintance this year. Others which appealed to me and which I want to grow are Portland, Red Velvet, Bronzino, Saracen, Gallant Leader, Setting Sun and Anna Gage. Wildfire is a bright red but small and short. Copper Piece is novel in coloring. Ouray is another small one, good for massing, but otherwise not much. Ossar has been quite poor with me. Older ones which I still like are Dauntless, Indian Chief, Spokane, Golden Helmet and Sir Launcelot. Despite the flood of fine new ones we are making only gradual progress toward the ultimate red iris; I, for one, hope that when it arrives it won't be too red!

(Perhaps some readers of this section of my notes may note similarities and differences between these notes and an article which I have written for the August *Flower Grower*. The differences come chiefly from the fact that I was requested by the editors of *The Flower Grower* not to include any mention of varieties not reasonably well disseminated and hence in that article I was limited in the discussion of newer varieties to those introduced in 1938 and earlier. Naturally, the inclusion here of 1939 introductions and some scheduled for introduction later makes a considerable change in the whole picture.)

CONCLUSION

Surely it is high time for a conclusion! And perhaps not just for this year. Next year I probably shall attempt only a brief supplement to these notes; hence anyone at all interested is urged to retain this printed copy so that next year's supplement will have some meaning.

Again I earnestly request comments on this "outburst," particularly where opinion disagrees with mine!

AWARDS OF THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY FOR 1939

DYKES MEDAL

VARIETY	ORIGINATOR
FIRST CHOICE	
Rosy Wings	Gage
SECOND CHOICE	
Naranja	Tie Vote for Second Mitchell
Snowking	H. P. Sass

AWARD OF MERIT

American Varieties—Tall Bearded

E. B. Willimson	Cook
City of Lincoln	H. P. Sass
Exclusive	Grant
Angelus	Egelberg
The Red Douglas	J. Sass
China Maid	Milliken
Chosen	White
Mount Cloud	Milliken

Other Than Tall Bearded

Southland	<i>Int.</i>	H. P. Sass
Grace Mohr	<i>Hybrid</i>	Jory

Foreign Varieties

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Louvois	Cayeux
Mme. Maurice Lassailly	Cayeux

HONORABLE MENTION

Tall Bearded

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Bronzino	Salbach
California Trek	White
Champagne Glow	Washington
Coronet	D. Hall
Elsa Sass	H. P. Sass
Fair Elaine	Mitchell
Gallant Leader	Weisner
Glen Ellen	Connell
Golden Majesty	Salbach
Great Lakes	Cousins
Matula	H. P. Sass
May Day	D. Hall
Monadnock	Salbach
Morning Song	White
Mt. Washington	Essig
Mrs. Silas Waters	Ayres
Red Bonnet	Gage
Rookwood	Wareham
Royal Coach	H. P. Sass
Ruth Pollock	H. P. Sass
Snow Flurry	Rees
Song of Gold	Essig
Spun Gold	Glutzbeck
Stella Polaris	Smith
Symbol	White
Thelma Jean	Peck
Treasure Island	Kleinsorge
Yellow Jewel	Smith

Hybrids and Species

Nada	<i>Hybrid</i>	Giridlian
Ormohr	<i>Hybrid</i>	Kleinsorge
Some Love	<i>Hybrid</i>	White

HIGHLY COMMENDED

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Pink Ruffles	<i>Int.</i>	Smith
No. 39-74	<i>T. B.</i>	Smith

WM. J. McKEE,
Chairman Awards Committee
 August 10, 1939.

H. R. WATKINS,
Secretary

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

WISLEY TRIALS 1939

■ The following Awards have been made to the undermentioned Bearded Iris by the Joint Iris Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society and the Iris Society, after trial at Wisley.

Class 4 a.

AWARD OF MERIT TO BLUE JUNE

Raised and introduced by Mr. T. F. Donahue, sent by G. L. Pilkington, Esq., Lower Lee, Woolton, Liverpool.

Class 4 b.

AWARD OF MERIT TO BRAHMIN

Raised, introduced and sent by the Hon. Canon Rollo Meyer, Manor End, Little Gaddesden, Berkhamsted, Herts.

Class 5 b.

AWARD OF MERIT TO CALIXA

Raised, introduced and sent by the late Mrs. E. K. Dykes.

Class 6. c. 1.

AWARD OF MERIT TO MELCHIOR

Raised, introduced and sent by Messrs. R. Wallace and Co., The Old Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.

AWARD OF MERIT TO CHEERIO

Raised by Dr. W. McL. Ayres, introduced by Mrs. D. Pattison, sent by G. L. Pilkington, Esq., Lower Lee, Woolton, Liverpool.

Class 6. c. 2.

AWARD OF MERIT TO PICADOR

Raised by Mr. B. Y. Morrison, introduced by Miss G. Sturtevant, sent by Mrs. E. A. Peckham, Skylands Farm, Sterlington, Rockland Co., U. S. A.

Class 8 a.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE TO GOLDEN HIND

Raised, introduced and sent by H. Chadburn, Esq., Marsh Acres, Middleton-cum-Fordley, Saxmundham.

REPORT OF THE IRIS JURY, ROME, 1939

■ The jury met in the Colle Oppio Park on May 8, 1939; it was presided over by Comm. Mario Brenciaglia, representing H. E. the Governor of Rome, and the other members were:

Contesst Mary Senni, for the American Iris Society.

Signorina Maria Teresa Parpagliolo, for the Società Amici dei Fiori.

Signorina Mina Azimonti, for the Società Orticola Lombarda.

Cav. S. McLeod Braggins, for the Iris Society, England.

Dr. Elvezio Ricci, Park Director.

Sig. Mario Vannicola, Inspector in charge of the Colle Oppio.

It was decided that no iris was worthy of the Gold Medal, and the Jury then proceeded to give the following awards:

Foreign Iris

1st. certificate to No. 18—"Blue Diamond."

(Miss Willmott × Santa Barbara) from J. C. Nicholls, Ithaca, New York, U. S. A.

1st. certificate to No. 5, a rose-red self.

From R. Schreiner, St. Paul, Minnesota, U. S. A.

2nd. certificate to No. 6.

From R. Schreiner, a blue bicolour of fine shape.

Italian Iris

1st. certificate to No. 7, "Via Appia Antica" (Purissima × Sikh, 1934).

From Villa Senni, Rome, light yellow.

ROMAN GOLD MEDAL FOR NEW IRIS

■ H. E., the Governor of Rome, has established a prize for the best new varieties of iris, consisting of two gold medals, one for the best new Italian iris and one for the best new foreign iris.

Those desiring to take part in this competition should send one or two strong roots of each variety not later than December 30, 1939, addressed to the DIREZIONE DEI GIARDINI DEL GOVERNATORATO, VILLA UMBERTO I—ROMA.

These irises will be grown in the Colle Oppio Park, above the ruins of the Golden House of Nero, opposite the Colosseum.

The plants will remain in position until June 1941, to permit the Jury to study them during two flowering seasons.

The Jury will be appointed by H. E. the Governor.

The roots must be accompanied by the required sanitary inspection certificate.

A competitor may not present more than ten new varieties, which must not be in commerce at December 31, 1939.

Each plant must bear a label with a motto or a capital letter (in place of the raiser's name) and a number (in place of the name of the variety). This letter, or motto, and number must be repeated on the outside of a sealed envelope, inside which will be the name and address of the raiser, and the name of the variety, if it has one.

Each plant must be accompanied by a sheet of paper, repeating the capital letter and number, with a description of the flower, its characteristics, its parentage and race, and any other information considered useful, and a declaration that it is not in commerce at the moment of entry.

If the variety needs any special cultivation or care, it may be stated here.

These documents must be addressed to the Direzione dei Giardini del Governatorato, which will carefully file them and preserve their contents from the knowledge of the Jury until the close of the judging.

It is advisable to send the irises by Parcels Post. Upon arrival each will be assigned a number with which it will be sent to the park where they are to be grown.

If so desired, the eventual increase will be returned to the raiser, one root being retained for the Colle Oppio Collection.

INVESTIGATE

■ During the past year several members of the Society have reported they have experienced heavy losses in sales of iris sold on a credit basis. The purchasers in question have misrepresented facts in establishing credit, such as giving the names of A.I.S. members to whom they are unknown as reference, without authority, giving bank references without having connections with the bank, stating accounts would be paid from a trust fund in thirty days, and inferring they are people of means by referring to country estates which do not exist, etcetera. The prospective purchasers appear to be interested only in the expensive varieties of iris and have corresponded with dealers, hybridizers and collectors. Members should investigate requests for credit from unknown persons.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

All of the dealers listed below are members of The American Iris Society. If you are buying Iris for your garden, it should be your particular pleasure to make your purchases from the dealers who have worked with and supported your society. Your officers and directors invite your particular attention to this list. They also ask a favor. When you order, tell the dealer you saw his name in the BULLETIN and do him a favor by not asking for a catalog unless you mean business.

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THE AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The 1935, 1936, and 1937 Daffodil Yearbooks went to many members of The American Iris Society and it is hoped that the 1938 issue will go to even more, since narcissus make a wonderful picture before the iris fill the garden. If you have not discovered this, try them. The 1938 Yearbook is of great value and sells for the ridiculously low price of fifty cents. Some copies of the 1936 issue are still available. Give yourself a treat and order both. Send your remittance to the Secretary, American Horticultural Society, 821 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

It has been called to our attention that there is a chance that someone who is not a member of the A. I. S. may read your copy of the BULLETIN and wonder how he too may become a subscriber. If you happen to be such a reader, let us assure you that the Society welcomes to membership all persons who feel that special knowledge of iris would be welcome in their gardening.

Membership is by the CALENDAR year. Annual Membership is three dollars; Triennial Membership is eight dollars and fifty cents; Life Membership is fifty dollars.

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BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

July, 1939

No. 74

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THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

FOREWORD

■ Following immediately upon the heels of No. 73 and with No. 75 panting close behind, this bulletin also contains a major opus. this time from Mr. G. L. Pilkington, President, The Iris Society, who visited "the States" this season and transmitted his pungent notes and charming pictures, for our delectation.

Two groups of pictures are included in this issue, thanks to Mrs. Wm. H. Benners, who rallied her friends for our help. The frontispiece and the pictures on pages 12, 13, 14 show iris in garden use, while those on pages 26-30, inclusive, have to do with arrangements. Our special thanks go to Mrs. Benners, who first contributes this type of material after many petitions from the editor.

For photographs on pages 39 and 43 our special thanks to Mr. Williams, of Nashville.

A word must be said here of the loss the Society bears this year in the deaths of Chancellor Kirkland, Mr. T. A. Washington, Mr. Edward Salbach and Mr. Julius Dornblut, Jr. Each is missed for those special characteristics that made them the men they were.

B. Y. MORRISON, *Editor.*



McAnally Studio

One hundred varieties of bearded iris on the terrace of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Aldredge, Dallas Texas. Among those in flower are Cheerio, Burning Bronze, Zaharoon, Theodolinda, Shining Waters, Alta California

THE PROBLEM OF SPECIES IN THE LOUISIANA IRISES

HERBERT PARKES RILEY,

*Department of Botany, University of Washington,
Seattle, Washington*

■ When the late Dr. John K. Small investigated the iris fields of southeastern Louisiana, he revealed material of great interest scientifically as well as horticulturally. With E. J. Alexander he named over eighty new species from that area, many of them based upon flower color and color pattern (Small and Alexander 1931). Although published as new species, Small himself (1931) offered the suggestion that many of them might have arisen as hybrids between the copper-colored *I. fulva* Ker-Gawler and the blue-flowered *I. hexagona* var. *giganticaerulea* (Small) R. C. Foster. He speaks of these two species as the "two possible parental species," but emphasizes that while many of the others possibly had a hybrid origin, they are "now fixed and well-established." A possible indication of hybridization is seen from figure 4 of Small's paper, although he did not recognize it as such. That figure illustrates a colony labelled *I. giganticaerulea* from Cut-Off, Louisiana, with violet-colored flowers and flower-stalks seven feet tall. The author has observed many clones of that species but he never saw plants that reached seven feet in height. The violet-colored flowers indicate a possible hybrid origin; if this is so, the unusually tall and robust condition may be due to hybrid vigor.

In a discussion of the ecological distribution of the Louisiana irises, Viosca (1935) showed that *I. foliosa* in southeastern Louisiana is found only in land of loessal origin, in depressions in poorly drained areas; *I. virginica* is a Coastal Plain plant, growing in swamps or low places in the pine country; *I. fulva* is found in alluvial land on the banks of present or former deltaic streams or between the far sides of the alluvial ridge and a cypress swamp; *I. giganticaerulea* is restricted to the borders of sub-maritime freshwater marshes, and is most luxuriant in mucky clay formed by the disintegration of marsh plants. Viosca points out further that if, in the general locality of the last two species, the water impounded in a swamp should break out and traverse a deltaic ridge, or if a small deltaic ridge should penetrate into a marsh, the

habitats of *I. fulva* and of *I. giganteaerulea* are brought into much more intimate contact than normally and these species may hybridize to form a number of new types. These new types are very numerous but a few of them correspond with some of Small's species. Among these are *I. fulvaurea*, *I. vinicolor*, *I. chryso-phoenicia*, *I. chrysaeola*, *I. callilopha*, *I. viridivinea*, *I. fourchiana*, and others. Viosca considers that *I. citricristata*, *I. miraculosa*, and *I. elephantina* are color variants of *I. giganteaerulea*, and thirteen others of Small's putative species are also regarded as variants, although Viosca states that they might be hybrids very close to this blue-flowered species.

The Louisiana irises have also been discussed in Foster's recent survey (1937) of the genus *Iris* in North America. Foster's interpretation is fundamentally in accord with that of Viosca, for he recognizes that only four species are present in Louisiana. *I. fulva* and *I. virginica* are treated exactly as in Viosca's publication (1935), but the name of *I. foliosa* is changed to the older *I. brevicaulis*, and *Iris giganteaerulea* is considered a variety of *I. hexagona*. Like Viosca, Foster regards many of Small's species as hybrids, basing his conclusions partly on chromosome studies. Simonet (1932) and Randolph (1934) have shown that the diploid chromosome number is 42 for *I. fulva*, and from Simonet's figure 25 it is seen that two are long V-shaped chromosomes having median attachment points, and are considerably larger than the others. Foster (1937) points out also that the chromosome complements of both *I. brevicaulis* and *I. hexagona* var. *giganteaerulea* differ from that of *I. fulva* in the absence of long V's. Randolph (1934) counted 44 chromosomes for *I. brevicaulis* and Foster (1937) found the same number in *I. hexagona* var. *giganteaerulea* although Randolph reports both 42 and 44 for this species. Several forms, including *I. Thomasii*, *I. fourchiana*, *I. vinicolor*, and *I. chryso-phoenicia* have 43 chromosomes with one large V and have for that reason been assumed to be hybrids. A number of plants had 44 chromosomes and one or more large V's. In these, the larger number of chromosomes resembles *I. hexagona* var. *giganteaerulea* and the V-shaped chromosomes must have come from *I. fulva*, so that this group, which includes types like *I. viridivinea*, *I. violi-purpurea* and *I. chrysaeola*, was undoubtedly of hybrid origin. Several plants with 44 chromosomes showed no V's and probably did not originate as hybrids involving *I. fulva*. It is interesting to note that these include *I. citricristata* and *I. elephantina* which

Viosca (1935) believes to be mere color variants of *I. hexagona* var. *giganticaerulea*. These chromosome studies are by no means conclusive in themselves, for F₂ plants or progeny from backcrosses could have had *I. fulva* as one of the original parents and still lacked V-shaped chromosomes, but in conjunction with the ecological studies that have been made, they are significant.

The present author (Riley, 1938) attempted to measure the amount of hybridization which has taken place between *I. fulva* and *I. hexagona* var. *giganticaerulea* at one of the places where they come into contact. The place selected for study was near Kraemer, Louisiana. There, a former deltaic stream which had been closed off and partially filled with soil was intersected by a swamp drainage bayou, Bayou Boeuf. The deltaic stream was a former outlet of the Mississippi River. On one bank was found *I. fulva*, growing in its typical habitat and coming down just to the edge of the stream bed. At the intersection of the former deltaic stream with Bayou Boeuf was a marshy area in which a number of clones of *I. hexagona* var. *giganticaerulea* had become successfully established. About ten years before this study was made, the land occupied by the partially filled deltaic stream was partly cleared for the pasturing of cattle, and this created a habitat in which *I. hexagona* var. *giganticaerulea* could grow. Probably seeds or rhizomes of this species from the clones at the intersection of Bayou Boeuf and the former deltaic stream were washed down the latter and became established a few feet from the plants of *I. fulva*.

Two groups of twenty-three clones each were studied, one group in the center of the former distributary of the Mississippi and the other nearer the location of *I. fulva*. For comparison, twenty-three clones of the latter species and twenty-three of *I. hexagona* var. *giganticaerulea* at the intersection were studied. On each plant, seven characters were recorded as similar to those of *I. fulva*, like the other species, or as intermediate between them. If the character was like *I. fulva*, it was scored 0; if like *I. hexagona* var. *giganticaerulea* it was 2, 3, or 4 (depending upon the particular character in question), and if intermediate was 1, 2, or 3. When all seven characters were scored on a plant, they were added together and their sum represented the index value for all seven characters of that plant. Plants of *I. fulva* had a total index value of 0 or 1, and those of *I. hexagona* var. *giganticaerulea* were 16 or 17. This method was first suggested by Edgar Anderson (1936) and

the characters used in this Iris study (Riley, 1938) were tube color, sepal color, sepal length, petal shape, shape of the stylar appendages, exertion of stamens, and form of the crest. All plants of *I. hexagona* var. *giganticaerulea* from the marsh scored 16 or 17 and all plants of *I. fulva* scored 0 or 1, showing that they were all typical of their species. Of the twenty-three clones which were recorded from the center of the former deltaic stream, twenty-one were exactly like var. *giganticaerulea* while the other two scored 9 and 10 respectively and were undoubtedly hybrids. Of the clones in the former stream but nearer the plants of *I. fulva* on the alluvial ridge, ten scored 16 or 17; three had a value of 15, one was 14, two were 13, three were 12, one had an index value of 10, two scored 8, and one was close to *I. fulva*, since it scored only 3. The fact that fifteen plants out of forty-six in a zone which was geographically and ecologically intermediate were hybrids shows that hybridization can account for many more new types than Small ever saw and lends support to the theory that most of the peculiar types in Louisiana are hybrids. It is interesting to note that the hybrids were closer to var. *giganticaerulea* than to *I. fulva* both geographically and morphologically and that the group which was farther from *I. fulva* geographically was more like the other species in appearance. Such a situation is not uncommon and has been named "introgressive hybridization" by Anderson and Hubricht (1938).

Further evidence that many of Small's species are hybrids is obtained by examining the pollen fertility of the various types. Riley (1938) showed that *I. fulva* and *I. hexagona* var. *giganticaerulea* were highly fertile, but that many of the hybrids were far more sterile than either of these two species. There is evidence also (Riley, unpublished data) that some of Small's species had about the same percentage of fertile pollen as did the natural hybrids and that *I. virginica*, *I. brevicaulis*, *I. fulva*, and *I. hexagona* var. *giganticaerulea* were highly fertile. *Iris vinicolor*, *I. viridivinea*, *I. chrysophoenicia*, *I. Thomasii*, and horticultural forms such as Grapejuice, Imperialis, and Ponchatoula Blue were fertile to a lesser degree than were any plants of the four types which have been generally believed to be pure species.

Since evidence from ecological relationships, chromosome morphology, pollen fertility and morphological characters all points in the same direction, the fact of the hybrid origin of most of Small's numerous "species" of iris from southeastern Louisiana can no longer be questioned. Since they are hybrids, and since they have

not become well established and are restricted for the most part to one or two clones, they should not be given specific rank.

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COLOR IN THE IRIS GARDEN

AGNES WHITING

■ The wonderful opportunities for effective color combinations in the iris garden make a challenge to us which is a joy to answer. Last year we conducted a color contest and the results were most interesting to us—perhaps they will be to you. We offered prizes for the winning entries and the following were chosen by the judges:

First—*Lady Paramount—Snowking—Missouri*. This group was submitted by Mrs. Lois P. Humphrey, 11 Manor Ave., Claymont, Delaware. When Mrs. Humphrey was given her choice of \$3.00 worth of iris or an A. I. S. membership, she chose the latter—so we now have another enthusiastic new member.

Second—*Shirvan—Kalinga—Mary Geddes*. Mrs. William Ritter, Box 4, Louisville, Kentucky, sent in this suggestion which is unique and a bit daring. Another unusual analogous harmony suggested by Mrs. Ritter was *Gloriole—Narain—Meldoric*.

Third—*Pink Satin—Venus de Milo—Wedgewood*. This suggestion was made by Mrs. Augusta K. Graff, an A. I. S. member, from Beatrice, Nebraska.

Hundreds of splendid ideas for color harmony were sent in, showing careful study and appreciation of color values. We will pick out some of the most intriguing ones—hoping that they will be an inspiration to others as they have been to us.

Jean Cayeux—Kalinga—King Tut. Of this group the one who suggested it says, “I have spent much time trying to get a perfect combination using Jean Cayeux. Most yellows kill the subtle blending in ‘Jean’, but I found that Kalinga ‘brought her out.’ Then a dark iris was called for to accent the two and I found King Tut to have just the right tones and to be of the right height and blooming season.” Several favorite groups included Jean Cayeux.

Jean Cayeux—Winneshiek. “The sun, shining on these two, made them look as though made of stained glass.”

Jean Cayeux—Russet Gown—California Gold.

Anne-Marie Cayeux—Jean Cayeux—Ozone.

Eros—President Pilkington—Jean Cayeux.

Imperial Blush—Crystal Beauty—Shining Waters.
Eilah—Miss Camelia—Amenti.
El Tovar—Red Radiance—Shirvan.
Mohrson—Wm. Mohr—Desert Gold.
Wambliska—Violet Crown—Indian Hills.
Brunhilde—Eleanor Blue—Happy Days—California Gold.
President Pilkington—Shining Waters—Lady Paramount.
Imperial Blush—The Black Douglas.
Amigo—Blithesome.
Cheerio—Alice Harding.
Apricot Glow—Blue Monarch—Wambliska.
Midgard—Blue Hill—Phebus.
Easter Morn—Imperial Blush—Alta California.
Clara Noyes—Talisman—Golden Light.
Dolly Madison—Germaine Perthuis—Romance.
Midgard—Meldoric—Alta California.
Jasmania—Missouri—Eclador.
Coralie—Alice Harding—Dauntless.
At Dawning—Alice Harding.
Shining Waters—Pink Satin—Golden Treasure.
Shah Jehan—Persia—Sunmist.
Summer Cloud—Apricot Glow—Winneshiek.
Pink Satin—Mary Barnett—California Gold.
Sensation—Rameses—Pluie d'Or.
Crown Prince—Nebraska—Rameses. Late.
Spring Prom—Shining Waters—Snowking.
Midwest Gem—Exclusive—Golden Treasure.

This last group was sent in by two different people—it surely would be a knock out for beauty. For keener enjoyment let us become more and more color conscious.

Mapleton, Iowa.

BORDER HIGHLIGHTS

MRS. CHARLES WARD BURTON

■ A beautiful but accidental planting during iris time has Midgard as the focal point, with a large group of *Heuchera* in pale pink on the left and next to that ten plants of white *Dictamnus*.

On the right side of Midgard are clumps of oriental poppies, *Edna Perry*, pink, and *Magnifica* and *Henry Cayeau*, lavender. The background of this planting is *Kerria japonica* in a large mass. Looking across to the east in the distance (about 30 feet) are large clumps of *hemerocallis* in light yellow and orange. These are all in bloom with Midgard.

A little earlier this same portion of the border has large clumps of dwarf purple iris, *Anchusa myosotidiflora*, yellow and white narcissus with tulips, *Marjorie Bowen*, *Afterglow* and *Alaska*. Under the *kerria* is a ground cover of *ajuga* and the planting seen in the distance is *Phlox subulata atropurpurea* and *Blue Hill* in bloom at the same time.

This distance planting is around the pool—the border planting borders the path leading to the rock garden and pool. A little later “the Point of Interest” in this same border is iris *Ochroleuca a spurea* with a large mass of *Candidum* lilies.

Another iris combination that pleases me is *Rameses* with pale pink single peonies back of it, in front of a shrubbery border of *Lemoine's deutzia*, and back of that a group of *Prunus triloba* and an apple tree that gives early bloom to this spot. Blooming with the peonies and *Rameses* this year was *Kinglet*, but I decided *Kinglet* was too bright a yellow and have replaced it with *Shining Waters* with the expectation the blue will add to the pink blend of *Rameses* and the peonies.

A little later this same spot has *Regale* lilies and in August, bloom the *Lycoris Halli* planted amongst the peonies, and a little later the *Amelia chrysanthemums*, and dwarf hardy asters.

Purissima couldn't be more beautiful anywhere than in my garden. Walking between the rose beds toward the house, *Purissima* stands stately and pure against the ivy on the house at the end of the path. Its early blooming companions are yellow tulips, *Anchusa*

myosotidiflora and white and yellow narcissus. Madonna lilies in late June—tall and dwarf hardy asters for fall bloom—but Purissima has the show all to herself during her blooming time.

When I planted Purissima in this place I did not know it was hard to grow and was lucky to have selected a place just suited to her. I give the clump a light mulch of excelsior in the winter and it grows and increases in beauty each year.

Walking away from the house back this same path under the arch on which ramblers and clematis bloom in their season and across the lawn, is a clump of Sierra Blue at the base of a small hill, with a large planting up the hill of pink peonies. Just at one side of Sierra Blue are some plants of Jeanne Mawson oriental poppy. The combination is very beautiful with Sir Michael on the other side. Wm. Mohr is a little farther to the right—with *Iris tectorum* in blue and white at its feet. A little later the highlight in this planting is *Iris pseudacorus* in light and dark yellow.

Another yellow iris—Canavi, a spuria—is the star of the garden and when it is in bloom needs no blooming companion to add to its beauty. Earlier bloom in this same part of the border are single and double pink peonies and blue lupins and in early spring, *Rosa Hugonis* in the background planting with yellow and orange primulas, martensia and narcissus, and in fall the tall and dwarf hardy asters and chrysanthemums in pink and lavender make this part of the garden a beauty spot six months of the year.

The fall color of the *hugonis* and peonies with the tall straight green leaves of the iris give another four weeks of beauty in its variety of foliage and color.

In the early spring the masses of dwarf iris in pale blue, yellow, white and deep purple combined with muscaria, alyssum saxatile, phlox divaricata and subulata vivid and apple blossoms make the border edgings a joy to see. Add some tulips, narcissus and mer-tensia and you have bloom from April to June—when the German iris is king of the garden or rather queen of the garden.

Detroit Iris Society.



McAnally Studio

Service walk bordered with white iris—Shasta, Wambliska, San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc. Background of Deutzia and Philadelphus



McAnally Studio

*Blue iris leading to one of two bird baths in the city garden of Mr.
and Mrs. George N. Aldredge, Dallas, Texas*



McAnally Studio

*Cut iris used as decorations on terrace of city garden of Mr. and
Mrs. George N. Aldredge, Dallas, Texas*

VARIETAL COMMENTS

RAY J. BELSLEY

Ming Yellow: (Glutzbeck). Good substance, a well shaped large flower, falls somewhat flaring, golden yellow, could not judge height. Shows Depute Nomblot ancestry in shape of bloom.

Amenti: (H. Sass). Ruffled petals on large flower with conical domed closed standards, falls with slight flare—clean violet mauve with suggestion of buff flush—high class.

City of Lincoln: (H. Sass). Clean cut variegata—tall, fairly well branched, flower well shaped but not striking—fairly large, clear golden standards and reddish falls showing yellow edging, haft heavily veined. Must see again before can become enamored.

Jelloway: (Parker). Flower of good substance except standards seem rather fragile, well formed closed standards, well branched; striking feature the brilliant golden yellow color free from marking, a classy flower.

Mata Hari: (Nichols). Smooth flower of snappy blue, large and well formed somewhat bunched near top of stalk. A good iris, however.

Morocco Rose: (Loomis). Very large squarish shaped flower of excellent substance in falls not so good in standards, falls wide and a bit flaring, standards closed but widely spread. Color near rose pink, rich-striking—even though bunched at top of stalk, “a must have.”

Orloff: (H. Sass). Saw it in 1937 and 1938, stalk straight—not so well branched but well balanced, medium sized flower, very unusual in color. A yellow ground marked red-brown plicata, nothing else like it. A connoisseur's flower.

Our Lady of the Snows: (Waller). Very large domed wide flower—grayish white, shy on buds which are rather high on stalk, falls flaring, excellent substance—a beautiful flower.

Radiant: (Salbach). Saw one year plant color strikingly brilliant coppery red on light side.

Wabash: (Williamson). Medium sized perfect shaped flowers—domed, glistening white standards and flaring wavey blue violet falls with white edging. A most striking Amoena—best out.

Grinter Amoena: (Grinter). Tall—standards push together—large. Perhaps liked by some.

Alice Harding: (Cayeux). Just another Phebus a bit larger.

Amigo: (Williamson). Striking color especially in falls but can't see the enthusiasm for it, flowers small on what I saw now two years in succession, stalk short.

Black Wings: (Kirkland). Dark blackish blue color but in four years' observation have not seen a good stalk.

Blue Triumph: (Grinter). Tall, medium light blue, perfect shaped flower of smooth texture, stalk widely branched but too tall for size of flower.

Brown Betty: (White). A dirty brownish buff color, the general tone its only virtue.

Burning Bronze: (Ayres). Have observed it now for five years. It is the smoothest snappiest red bronze I have ever seen with perfect stalk and flower, foliage not so good but well worthy of highest award.

California Gold: (Mitchell). Large blooms are brilliant yellow on tall stalk somewhat bunched at top.

Capri: (Schreiner). Heavy petals light yellow with bronze overlay—for front of border.

Cheerio: (Ayres). More nearly a variegata. Falls glowing clean red—if standards were same color would be a wonder. A fine iris nevertheless.

Chromylla: (Loomis). Tall, large flowered soft yellow always makes one think of a plain but beautiful person. Lacks "it"—heavy texture.

Copper Lustre: (Kirkland). Have never liked it until this year. A novel color.

Coralie: (Ayres). Saw this in a group with about twenty stalks, stood out above all other in color and brilliance. First time I have felt it worthy of Dykes medal.

Crystal Beauty: (J. Sass). Tall large flower rather close branched, pinkish white—beautiful.

Depute Nomblot: (Cayeux). A classic bloom—standard for form—rich—weak stalked; otherwise faultless.

Deseret: (Thorup). A brilliant variegata—clean butter yellow standards, large flower.

Directeur Pinelle: (Cayeux). Can't see the reason for enthusiasm except for the form. Dull.

Dymia: (Shuber). Newly opened flowers grand clean color but dull with age soon after.

Easter Morn: (Essig). Rather shy bloomer but when it does a grand iris.

Eclador: (Cayeux). As large and tall as any—quite a bit of brown markings on haft, flowers somewhat bunched.

El Tovar: (H. Sass). Very rich but disappointing after the build-up of advance reports.

Ella Winchester: (Grinter). Outstanding in its clean color of falls without markings—large.

Garden Magic: (Grinter). Without a doubt the grandest red out; it has everything. An iris that will be desirable for years to come.

Gilead: (Andrews). Only weakness is short season of bloom and weakness of stalk, perhaps a bit too tall for the weight of flowers.

Golden Hind: (Chadburn). Cleanest butter yellow of any, of good form—would like to see it with larger blooms.

Golden Light: (H. Sass). Can be seen anywhere in the garden, very ruffled, blossoms bunched.

Golden Treasure: (Schreiner). Large well balanced flowers and stalk—form most desirable—cream yellow with center lighted with gold.

Gudrun: (Dykes). Flowers large—fine substance, blooming season medium length. While flowers are bunched at top of stalk it is well worth having.

Itasca: (Kleinsorge). Doesn't seem to have many buds on stalk but flowers are of the richest violet purple coloring—a self. Would like to see it on a well established planting.

Jasmania: (Ayres). This flower has good substance and deep yellow coloring but this year showed some brownish spots in the falls. A fine iris nevertheless.

Jean Cayeux: (Cayeux). A beautiful coffee tone with rather short branching. Has individuality.

Jeb Stuart: (Washington). Have only seen this twice but both times was not impressed after the build-up.

Junaluska: (Kirkland). Rather a variegata type but stalk seems too tall for size of flower, very brilliant.

Jubilesta: (Grinter). There are many yellows so much better can't see why this was introduced.

Legend: (Wareham). This crimson purple iris should be excellent for hybridizing as it has everything useful.

Marquita: (Cayeux). While the flowers are quite bunched on a tall stalk the color is so much different from others that it is quite outstanding. Standards hold together somewhat too tight.

Mary Geddes: (Washington). Very brilliant—deserving of the Dykes medal and outstanding in the garden.

Missouri: (Grinter). The most wonderful blue on cloudy days but shows a violet sheen in the sun. Well deserving of its award.

Modoc: A rich black purple with large blossoms, bunched at top of stalk, color exciting.

Naranja: (Mitchell). A real orange colored iris, blossom smaller than one might suppose, petals somewhat spotted—color effect in garden quite unusual.

Ningal: (Ayres). An iris not worthy of introduction. A big mistake.

Paulette: (Millet). A huge lavender blue but so far have failed to see the branching as advertised. Attracts much attention in the garden.

Persia: (Ayres). An iris well worth while. Stalk tall well branched; flowers the right size and with excellent substance. The smoky standards harmonize excellently with the purple blue in the falls.

Phebus: (Cayeux). Stalk of good height, flowers well rounded, well balanced. The only criticism would be shortness of branch.

Piute: (Thomas). Color practically the evenest dark red of any, no branching evident, blossom large. Falls turn under slightly which in this case is rather interesting.

Red Radiance: (Grinter). Garden effect at distance is much better than close-up view, quite a red effect—coarse.

Rose Dominion: Typical dominion type of blossom of a soft rose red shade, very velvety—quite entrancing.

Rosy Wings: (Gage). This light brown red well worthy of its introduction and award of honorable mention. Should be in every garden.

Sahara: (Pilkington). Has a tall well branched stalk—blossoms have good substance—a self color of straw yellow, falls showing some brown spots believe due to weather conditions, well worth while.

Shah Jehan: (Neel). A most fascinating iris, saw it with four branches—blossoms open on each one. Flowers well balanced in size for stalk. Most unusual. Lovely.

Siegfried: (H. Sass). A new type plicata with very large blos-

soms on tall stalk, coloring unlike any other yellow with violet brownish markings, somewhat flaring falls quite ruffled.

Sierra Blue: (Essig). While a wonderful blue, stalks not strong enough.

Snowking: Stalk tall, well branched—many flowers of large size—broad petals—balance perfect—quite outstanding. Has the poise of a king.

Summer Tan: (Kirkland). Name implies the color which is quite rich, rather closely branched.

The Black Douglas: (J. Sass). Well branched tall stalk with very dark well shaped blackish purple flowers, not as well formed as one might like.

The Red Douglas: (J. Sass). While it may not be the best dark red it is one of the most desirable; very rich even clean color, stalk well branched, well worthy of its award. Entrancing.

Thuratus: (H. Sass). To my mind one of the best dark purples from every standpoint.

Venus de Milo: (Ayres). One of the most attractive clean whites; only criticism, branching a bit high on stalk.

Vision: (Cayeux). When seen alone very attractive but with City of Lincoln color somewhat subdued.

Wambliska: (J. Sass). Large blue toned white showing some marbeling and at times blue flecks, has substance.

Wasatch: (Thorup). Flower is so floppy can't see why it was introduced.

William Mohr: (Mohr-Mitchell). While it is a difficult iris to grow, well worth while when it blooms, short season.

Dolly Madison: (Williamson). An iris well worth while—lovely—can't understand the adverse criticism.

Vert Gallant: (Cayeux). A beautiful tall well branched iris of rich color and worthy of its introduction and award.

Miss California: (Salbach). A beautiful rose lilac, nearly a self color, tall and seemingly with many blooms.

Modiste: (D. Hall). Saw this in the originator's garden before it was named. Believe it the most outstanding of its color type; a soft violet mauve, excellent in type, height and size.

Peoria, Ill.

FARMINGDALE IRIS GARDEN

GEORGE M. REED

■ The Farmingdale Iris Garden was established in the summer of 1935 through the cooperation of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and the State Institute of Applied Agriculture on Long Island. The plans for the landscaping and the general arrangement of the iris beds were drawn by Mr. Harvey Gray, Instructor of Landscape Gardening at the Institute. The area is elliptical in shape, approximately 180 feet east and west and 132 feet north and south. It is surrounded by a suitable planting of shrubs which, for the most part, are native of Japan. The garden area is separated into four sections by broad paths running at right angles to each other. The beds proper are 4 feet wide, and arranged concentrically, being separated by paths of approximately the same width.

The irregular border between the background of shrubs and the outer path of the garden proper is planted with the Siberian varieties and surplus material of the Japanese. The two outer beds are devoted entirely to the Japanese iris and the inner beds to the various types of Bearded iris.

The main entrance on the east extends approximately 100 feet and is lined with shrubs, in front of which are planted 26 varieties of Japanese iris, arranged to illustrate their classification, based on color and shape. So far as possible, the better varieties were used in this particular planting. On the west side there is a similar path, between which and the background of shrubs are planted various iris species, such as *I. versicolor*, *I. biglumis*, *I. pseudacorus*, *I. setosa*, *I. spuria*, *I. ochroleuca*, *I. fulva* and its various relatives.

In 1935, approximately 350 varieties of Tall Bearded, Intermediate and Dwarf Bearded were planted. Later in the season the Siberian, Japanese, Southern and other types were also put in. The Bearded iris were represented largely by newer and better varieties, but many of the older types were included; usually 9 to 12 plants of each variety were set, although in the case of the Japanese and other beardless forms, generally 6 plants of a kind were put in. The iris within each group were arranged alphabetically.

All the iris planted were treated by the hot water method in

order to prevent the establishment of the iris thrips, the small insect which has done so much damage to the Japanese iris at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Extensive experimentation had been carried on previously, which established the fact that the hot water method was effective, although it had to be applied with great caution, especially to some types of iris.

In 1936, excellent bloom on the Bearded iris was obtained. Some of the other groups also bloomed fairly well, although the Japanese varieties gave rather meager results.

In the summer of 1936 the iris rhizome rot developed and in a short time practically ruined the Bearded iris plantings. This necessitated a resetting of the varieties in September. The plants took hold, grew well, and in 1937 excellent bloom for plants of that age was secured. Again, however, the iris rot appeared and destroyed a large number of the plants. This involved another replanting of the varieties, together with attempted treatments for the prevention of the rot in the late summer. In 1938 the bloom was excellent on the Bearded varieties, but rot appeared in early June and an attempt was made to overcome it by transplanting as soon as possible after the blooming period.

The Bearded iris plantings have, perhaps, been more interesting from the standpoint of an epidemic of an iris disease than as a display garden of iris varieties. As a result of the rot, a considerable number of varieties originally planted have been lost, and the development of the disease has tended to discourage any attempt to replace them. However, a study is being made of the iris rhizome rot with a view to finding out some satisfactory method of control, and if this is found a further attempt for a large planting of Bearded iris will be made.

In contrast to the behavior of the Tall Bearded iris, the Japanese, Siberian and miscellaneous species have given very fine results. No serious loss of varieties has occurred; after the first year, excellent bloom has been obtained.

In consequence, the plantings of all of these have been extended, particularly of the Japanese varieties. At the present time there are approximately 350 varieties of Japanese planted, filling two beds extending clear around the elliptical area. On one side of the garden the irregular border between the shrubs and the outer path is filled with Japanese iris, the other half being taken up with the Siberian varieties. As already mentioned, Japanese varieties are

also planted along the entrance path to illustrate the color classification.

Splendid bloom was obtained in 1937 and 1938. Additional plantings, as well as the older clumps of iris, give great promise for 1939.

In addition to the Farmingdale Iris Garden, a considerable area of land on the Institute Farm is devoted to propagation, particularly of Japanese iris varieties. Each year these plants have given excellent results and, although they are used primarily for planting purposes in other areas, they are well worth being seen.

For the last three years the Japanese iris at Farmingdale have been at their best during the latter part of June.

Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

GROWING AND HYBRIDIZING IRIS IN THE SOUTHWEST BY AN AMATEUR

J. LEE ROGERS

■ I began hybridizing iris with the determination to breed up and evolve a race of hybrids that could adapt themselves to the weather conditions of our southwest climate. By observing varieties in my garden, I found some could endure extreme heat, but could not take a late spring freeze and bloom that season, while other varieties would enter a more or less dormant state during the winter months, thereby escaping the late freeze. However, these varieties were dormant too long in the summer and fall, and the result was slow increase and not enough new growth to keep healthy.

For these reasons I cross only from the ones that pass the test. They must be of rapid increase, have a strong flower stalk, and a bloom that can stand hot sun and high wind. Hybridizing from such varieties I have seedlings that are far superior to their parents, and with blooms in untold shades of colors and blends.

It is amazing how fast some of these seedlings multiplied and one produced twenty-two divisions two years from seed. Many seedlings have to be discarded, of course, for we do not want something just as good, they just have to be better.

Yes, "better and better in every way." That's what we amateur hybridizers say.

These varieties have proven good doers for me in this region: Coronation, Gold Imperial, G. P. Baker, Winneshiek, Katharine McFarland, Klamath, My Maryland, Griselda, True Delight, Cooley Surprise, Pink Opal, Julia Marlowe, Blue Bonnet, Morning Splendor, King Tut, King Juba, King Karl, Mrs. Valerie West, Red Wing, Romola, Eloise Lapham, Elsinore, Motif, Baldwin, Asia, Waconda, Anne-Marie Cayeux, Thuratus, Majestic, Labor, Germaine Perthius, Lona, Midgard, Mildred Presby, Hyacinthus, Pluie D'Or, Rameses, Gay Hussar, Dolly Madison, Lenzschnee, Lent A. Williamson, Mary Geddes, Irma Pollock and Zwannenburg.

The following produced seed: Rameses, Klamath, My Maryland, Cooley Surprise, Katharine McFarland, Blue Bonnet, Red Wing, G. P. Baker, Julia Marlowe, Coronation, Pink Opal, Midgard, King Karl and Lona.

METHODS OF CULTURE

I like to do my transplanting the last of August or first of September when the first fall rains come.

I set the plant just a little high, and after firming the soil well over the roots, pull the soil up over the rhizome, covering it lightly.

I maintain clean cultivation, but do not disturb the rhizomes. The firm soil around the rhizome seems to induce new growth much faster than where soil is stirred up from time to time. Where one has no means of irrigating, I think dry farming methods should be followed to retain the moisture to the very last drop.

Bison, Garfield County, Oklahoma.

AN EXPLANATION

CHAS. E. F. GERSDORFF

■ Five or more years ago, acting upon suggestions made verbally and in our BULLETINS that some breeder should undertake the development of smaller flowered medium height iris (bedding), free in bloom for use in front of taller varieties, or in other perennial borders, I began such a development. Through these years accumulations of selected seedlings which, it was believed, comprised the salient points of excellence desired, such as heights of 24 to 34 inches, well but not long branched, opening their blooms not bunched, of fine form, drooping to horizontal falls, of very good to heavy substance, well balanced, nice coloring, weather resistance, free in bloom without too much coddling and bloom of a size in keeping with height and thickness of the stalk, were conserved. Others developed were of a more airy form very suggestive of the airiness seen in siberians, on thin wiry stalks.

When two years ago Mr. Thomas A. Williams, Nashville, expressed delight in such as had come to his attention, arrangements were made with him to grow a great number in a display border in his well arranged garden. The best were to be selected for introduction. Because of danger that is ever present in display gardens, through thievery, that would get these seedlings into commerce sub-rosa, all being named, all were registered.

In May 1939 Mr. Williams and I selected the best to be introduced. When but a few days had elapsed both of us decided to list none. Why this sudden reversal? All because other accredited judges present could see no need for any of them, expressing the thought now that if things small are to be, they should be greatly improved varieties of the Williamson's table iris type, as to form, substance and branching. This present want is entirely at variance with that expressed some years ago.

Strange as it may seem, most that we selected for listing earlier, met with whole-hearted support of ordinary members of the society as distinguished from extraordinary (accredited judges) and by visiting Garden Club members, many of whom exclaimed—"These are just what we want and have been looking for, not only

because they fit in well with our border and perennial plantings because of freedom of bloom and other good qualities, having none of the bad features of the giants which all too often must be coddled and staked, but are useful for cutting for indoor decorative effects. Even some that were turned down by us were extolled. When I returned home I had about decided to throw out all of them. There awaited me a report on the behavior of some of them in the middle west, stating all were well liked by visitors for the reasons stated. I was in a quandary. Finally I decided on numerous discards, particularly the many unbloomed seedlings of numerous crosses for this type, and such segregated varieties which were not as free in bloom as this type demands.

Very few iris that fail to receive our judges' acclaim get very far. This factor and the fact that none of these could command high introductory prices led me to the above final decision. The best will be sent to the midwest grower to select the ones for ultimate introduction. The elimination of a great number meant an early and long list of names to be released from registration. The releases will appear in the new Check List.

May the one breeding for the better table iris have better fortune with them. As one friend stated it is a thankless job to try to please everyone—'tis better to fix on an ideal of one's own, and cleave to it, whether it pleases the other fellow or not.

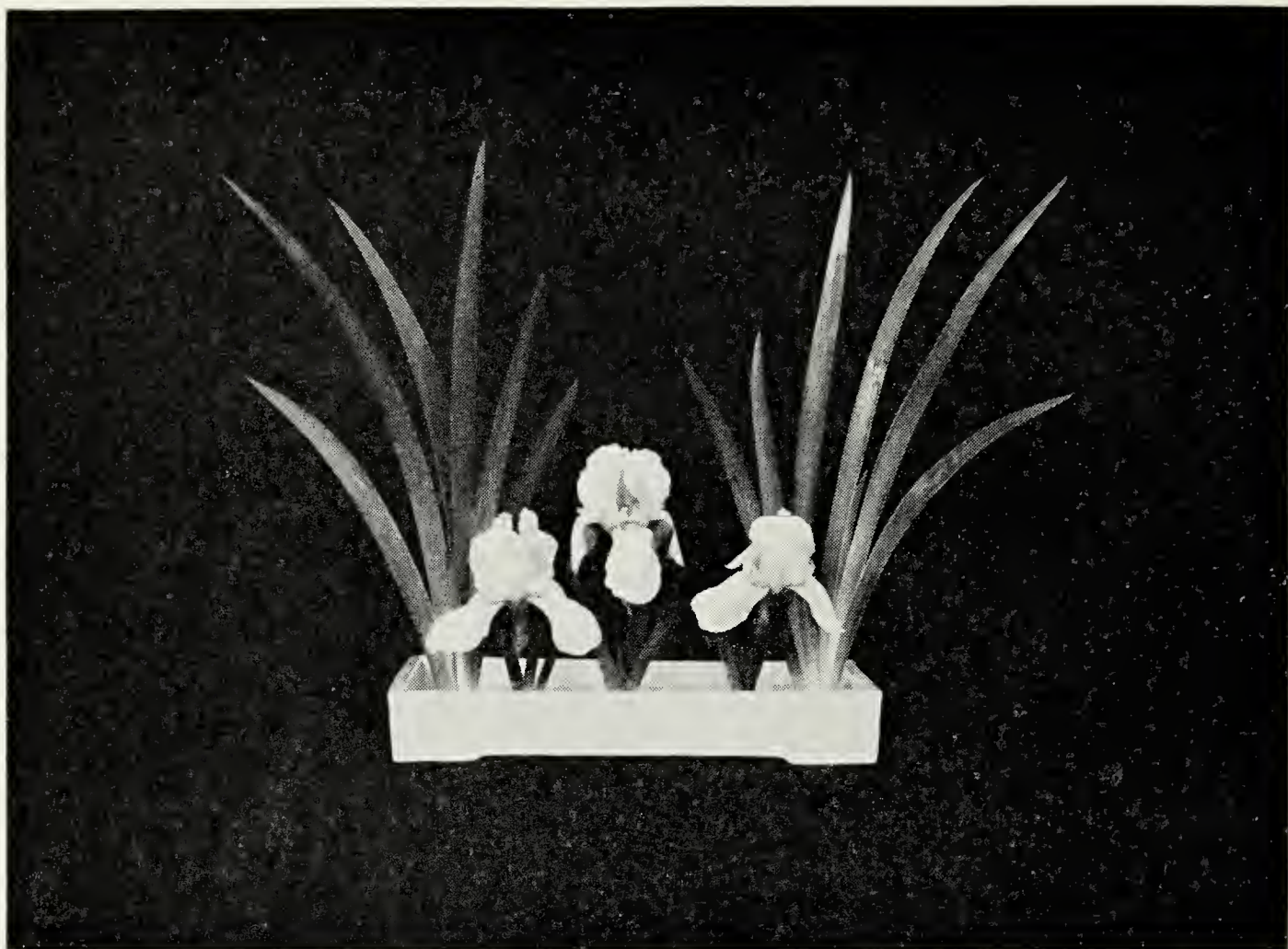
A SERIES OF ARRANGEMENTS



*Native Southern Beardless Iris in oblong silvery green pottery dish
made by owner, Mrs. Edw. A. Belsterling, Dallas, Texas*



Iris hexagins in flat cream sandwich dish.
Mrs. Edw. A. Belsterling, Dallas, Texas



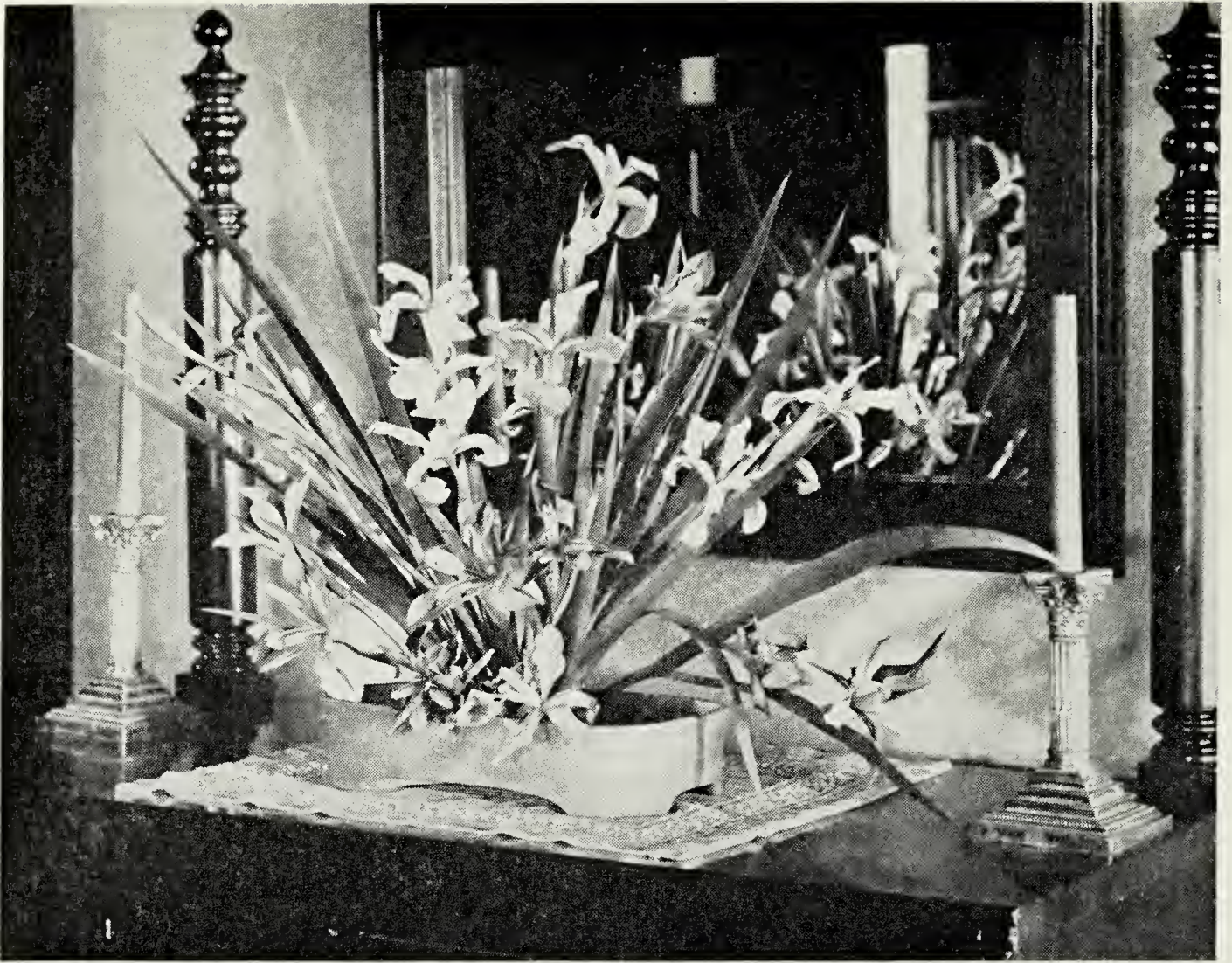
McAnally Studio

*Modern arrangement, Shasta in white pottery bowl.
Mrs. George N. Aldredge, Dallas, Texas*



McAnally Studio

*Modern arrangement Brown Pottery Bowl, the iris shading from
Hyacinthus through Cameliard to Alta California. Mrs. George
N. Aldredge, Dallas, Texas*



Mass arrangement of Beardless iris. Native Beardless iris with ochroleuca aurea, Mrs. Tait, Cacique, vinicolor, Dorothea K. Williamson. Bowl light green lined with cream. Made by owner, Mrs. Edw. A. Belsterling, Dallas, Texas

IRIS NOTES

G. L. PILKINGTON

VISIT TO NASHVILLE

NASHVILLE—THE IRIS CITY

■ The Iris is the “state” emblem of Tennessee and as May 7th to 13th was Iris Week I decided to start my Iris Tour in this southern state where the irises were certain to be in full bloom.

I was not disappointed and apart from the many irises I saw in private gardens, I must have seen millions of them in roadside plantings, along the sides of boulevards, in the town around petrol filling stations, and also along the main highways right out in the country.

It has to be seen to be believed. Surplus seedlings and surplus plants of any variety are distributed for roadside planting to those responsible for certain areas.

10th May

Breakfast 6.00 a.m. with Dr. and Mrs. Henry Lee Grant and Chas. Gersdorff, and then at 6.30 a.m. motored out to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Wills about 6 miles out of Nashville.

Here we found a collection of the very latest varieties beautifully grown, and planted in little beds around the lawn in front of the house, and with a background of, and in amongst, flowering shrubs and trees.

Amongst those noted were *Golden Light* (Sass 1933), a very typical cinnamon and gold blend of the *Euphony* type; a bright, good garden iris. *Missouri* (Grinter)—disappointing, *Blue Velvet* (Loomis)—far too shy a bloomer. *Persia* (Ayres), very well grown. The colour is too indefinite and the flower lacks substance. (Seen much better further north.)

xx BLACK WINGS (Kirkland 1929), very good dark violet of large size and almost self colour. Not very tall (26") but of fair branch; flowers of pretty good substance. Probably as good a dark iris for gardening purposes as you could want; seen in very good form in the raiser's garden.

xx SONG OF GOLD (Essig 1937), a clear yellow self of nice form with semi-flaring falls. The stems are well branched—36" high.

AT DAWNING (Kirkland 1935), an unusual blend—description later; x YUCATAN (Kirkland), a rosy blend of considerable size and smoothness—description later.

x NARANJA (Mitchell), a very good clump of this and undoubtedly striking when seen in mass. My impression is that the colour is not so dark and the falls lack the depth of orange colouring which was evident in my own garden last year.

NOWETA (Sass 1932), rose and gold blend and nicely frilled. There are better ones of this type; ROSE QUARTZ (T. Williams 1936), another pink with golden sheen. Nice, but not outstanding; xx VIOLET CROWN (Kirkland 1931), thought a great deal of by the Nashville growers—description later.

FRIEDA MOHR (Mohr-Mitchell), in fine form; HERNANI (Cayeux), a brown-red introduced some time ago and probably now surpassed; x JUNALUSKA (Kirkland 1934), considered one of the Chancellor's best, and runner up for the Dykes Medal 1938; GUDRUN (Dykes), in good form.

xxx WABASH (Williamson). Here is one of the finest irises ever raised, even better than *Cantabile* and easily the best amoena in commerce. Standards snow white, of perfect form. Falls deep violet with clear white edge. A larger flower than *Cantabile* and a more branching stem—36".

xx AMIGO (Williamson 1934), another really fine amoena; the standards are pale violet and the falls black purple with a clearly defined border of almost white. The flowers are not quite so large as in *Wabash*, but the stalk is fairly well branched—30".

x SUNBURST (Mitchell), a deep yellow, almost as dark as *Naranja*, good branching stems—the form of the flowers is quite good, but they look a bit soft.

SPOKAN (Sass 1933), a red brown of good colour but poor form; DAUNTLESS (Connell), an old favourite, in good form; MANCHU PRINCE (Washington 1937), a dull colour but quite a nice shaped flower.

xx COPPER CRYSTAL (Washington 1938). This is a brilliant coppery red, with no purple in it. Standards coppery bronze, falls bright red-brown (Brazil red perhaps better describes it). The form is only fair.

LILY PONS (Washington 1934), see description later; xx SNOW-KING (Sass 1935), a fine pure white of nice form.

FAR WEST (Kleinsorge), a tan blend of good form, but the colour is too dull to be of any real garden value; x JELLOWAY (Parker



G. L. Pilkington

Seedling beds, Standard varieties and display gardens at Mr. Pilkington's home

1936), a very smooth deep yellow slightly darker than *Golden Bear*. This is a self yellow and rather suggests a yellow *Anne-Marie Cayeux* in finish and shape of bloom. It has well branched stems 3 feet high. The falls are of the hanging type. The general opinion seems to be that the flower lacks substance, though its appearance suggests exactly the reverse.

Mr. Wills has only recently taken up irises and has advantage of starting with a really good collection of the newest varieties. His first crop of seedlings are grown in another part of the garden, and contained a few of definite promise, and we shall no doubt hear of him in future years.

We next visited Chancellor Kirkland's garden, which is situated in beautifully timbered grounds to the south of the city and about five miles out. From the house terrace one looks down onto a laid out garden sloping away downhill to the wooded background, and intersected with beds in which are planted most of his "listed" productions, and forming a display garden; beyond this we pass over a bridged stream into the field in which he grows his seedlings, and a large quantity of his older productions.

This field is on a fairly steep slope and is flanked by woodland. It can well be imagined that under these conditions it is possible to see irises in both shade and sunlight and to the best advantage.

Mrs. Kirkland has also a small iris garden of her own in which she has some of the favourites of her husband's raising.

I think the most striking thing about the Kirkland productions is the great number of coppery red seedlings he has recently raised.

His *Copper Lustre* received the Dykes Medal for 1938 and is described elsewhere.

This is far the largest flowered of them, but like all the rest is not of the perfect form looked for nowadays. I will attempt to describe the named ones of this group and to give an opinion on the merits of each.

AZTEC—Standards bright copper. Falls garnet red, striated gold at the haft, dull gold beard. Nicely branched—36". Flowers of medium size, rather narrow falls.

MAGNETAWAN—Rather similar to *Aztec*, but not quite so bright, and a bit weak in the stem.

XX CONESTOGA—The standards are lighter copper, and the falls are wider than those of the above named varieties. A somewhat better form — 36". Raiser's description — Standards golden tan,

falls brilliant red with copper tones; ORILLIA—another of the group and the least effective of them.

xxx SONNY BOY. This is the best of the bunch, and can best be described as a brighter and larger *King Midas*. For description of *Copper Lustre*, see Mr. Fishburn's garden.

Now for some of the other named varieties which I noted of the Chancellor's raising.

xxx ROSE VIOLET. This is a very fine thing, and at first sight suggests a rosy *Pendragon*. It has that perfect form and velvety texture and is a flower of above the average size. Standards violet and beautifully arched. Falls flaring, deep violet edged with paler colour. Fair branching—26".

x YUCATAN (1935), a blend of copper, rose and gold of great size, somewhat of *Eldorado* colouring. Falls are flaring but a bit narrow. 36".

x AT DAWNING (1935), a large flower of good form, but somewhat lacking in substance. Standards creamy pink, falls light violet with orange flush at the haft and gold beard. 30". Wants seeing in shade and not in full sun.

PADISHAH (1937), a big yellow—not unlike my *Sahara*, but not as good; xx SETTING SUN—a very bright red (coppery red), almost a self. It is one of those tall shaped flowers with long pointed standards and hanging falls. Well branched and seems to have substance. 30".

x JUNALUSKA (1932), a blend of gold, rose and copper. Flowers of good size but lacking in substance. Well branched stems—36".

xx BLACK WINGS (1929), standards dark violet-blue, falls almost black. A large flower of good form and fair substance. Stems sufficiently branched—30".

x SNOW CAP—Large flowered white of very smooth appearance and good form. Somewhat "bunchy" owing to lack of sufficient branching. 30". A good garden iris.

xx MORNING GLORY—This is one of the Chancellor's older productions and one which immediately attracts attention wherever seen. It is "merely a purple bicolor" of beautiful finish, with a bright orange beard. Well branched stiff stems. 36".

x MARY ELIZABETH—Another of his old ones. Standards pale gold with pink sheen. Falls strawberry red. Not a particularly good form, but can be seen a mile off. Well branched. 36". N.B. I was attracted to both these varieties in public and private plantings

(having seen them previously in the Chancellor's garden) and at once recognised them when close to.

x WHITE AND BLUE. This is an iris of fine form and good branching habit and can be described as a densely peppered blue on white—almost a plicata. The flowers are large. Height 36".

Amongst the seedlings flowering for the first time were several of remarkable brown colouring which, however, were not in typical form owing to a severe freeze, which had stunted the growth. It would not be fair, and would be misleading, to attempt to describe these. He has also many yellows (who hasn't?) of which he has given provisional names to three—

BURNISHED GOLD—the best of them. Deep golden yellow self with an orange beard; GOLDEN MARVEL—Deep yellow, slightly flushed olive at the haft; YELLOW WONDER—a very floriferous deep yellow with a distinct olive flush.

The flowers in each case are comparable with *California Gold* in size, and the stems are adequately branched and about 30" high.

There were also further seedlings showing chocolate and bronze colouring to a marked degree, but it would be a hopeless task to attempt to describe these here.

After leaving Chancellor Kirkland's garden we went on to the garden of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Washington, well known as the raisers of *Mary Geddes*. Here we found Mrs. Nesmith of Lowell, Mass., also Mrs. J. Edgar Hires.

The Washington irises are planted in the garden behind their house in the town of Nashville, and Mr. Washington has also a field on his estate out in the country about 10 miles distant in which he has his seedling "patch."

Taking the irises at the house first, I noticed xx PEER GYNT (1934), a lavender plicata of considerable promise. 38". Well branched; xx PIED PIPER (Stahlman 1937), a very attractive plicata which has distinct merit. Standards cream and powdered cinnamon. Falls semi flaring, creamy white bordered cinnamon. Deep yellow beard. Well branched stems. 40".

x SUNNY SOUTH (1938), a deep yellow self with good branching habit, and of the size of *California Gold*. Flowers are of good substance, but I rather doubt whether it is distinct enough from other varieties of recent introduction. 40" high. It has no Dykes blood in it.

x MAYA (1935)—This is an iris of warm and cheerful colouring. Standards red (strawberry), falls velvety and of same tone as

standards, overlaid copper and gold at the haft, beard bright orange. 36".

x LILY PONS (1934)—Standards buff overlaid pink. Falls semi flaring but too narrow at haft. Dull rose with lighter edges, style arms buff and yellow. Well branched stalks. 36". Good form spoiled by falls.

SUB-DEB (1937)—This is a clear blue violet, almost a "self." The flowers are of fair form and good substance but did not strike me as outstanding. 36".

JEB STUART (1932)—A brown red. All right if the sun is shining through it, but otherwise rather dull.

MARY STUART (Stahlman 1936)—This is an apricot and rose blend of unusually tall stature, over 3 feet.

In Mr. Washington's seedling field I saw several promising new things, and also dozens of yellows and whites—some immense flowers, and blends of all sizes and types, and simply could not attempt to make notes on them.

The next garden to be visited was that of Mr. Geddes Douglas. His house and garden are situated well out in the country, and the garden is a comparatively small one, and is arranged in terraces on a sloping bank. The irises are growing on these terraces, divided by grass walks, and the first thing which I noticed was how very healthy and well grown they looked.

Mr. Douglas has not been in the iris game very long but had a very nice crop of seedlings in flower, amongst which were several of very great promise.

226A—A golden bluff blend of nice form, the flowers carried on tall (36"), well branching stems; xx-226D — A very nice thing. Standards pale gold with pinky flush, falls white with an olive yellow band at haft. A good form and well branched stems. 42"; 2-101-A—This is a tall primrose yellow with a white blaze on the falls. The falls are perhaps a bit too long—hanging.

I noted also a very large yellow seedling of nice form. Standards clear primrose with white falls. Very well branched stalk. 4 feet. The flowers, in spite of their size, seemed to have good substance.

FRANCESCA (Douglas-G. 1934)—This is a telling iris, and is described as a "deep Pompeian pink." It is very bright in the garden, is very floriferous and the 40" stems are very well branched. The form is, however, spoilt by the somewhat meagre falls.

Varieties of other raisers noted were:

xx PEER GYNT (Washington), very well grown (described else-

where); x SOLDANO (Washington 1936), an exceedingly brilliant "red"; xx PIED PIPER (Washington), described elsewhere.

x LUCREZIA BORI (Schreiner 1935)—A big yellow with ruffled standards and rather long falls of deeper tone than standards and with an olive flush. The falls are generally "flecked" somewhat. Nicely branched 42" stems. I don't think we want this.

x ANAKIM (Kleinsorge), a huge light violet bicolor with well branched stems, 4 feet. Rather lacking in substance; x LILY PONS (Washington), described elsewhere.

xx CATHEDRAL DOME (Nesmith 1936), a large "cold" white of good form—well domed standards and flaring falls. Beard yellow and large. Well branched 40" stems.

xxx STELLA POLARIS (K. Smith), by far the finest white I have so far seen. A "cold" white like *Purissima* of the same perfect form, only larger in flower. Well branched 40" stems. An absolute "stunner"!

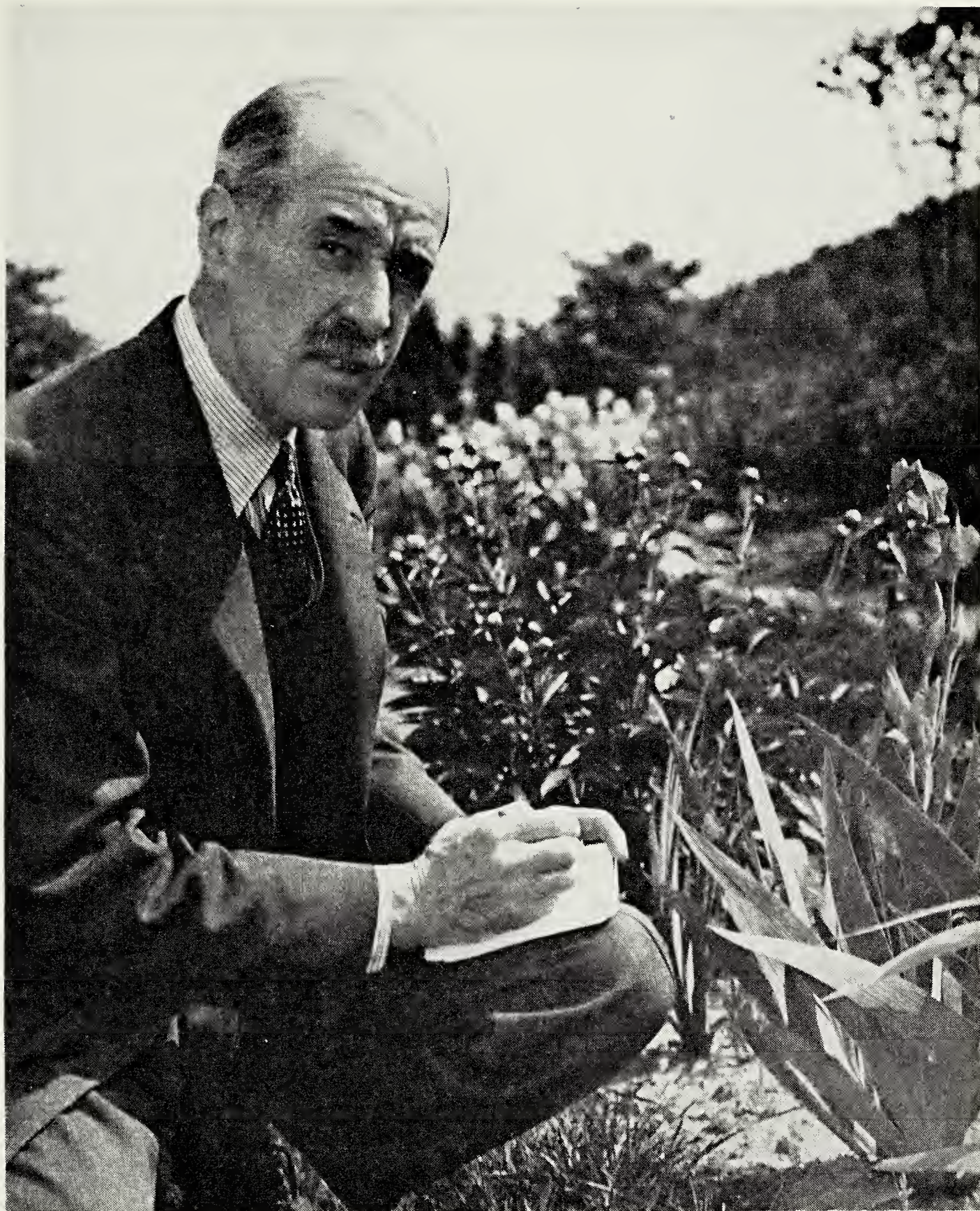
RED CROSS (Klein. 1939), can be roughly described as a pinker *Mary Geddes*—rather too much striation in the falls; x CREOLE BELLE (Nicholls 1934), this is a distinct iris of deep Bishops violet with a deep brownish purple band half way up the falls to the haft. The standards are domed and the falls semi-flaring. Beard brownish orange. 36".

xx KALINGA (Kleinsorge 1935)—This is a creamy white of excellent form and substance and carried on tall well branched stalks. An iris of great quality. 42".

xx JASMANIA (Ayres 1935)—This was very good. Very floriferous and showy. Another big yellow which occasionally "flecks" on the falls in spite of having no W. R. Dykes blood in it.

The next call was at Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Williams' garden. Mr. Williams is president of the Nashville Iris Association and has a very large and delightful garden extending to eight acres which was designed and laid out by Mrs. Williams. Here is an immense collection of irises, and thousands of seedlings. The gardens are open to the public and as many as 1,700 people a day call to inspect the iris plantings, and when Mr. Williams' tulips are out they have had as many as 2,504 visitors in a single day.

Mr. Williams also grows quantities of daffodils and these are planted round all the iris beds, to serve the dual purpose of providing flowers before the irises come into bloom, and of keeping the moles out of the beds. (This is a tip for those of you who are



Mr. Pilkington

bothered by moles in your gardens—moles will *not* pass through daffodils.)

The garden is planted with dividing hedges and choice shrubs and contains many fine forest trees, and one walks entirely on grass, i.e. there are no garden paths.

Having been looking at irises since 7.00 a.m., I must admit that

I was somewhat awed by the prospect of checking over this vast array of varieties. However, after a delightful lunch in the garden, I felt more equal to the task, and a second visit the next day was helpful in revising judgment on many of the things seen.

x WAVERLY (T. Williams 1936)—A chicory blue self of great size, with flaring falls. A nice form. Well branched stems. 48". Rather lacking in substance.

x BELMONT (T. Williams 1938)—A medium blue self of nice form and distinct frilled standards. Fair branching. 28".

LA FERIA (T. Williams 1937)—French grey and lavender blend, large flowers of good form; falls flaring but rather narrow. Poor branching and a dull colour. 36".

xx SWEET ALIBI (White-C. G. 1935)—The effect is one of dull greeny white, with a suspicion of deeper colour at the heart. A beautiful round form. Fairly branched stems. 36". Seen at its best in shade.

IMPERIAL BLUSH (H. P. Sass 1933)—A large blush (so-called) pink. A flower with tall standards and hanging falls and paper-like substance. A nice bit of colour but nothing like good enough in form.

x TANGLO (Grant)—A tan blend, well finished flower, carried on well branched 4 foot stems. Of little colour value in the garden, however.

xx GOLDEN LIGHT (Sass 1933)—An improved *Golden Flare*. A ruffled flower of blended gold and deep rose. 30". Good for colour effect.

SPRING PROM (D. Hall 1938)—An olive toned primrose self of large size and good form with flaring falls. The colour is inclined to be dull and the flowers lacking in substance. Well branched stems. 40".

x SUNBURST (Mit.)—This is as deep as *Naranja* but has not the substance. Well branched stems which are apt to twist.

xxx GLEN ELLEN (Connell)—This is one of the most remarkable irises seen on my trip. A bronze-yellow blend of immense size and good substance and form. Standards ivory overlaid bronze, falls similar but with olive purple overlay. Deep gold shading at haft. Well branched stems. 40".

x VIOLET CROWN (Kirkland 1931)—A pale rosy violet self of large size and fair form. A telling iris in the mass. 40".

x JELLOWAY (Parker 1936)—A very smooth and well finished yellow (lemon chrome) of nice form, carried on well branched 36"

stems. Has the "formal" appearance of *Anne-Marie Cayeux* which is against it.

CREOLE BELLE (Nicholls 1934)—Described in Mr. Geddes Douglas' garden. Not so good here; SMOLDER (Nicholls 1937)—Standards deep violet, falls deep brown purple. Very little striation at haft, beard dull orange. A tall shaped flower of dour appearance, and well named. Late bloomer.

x AT DAWNING (Kirkland 1935) — Good. Already described; ANAKIM (Kleinsorge)—A large pale blue of good form but veined too heavily at haft, and lacking in substance; x GLEAM (Nicholls)—This old variety is certainly a splendid landscape iris. The finish is very clean and the colour (pale blue self) most telling.

QUADROON (T. Williams 1937)—A light tan and brownish red bicolor—but lacks substance. Well branched stems. 36".

TRAUMEREI (T. Williams 1938)—Lavender blue bicolor—large flowers with flaring falls, stems with no branching.

x GOLDEN DUSK (Mrs. T. Williams 1939)—A glowing fawn and pink blend of good garden value; FAR WEST (Kleinsorge 1936)—Another gold and tan blend with a bluish cast on the falls. Nice form and well branched, but too dull. 36".

DYMIA (Shuber 1936)—A deep purple self; WINNESHIEK (Egleberg 1931)—A deep violet self of quite nice form, 30"; x LUCREZIA BORI (Schreiner 1935)—A large flowered yellow. Standards deep primrose, falls darker with olive halo at haft. Broad and hanging. A showy iris.

xx GLORIOLE (Gage 1933)—A light blue self overlaid white, with white halo at haft. A good form. Flowers carried on well branched 36" stems.

x JASMANIA (Ayres 1935)—A large yellow, which for size and freedom of bloom is hard to beat out here. Well branched stems. 40". Flowers of clearer colouring than *Lucrezia Bori*, and with semi flaring falls.

BLAZING STAR (Nicholls)—A yellow, not as good as many others; TRAIL'S END (Williamson 1934)—A yellow and pink blend, not wanted; xx AMIGO (Williamson 1934)—A grand iris. Described elsewhere; BLACK WARRIOR (Nicholls)—A very dark blue purple. No good.

MOZAMBIQUE (Mead 1934)—A red purple bicolor—not wanted; CORALIE (Ayres 1932)—Dykes Medal 1933. A wonderful break of colour seven years ago. The colour has still to be beaten but the form leaves much to be desired.

BRUNHILDE (Salbach 1934)—This is a flower of nice form and of deep bluish violet colour, but the stem is not branched and the flowers are crowded in consequence. 30".

x PINK SATIN (Sass)—This iris as grown in this district is certainly worth a place in the garden.

x ROSY WINGS (Gage 1935)—Standards domed, of dull rose colour, edged copper. Falls semi flaring, darker rose with copper edge. A showy iris and one much thought of over here. Nice branching, 36" to 40". I was not greatly impressed and fear it lacks substance.

HERMENE (Parker)—An iris of similar colouring to *Romance*; xx BRONZED NYMPH (Parker)—A very striking golden bronze blend of the *Euphony* type, but richer than most, and overlaid pink. Orange beard. Fair branching, 24"; BEIGE (Parker)—Another tan blend. Too like *Byzantium* (Ayres) and not as good.

CROWN JEWEL (Nicholls)—An improvement on *Clara Noyes*—an orange and pink blend. 36". Fair branching; AUREX (Nicholls)—A large variegata of no particular merit.

TOKAY (Nicholls)—A pink and yellow blend. Good in mass; xxx KALINGA (Kleinsorge 1935) — See previous description; xxx CLARIBEL (Sass-J. 1936); xxx MAID OF ASTOLAT (Sass-H. 1933)—Descriptions later.

WAR EAGLE (J. Sass 1933)—A large somewhat coarse deep red. 42"; x ELEANOR BLUE (Salbach 1933)—A campanula blue of nice form—good branching habit. 36"; THEODOLINDA (Ayres 1932)—A large plicata, which seemed rather floppy in comparison with newer introductions.

MIDGARD (Sass)—This old variety does extremely well over here, and is a fine "landscape" iris.

BLUE TRIUMPH (Grinter 1934)—A nice light blue of good form and texture, but I like *Gloriole*, which is lighter in colour, better. 42".

I cannot attempt to describe Mr. Williams' seedlings in any detail, and simply picked out a few which appealed to me, and of which I append my notes. He has a great crop of pink and gold blends, mostly derived from the same source, and is anxious to find the way to the real pink iris. He also has some very large variegatas, one of which I noticed was 54" tall with well branched stems (not staked!) and bearing typical variegata blooms of quite good form and substance.

Another interesting line of research which Mr. Williams is fol-



Mr. Gersdorff, Mrs. Hires, Mr. Pilkington, Dr. W. H. Cook

lowing is that of the introduction of "red" beards. He already has several seedlings with orange vermillion beards, one of these being a plicata, and very well it looks.

Mr. Clarence P. Connell's garden

I visited this garden the same evening. Mr. Connell's country cottage is situated about 12 miles out of Nashville on a spur of the Dauntless hills, and has been laid out by Mr. Connell himself in a clearing in the woods. The garden is of fair size and the irises are grown in a perfect setting among shrubs planted alongside winding grass paths with a constant background of forest trees. The views from the garden and house over the distant hills are magnificent.

I noted the following: TWILIGHT BLUE (Kirk.)—A very smooth pale lavender of fine form. Flowers carried on fairly well branched stems. 36".

x TREASURE ISLAND (Kleinsorge 1937) — A yellow of olive (creamy) tone with a white blaze on the falls, bright yellow shading at haft. Orange beard. Nice branching, 36".

ANGELUS (Egleberg 1937)—A lilac pink blend, deeper coloured falls. A flower of fine form. Poor branching and somewhat crowded; LUCREZIA BORI (Schreiner 1935)—A very large yellow—the falls are too narrow; x PICADOR (Morrison 1930)—An old variegata, but very showy when well grown. 36".

x DOGROSE (Insole 1930)—This is one of the best pinks in the States, and seems good everywhere. 42"; x PARTHENON (Connell 1934)—A large white with a cream flush at the haft. 3½ feet.

BLITHESOME (Connell 1933)—A cream with a gold suffusion on the falls. Flowers of nice round form. Stems well branched. 36"; x BEAU SABREUR (Williamson)—A very bright variegata of good finish and texture.

xx PICOTEE (Connell)—A plicata with heavy blue pencilling and dotting and very showy. Fair branching. 36".

Mr. Connell had many other varieties growing in his garden which I had seen earlier in the day, and had not time to take further notes on. I noticed several promising seedlings also, and amongst them a very good rose blend of fine substance and good branching habit, and a deep orange yellow self of fine substance, with a pronounced orange beard. We may hear something of these in future years.

With these notes I concluded my visit to Nashville, and with many regrets, took 'plane to Washington, a 600 mile "hop" which we accomplished in 3¼ hours.

VISIT TO WASHINGTON

The iris season at Washington had only just begun and I did not, therefore, expect to see many irises, and in addition I struck a very wet day. However, Mr. B. Y. Morrison kindly called for me at 10.00 a.m. and accompanied by Mr. Watkins (Secy. A.I.S.) we called on Mr. Parker, the raiser of *Jelloway*.

Mr. Parker has quite a small garden at the rear of his house, and here we saw quite a lot of irises in full bloom—*Jelloway*, of course, also *Bronzed Nymph* (*Golden Sunset* × *Euphony*) which I had reported in Mr. Williams' garden at Nashville, and also his variety *Beige*. All were very well grown.

He had several interesting seedlings, notably one No. x 2711—*Opaline* × *Dolly Madison*—standards cream flushed pink, falls pink with a distinct yellow halo at the haft. Beard gold. A good form, with substance, and well branched 36" stems. Another sister

seedling, of *Dolly Madison* colouring and form, but a good deal brighter and pinker.

He had a patch of *Purissima* \times *Jelloway* seedlings which included many tall well branched yellows, but they were very much like the large yellows one sees in every garden nowadays. I did notice a tall primrose (50") with hanging falls among them, also No. 257 with rosy heliotrope standards and falls of the same colour paling towards centre and with an olive halo at the haft.

The flowers were of good form and substance and the stems well branched and 42" tall.

After leaving Mr. Parker's we went on to see the garden of Mr. W. T. Simmonds, who was unfortunately not at home when we called. His irises were not quite at the peak of blooming but he had a good show of very well grown varieties such as *Happy Days* (Mitchell 1934). This was a sight, covered with flower spikes.

Los Angeles, *Easter Morn*, *Purissima*, *Venus de Milo*, *San Diego*—all these Californians seem to thrive in this neighbourhood; *Dolly Madison*—so well grown and large in the flower that I failed to recognise it.

After leaving Mr. Simmonds, we visited the garden of Mr. Culpepper, where we found the irises only just beginning to bloom.

Amongst them I noticed a white seedling *Purissima* \times *Sophronia*, which is large and of nice form, with branching stems, but probably not as good as other new large whites, seen elsewhere. *Thais* and *Solferino* (Cayeux), both very well grown and full of bloom. *Lady Paramount* (White-C. G. 1933). This struck me as being rather pale in colour. He had a patch of *Gudrun* \times *Los Angeles* seedlings which were mostly large whites which lacked substance, and a large number of seedlings yet to flower, and seemed to be going in for raising them on an extensive scale.

We paid a call on Mr. J. Marion Shull but he was away from home, and his irises were still only in bud.

The next day (Sunday) as I had not to go on to Roanoke, Virginia, till the evening, Mr. Morrison very kindly took me sight-seeing, including visits to Mount Vernon, Arlington. We also visited the new arboretum which is being laid out outside the city, and the principal parts of the city of Washington itself. This was well worth while, and in fact many days could be spent in seeing this magnificently laid out city.

VISIT TO ROANOKE

The object of my visit to Roanoke was to see the garden and collection of irises of Mr. Junius P. Fishburn, who has about the most up to date collection it would be possible to find.

His garden and house are situated on a spur of the mountains overlooking the town of Roanoke, and with splendid views of the Blue Ridge Mountains all around in the distance. The garden is beautifully laid out in a series of terraces connected by devious and winding walks, which create a succession of new features and ideal locations for Iris plantings.

I don't know how many varieties of irises Mr. Fishburn grows, but they must run into nearly a thousand, which means that many of the older varieties are still being grown. He does not raise any seedlings, but has all the latest and best things, many under number, from the leading raisers in the States, and makes a lengthy tour annually visiting the various growers and making reports on all he sees.

He has an extraordinary memory, and is a perfect encyclopedia of data as to raiser's name, date of introduction, parentage, individual ratings, and so on. I was lucky in being able to spend the best part of two days in Mr. Fishburn's garden and feel that this was probably the most worth while visit of my whole trip on account of the number of new varieties which could be seen and compared.

Let me take "yellows" first. xxx FAIR ELAINE (Mitchell) (*Happy Days* × *California Gold*)—This I reckon to be the finest yellow I have yet seen—because it is approaching bicolor—i.e. it contains a lot of white in its make-up. The standards are palest primrose, approaching white, falls golden yellow, paling at the base, and the beard bright orange. The form is very good and the stems are well branched. 36". It is an iris which stands out from afar, and is in my opinion of greater value as a garden iris than the self yellows, however good their colour may be. The bicolor feature is one of great value and I can imagine the inverted (or reversed) bicolor being of greater value still, i.e. yellow standards, white falls.

xx SNOWQUALMIE (Brehm). Standards primrose, Falls same colour with deeper shading from the haft down the edges. Very good form and nicely branched stems. Height 30". This is like *Sweet Alibi* but not so green in tone.

x GOLDEN BEAR (Mitchell). This is a very smooth well finished

self yellow of somewhat greenish tone with slight veining at haft. 30" to 36".

xxx GOLDEN MAJESTY (Salbach). An orange yellow self with deep beard. It has slight brown veining at haft, is of nice form and has well branched stems 30" high. This is deeper in colour than *Golden Hind*, and is the deepest yellow I have yet seen.

TRIPTYCH (Wareham). This is a large smooth deep primrose self of quite nice form. The branching is not as good as it might be and I doubt whether it is as good as some already in commerce. (Note by Gersdorff—1 year plant.)

xx CALIFORNIA GOLD (Mitchell 1933). This iris was fine here, as everywhere I saw it. Deep golden yellow self. 36".

CAROLINA MOON (*El Capitan* × *W. R. Dykes*) (Hanes). I did not think much of this and noted it as a large flowered yellow lacking in substance.

x SUNBURST (Mitchell). This is a distinctly "brassy" yellow, an *Alta California* seedling; it has well branched stems which seemed to be inclined to twist. 36".

xx GOLDEN TREASURE (Schreiner 1936). Not as good as *Fair Elaine* which it resembles in having two distinct tones of yellow in its make-up. Standards palest primrose, Falls same colour with deep gold flush on the falls which pale to the edges. The beard is orange and the stems nicely branched. 36". (Gersdorff—not a bicolor as *Fair Elaine*.)

(N.B. The falls of *Fair Elaine* are broader at the haft.)

x SONG OF GOLD (Essig 1937). A yellow of very clear colour. Flowers carried on well branched stems 36" high. I was not much impressed with this in this garden, though I gave it two xx at Nashville.

TREASURE ISLAND (Kleinsorge 1937). A yellow of olive tone with a whitish blaze on the falls. Branching moderate. Beard deep orange. 36".

CHOSEN (White-C. G. 1937), described as a taller, deeper, and larger *Lady Paramount*. This is a typical large, rather olivy yellow with hanging falls, of which there are already so many, viz. *Lucrezia Bori*, *Happy Days*, *Jasmania*, *Lady Paramount*, and there really cannot be room for any more!

SUNDUST (Williamson 1936). I was not impressed with this; xx JASMANIA (Ayres 1935). Very good of its type, and seems to do well in most gardens over here. It is known to "fleck" occasionally.

CHINA CLIPPER (Washington 1938). I did not see this flowering on an established plant, but what I saw did not impress me. It seemed to be "just another big yellow."

x LUCREZIA BORI (Schreiner 1935). (Already described in my Nashville notes); x JELLOWAY (Parker). (Already described in my Nashville notes.)

x NARANJA (Mitchell 1935). (Described in my Nashville notes); PADISHAH (Kirkland 1937) (Described in my Nashville notes. Just another big yellow!); SPRING PROM (D. Hall 1938). Already described—Mr. Williams' garden at Nashville. It is a pity this has not a better colour and more substance, as it is of nice form and has well branched stalks.

WELCOME (Reibold)—A greeny primrose. Not as good as *Sweet Alibi*; 35-57 (Sass-J.)—A large rather coarse primrose of good form but lacking in substance. 36". Well branched stems; 86-33 (Sass-H.)—Standards pale primrose, falls white with olive yellow flush at haft, hanging. Well branched. 36" stems. (We don't want it); 37-29 (Sass-J.)—A fine yellow of good finish, but lacking in branching.

xx SWEET ALIBI (White-C. G.)—This is not really a yellow but rather a dull cream. An iris of beautiful round form and good wherever seen.

WHITE IRISES

xxx MOUNT WASHINGTON (Essig 1937)—This is a really fine white and as grown in Mr. Fishburn's garden carried flower stalks at least 48". It is a "cold" white of large size and very good form with a white, tipped yellow, beard.

x MOUNT CLOUD (Milliken 1937)—A tall well branched "cold" white with semi flaring falls which have slight brown veinings at the haft. Nice form. 40".

SILENT WATERFALL (Essig 1936)—A very large white of good form but lacking in branching. Standards blue-white, falls creamy-white, flaring. 36".

xx BRIDAL VEIL (Mitchell 1936)—A very pure smooth white of beautiful texture. Standards and falls warm white, the falls have slight yellow shading at the haft only. Beard white, tipped yellow, style arms white bordered yellow. Well branched stems. 36".

SITKA (Essig 1932)—An old one, good in its time, but now surpassed by later introductions; WAMBLISKA (Sass)—A cold white of

medium size. Standards white with a distinct violet flush at the base. Falls semi flaring with olive veining at haft. 36".

CRYSTAL BEAUTY (Sass-J. 1935)—A large cold white with a bright yellow beard. The stems are rather weak. 48"; x SNOW BELLE (McKee 1938)—A large, slightly ruffled, warm white, with broad flaring falls. There is faint lemon veining at the haft and pale yellow beard. Well branched 36" stems.

38-42 (D. Hall)—This white was not in representative form, but had warm white standards with flaring falls of white with olive overlay, and olive veining at the haft.

PLICATAS

xx ROYAL COACH (Sass-H. 1934)—This is one of the newest of his yellow plicatas, raised in 1934 but not named till this year. The standards are chamois overlaid pink with faint cinnamon dotting. Falls pale yellow, veined cinnamon at the edge and deepening at the haft with a whitish blaze in the centre. The beard is orange and the style arms orange flushed purple brown. 24".

xxx ORLOFF (Sass-H. 1938)—Another yellow plicata. Standards deep yellow, heavily flushed and peppered red brown. Falls similar with white blaze. Beard deep yellow, style arms yellow, flushed cinnamon; well branched. 30" stems.

44-36 (Sass-H.)—Standards cream dotted purple brown, deepening towards edges. Falls stippled purple brown with primrose central blaze. A purple brown plicata but seen on a plant which was not established. 24" high.

32-36 (Sass-H.)—Another purple brown plicata of considerable promise, but not seen on an established plant; NASSAK (Sass-H. P.)—A fine large blue plicata with weak stems and only moderate form.

xx SPRING CLOUD (Jory 1935) — A Californian raised plicata which is reported hardy by Mr. Fishburn. Standards white, heavily dotted and edged lavender blue. Falls white edged same colour. A nice form carried on well branched 42" stems.

xxx MAID OF ASTOLAT (Sass-J. 1936)—Standards white, falls hanging white with violet pencilling at the haft. Well branched stems 36". Very fine.

xxx CLARIBEL (Sass)—Standards white frilled blue at edges only, falls hanging—white with blue pencilling at the haft. Well branched 40" stems. The previous two irises mentioned have flowers the size of *Los Angeles*.

xx 72-34 (Sass-H.)—A large violet plicata; x ELECTRA (Sass-J.

1935)—Standards white dotted and veined rosy lilac. Falls—edges veined same colour, beard dull gold. Branching only fair, inclined to crowding in consequence. Large flowers on 36" stems.

WASATCH (Thorup 1935)—This is an enormous plicata and invariably seems crowded; x TRUE DELIGHT (Sturtevant)—This old rosy heliotrope plicata was in splendid form.

BLENDS

TANGLO (Grant)—A tan blend as its name suggests; a very strong grower and floriferous. Well branched stems. Colour is too dirty; CALCUTTA (Kleinsorge 1938)—A smoky tan and lilac blend—too dull. 40".

xx DUBROVNIK (Williamson 1938)—A deep rose and gold blend with a violet flush in the centre of the falls, and gold suffusion at the haft. Deep orange beard. Nicely branched stems. 36". Very colourful.

xx FRENCH MAID (Grant)—Standards buff with a pink sheen. Falls rose with helio flush and a dull gold flush at the haft. Large, semi flaring. Fair branching. The plant seen was not established but this seems a promising novelty.

BEOTIE (Cayeux)—This iris is seen in many gardens and seems to do very well everywhere. It is, however, far too dull a blend to be of any garden value except in the sunniest of climates.

BROWN-GREY BLEND (Weed) — A smoky lavender blend of nice form, but of little garden value; xxx MOONGLO (Williamson 1935)—This is a really fine golden yellow blend with flowers of good form and substance. Standards old gold with light violet flush. Falls of similar colour with a heliotrope blaze in centre. Beard light orange. Well branched 36" stems.

x ROSY WINGS (Gage 1935)—Standards deep pink with coppery shading at edges. Falls semi flaring, deep rose bordered copper; flowers carried on well branched 40" stems, but rather lack substance.

x COPPER LUSTRE (Kirkland 1934) (Dykes Medal Iris 1938)—This is undoubtedly a striking colour break, and may be described as a copper and gold blend. The flowers are of great size but of poor form. When seen in sunlight, however, the colour effect of this iris is most marked, and it was on this account that the judges decided to award it the Dykes Medal, in preference to *Junaluska* (the runner up) from the same garden.

xx JUNALUSKA (Kirkland 1934)—This in my opinion is Dr. Kirk-



G. L. Pilkington

Three views in Mr. Fishburn's garden, Roanoke, Virginia

land's best iris of the coppery red series. It can briefly be described as a blend of rose gold and copper, and is most telling in the garden. The form of flower, however, is not very good, but flowers are carried on well branched 40" stems.

xxx CHINA MAID (Milliken 1936)—This is a pink and heliotrope blend of large size and beautiful finish. Standards pinky helio, falls deeper and bluer with a brown flush at the haft. Beard pale yellow. Well branched 48" stems.

TIMAGAMI (Kirkland)—A coppery red blend, deeper than *Magnetawan*—bright but rather poor form; xx AT DAWNING (Kirkland 1935)—This must be classed a "Blend" and was noted in this garden in partial shade, when it has definite colour value.

xx FIESTA (White-C. G. 1936)—A light copper blend. Standards honey yellow, flushed golden brown, falls broad and round with an undertone of cinnamon with a central blaze of mauve. Beard deep orange. This is showy, but the branching of the stems is rather high.

CHINA LANTERN (Essig 1933)—A nice form and stems very well branched. Flowers a bit dull for England. 40". Standards old gold, falls reddish violet.

xxx MIDWEST GEM (Sass)—This is a superb iris and apparently a very vigorous grower. The flowers are very large and of rounded form with slightly crinkled edges, but the stem is little branched. It is a soft yellow and pink blend. Standards pale yellow with pink flush, falls light violet with a heavy gold flush beginning at the haft and paling towards the tip of the falls. Beard deep yellow. 36".

x OZONE (Sass-J. 1935)—This is a blue grey blend with pinkish sheen and with a red-brown flush at the haft. Well branched stems. 36"; MICHELANGELO (Weed)—A smoky lavender blend. Flowers carried on well branched 36", rather weak, stems.

x SUMMER TAN (Kirkland 1934)—A blend of golden tan (S) and bronze pink (F). A distinct iris—flowers carried on moderately branched 30" stems.

xx RHAPSODY (Williamson 1937)—This is an iris of beautiful velvety substance and very good form; the raiser describes it as "a symphony in violet purple and brown." Standards rosy violet, falls deep rosy violet with red flush at haft, beard dull orange. nicely branched 30" stems. A late bloomer.

CHLORIS (Knorr)—A pallida type, pink and yellow blend with typical hanging, somewhat tucked, falls. Tall thin stems of moderate branch. 30".

MONAL (Williamson 1936)—A blend of brown, golden buff and violet, overlaid gold. Large flowers of heavy substance and well rounded form. 40" stems. This is too dull in colour.

xx SANDIA (Williamson 1934)—This was good everywhere I saw it, and must be one of the best and pinkest pink blends in commerce; AMENTI (Sass-H. 1936)—Grey and mauve blend—falls "tuck." I did not like it.

REDS

x HARTFORD (Salbach)—A very showy strawberry red with hanging falls, very much like *E. B. Williamson* in colour. The stems seemed to have little branching, but the plant seen was not an established one.

x WILDFIRE (Nicholls 1938)—This is a very bright red and one of the most telling reds I saw. Medium sized flowers carried on well branched stems. 24".

x REBELLION (Kleinsorge 1937)—A very finished flower of nice form and telling colour (blood red) and considerable substance. Fair branching. 24".

ELKHART (Lapham) — A red of indifferent form; x SPOKAN (Sass-J. 1933)—Standards light coppery brown. Falls blood red with deep purple-brown overlay. The falls are hanging, and the stems are poorly branched. 36". A brighter and larger *King Tut*.

xx CHRISTABEL (Lapham 1936)—A striking red of good finish. Standards wine red, falls light red, suffused yellow and overlaid blackish purple. The falls are round and hanging. Bright orange beard. Good branching stems. 40".

xxx THE RED DOUGLAS (Sass-J. 1937)—A wine red self of great size and substance. Has too much purple in it to be really "red." Rather high branched stems 36" to 42". It has tall standards and semi-flaring falls, and is one of the best irises I saw.

x PIUTE (Thom. 1937)—A deep bronze red self, which shows particularly "red" with the sun through it. Dull gold beard. Well branched stems. 36".

MARCO POLO (Schreiner 1936)—A well finished flower with rose red standards and deep crimson falls, with little haft variation. 36" stalks of fair branching.

xx E. B. WILLIAMSON (Cook 1937)—A coppery red, almost a self. The flowers are of nice form with rounded falls. It has well branched 36" stems. It struck me as being a brighter and redder *Dauntless*, but I doubt if the flowers have enough substance.

ETHEL PECKHAM (Williamson 1932)—Large flowers of poor form and lacking in branching, giving a crowded effect; x JERRY (Lapham 1934)—A small bright ruby red of nice form, with velvety falls. 24". (Note by Gersdorff—this must have been poorly grown).

35-1 (Sass-J.)—A most telling red of crimson tone which will probably never be named. Very well branched and floriferous. The standards are inclined to be open.

BLUES (SO-CALLED)

xx BLUE SPIRE (Milliken 1938)—This is a powder blue self of great size and good form with flaring falls. Somewhat top branched. 48".

x GREAT LAKES (Cousins 1938)—Another large flowered blue of *Aline* colour, with a white flush at the haft. Flowers of good form, carried on well branched 42" stems.

BLUE DUSK (Reibold 1936)—A blue bicolor of medium tone and good colour value. 36"; x EXCLUSIVE (Grant 1937)—A greyer blue than *Aline*. A flower of considerable finish and size. Beard white, tipped orange. Nicely branched 40" stems; xx BELMONT (T. Williams 1938)—A medium blue of good form. (Already described in the raiser's garden.)

OSCEOLA (Wiesner 1937)—A blue of *Loetitia Michaud* colouring, but of crepy crinkly texture, with much veining on falls. 36"; BRUNHILDE (Salbach 1934)—A deep blue violet self which, if it were not so overcrowded, might become famous. As it is, it "misses the boat." 30".

xx ELEANOR BLUE (Salbach 1933)—A very nice light blue of good form and branching habit. The falls are slightly darker than the standards; x ANITRA (Sass-H. 1936)—A large flowered powder blue self with flaring falls and nice branching 36" stems.

xx SIERRA BLUE (Essig 1932)—Good everywhere and certainly one of the best American introductions. As a medium blue it is very bright in colour, and though the form is good, I feel that the falls could be improved—they are a bit narrow at the haft. Dykes Medal winner 1935.

x TELEVISION BLUE (Shuber)—This is a medium blue of great clarity of colour with horizontal falls and fair branching, but the falls are too narrow; x NARAIN (Shuber 1936)—A medium blue self with broad flaring falls of nice finish, and fair branch. 36"; x AMNERIS (Millet).

xxx PALE MOONLIGHT (Essig 1931)—This is really magnificent as



G. L. Pilkington

Three views in Mr. Fishburn's garden, Roanoke, Virginia

grown in the States. A flower of superb glistening finish, stems nicely branched. 42". The best of the Essig blues.

x BLUE MONARCH (Sass-J. 1933) — A light blue of nice form. Stems well branched. 30"; BLUE TRIUMPH (Grinter 1934) — A light blue of smooth texture and nice form, but the stems have little branching. 30"; MISSOURI (Grinter 1933)—A medium blue of good finish and clear colour. The standards are apt to be rather open. The falls are a deeper tone. Stems well branched. 36". (Dykes Medal Winner 1937.)

VIOLETS AND PURPLES

HARLEM (Salbach)—A large dull wine purple bicolor. Well branched 40" stems; x SABLE (Cook 1938)—A very dark blue-violet, almost a self, with a blue beard. The form is not ideal but it is better than many, and the flower spike seen was not on an established plant. Stems are well branched. Runner up for the Rome Gold Medal 1938.

xx DESTINY (Burgess-N. Z.)—Very fine. It is a pity the standards are so open. The falls have fine velvety texture and the stems are nicely branched. 30"; BONSOR (Con.)—A large purple bicolor with flaring falls and brown flush at the haft. Stems short branched. 30".

xx VIOLET CROWN (Kirkland 1931)—Very good here, as in most gardens. (Already described.); x BLUE PETER (White-C. G. 1936)—Very similar to *Destiny* in colouring, and has the same "open" standards. Well branched 36" stems.

DARK KNIGHT (Salbach 1934)—Close in colour to *Directeur Pinelle*—a sort of maroon purple. Poorly branched stems. A late bloomer. 40"; x WINNESHIEK (Egleberg 1931)—A deep violet self of very good garden value. Large flowers. Nice branching. 36"; xx VALOR (Nicholls 1932)—This is an old one, and not sufficiently appreciated. A blue-purple bicolor of splendid form and substance and superb finish. 42".

x THE BISHOP (Washington 1937)—A purple form of *Brunhilde* but lacks the form and substance. Showy in mass; LILAMANI (Sass-J. 1938)—Described as a blue black. It is almost a self—the falls being somewhat darker than the standards. I did not like the form and the branching is poor.

xx INCOGNITO (White-C. G. 1938)—A deep red purple of nice form with a brown flush at the haft. The falls are round but hanging. Beard dull orange. Well branched 36" stems.

x INDIAN HILLS (Grant 1937)—This is a very rich purple self of size, carried on well branched stems 36" tall. A most telling iris in the garden.

PINKS

This proved to be a most disappointing section, and there seems to be little progress being made in obtaining real "pinks," or pinks of good form. All the so-called pinks are pallida derivatives and display the shocking characteristics of this race in form and branch of stem. It is the general opinion amongst all the American hybridisers whom I met that the ideal pink will not be obtained through the pallidas, and I agree with them that it is more likely to be derived from the "blends."

MOROCCO ROSE (Loomis 1937)—This was a disappointment. It is not a rose pink but a lilac pink bicolor with a lot of brown veining at the haft. The beard is orange. Well branched stems. 26".

xx EROS (Mead 1934)—This salmon pink was splendid in every garden, and is of undoubted value in spite of its inferior form. 36".

x ELOISE LAPHAM (Lapham) — A very pale pink. Standards white, flushed pink, falls rounded in form and of deeper tone than standards. Well branched 26" stems.

x EDGEWOOD (Hall)—A darker *Frieda Mohr* of large size and flaring falls. Well branched stems—48".

xx ETHELWYN DUBUAR (Lapham 1933)—This is the best pink I saw. A large ruffled flower with hanging falls and rather open standards. Better branching than usual. 36"; IMPERIAL BLUSH (Sass-H. 1932)—A large flowered "blush" light violet. Too pale. Long hanging falls and large ruffled standards. 36".

x CHINA ROSE (Salbach 1934)—A bright orchid pink borne on typical top-branched pallida stems. Showy. 30"; PINK OPAL (Sass 1934)—Much like its sister seedling *Pink Satin*, but if anything better. Very free flowering. 42".

VARIEGATAS

CADETOU (Cayeux 1935)—This variegata is too dull in colour; x GAUCHO (Williamson 1935)—A bright variegata of nice form and size. Standards Empire yellow, falls vandyke red with a narrow margin of Empire yellow. Fair branching. 32".

HAPSBURG (Salbach)—Standards Empire yellow, falls similar colour but overlaid and veined chestnut. Large flowers of fair form. Well branched 36" stems; LODESTAR (Hall)—A small very bright

variegata; xx BEAU SABREUR (Williamson)—This is a really neat little variegata of velvety texture and very bright appearance. Nicely branched 24" stems; EL TOVAR (Sass-H. 1933)—An old one and really a variegata blend. A good variety in mass. Poor form and stems are top branched.

VISIT TO LOUISVILLE

An overnight journey from Roanoke brought me to Louisville, where I had planned to spend the day with Dr. and Mrs. Henry Lee Grant. Arriving at about 10:00 a.m., I found Dr. Grant in the midst of his iris field in blazing sunshine which persisted throughout the day, and necessitated fairly frequent calls for iced drinks and the shade of adjacent trees, with which Dr. Grant's estate is well furnished.

The irises were not all in bloom, but there were quite enough to keep me busy till my departure at 4:30 p.m. I took notes of the following: HAPPY DAYS (Mitchell 1934)—This was growing like a weed and was a blaze of yellow. Too big and floppy, of course, but what a show!; ROSE QUARTZ (T. Williams 1936)—A pink and gold blend of which we have already so many. No particular merit.

STONEWALL JACKSON (Washington 1934)—Standards, chamois, falls rich brown-red. A poor form. Well branched 30 stems; x COPPER LUSTRE (Kirkland 1934)—Well grown here. Described elsewhere; x FIESTA (White-C. G. 1936)—A gold and copper pink blend; rather too many striations on the falls. 36" fair branching.

x MOUNT CLOUD (Milliken 1937)—This is a fine blue-white and was well grown here; xx CHINA MAID (Milliken 1936)—A very fine pink and heliotrope blend. The hot sun seemed to be rather too much for the standards on this occasion; x ROSY WINGS (Gage 1935)—Pink blend—very well grown. xx JUNALUSKA (Kirkland 1934)—Very rich in colour. Seemed a bit lacking in substance. So was I, by this time!; xx AT DAWNING (Kirkland 1935)—This was in good form in Dr. Grant's planting; JERRY (Lapham 1934)—Red—very bright—of rich colouring.

BETTY HANES (Hanes)—An almost self deep primrose with orange beard. Standards poor and soft. Well branched 36" stems; OSCEOLA (Wiesner 1936)—A very free flowering light blue of crinkly texture. Well branched stems. 36".

OZONE (Sass-J. 1935)—An elephant grey blend. Don't care for it.

Well branched 36" stems; SUN TAN (Mitchell 1935)—Standards orange tan. Falls overlaid olive purple on tan ground. Beards golden. A well finished flower on well branched 30" stems; RED CHIEF (Horton)—Too dull; RED PRINCE (Horton)—No good.

MME. LOUISE AUREAU (Cayeux 1934)—This fine plicata does not seem able to produce flower spikes to top the foliage. A pity; x NARAIN (Shuber 1936)—A medium blue self of nice form, and fair branching. 36"; BALLET GIRL (Sass-H. 1935)—A pale pink of pallida form and habit. 36".

xx GOLDEN TREASURE (Schreiner 1936)—Seen in good form here; LA FERIA (T. Williams 1937)—Large flower but too dull; SUNDUST (Williamson 1936)—It is too brassy a yellow.

CHEROKEE RED (Grant)—This flower is spoilt by the excess of veining at the haft. Well branched stems. 24"; xx ORIANA (Sass-H. 1933)—This is a very good white. Nicely branched stems. 30"; LADY PARAMOUNT (White 1933)—Another of these huge yellows. The stems seemed weak today.

MICHELANGELO (Weed)—We don't need these forbidding looking blends; CRYSTAL BEAUTY (Sass-J. 1935)—A cold white. The falls are apt to tuck, and the stems seemed weak. Well branched 48" stems.

K. V. AYRES (Ayres 1932)—A buff and lavender blend of great size—but it is too dull in colour. I wish Mrs. Ayres could choose again!; x INDIAN CHIEF (Ayres)—This is really fine in mass, though apparently not as red as many more recent introductions; xx NARONDA (Hall 1934)—A very bright medium to deep blue self with a white beard. A pallida type and very showy. Stems quite well branched. 36"; x ANITRA (Sass-H. 1936)—A pale blue self with white beard—flaring falls. Nice branching. 36".

xx SANDIA (Williamson 1934)—Although strictly a pink blend, this is as good an all round "pink" as any, and was in fine form in Dr. Grant's field; VIEW HALLOO (White-C. G. 1936)—A large variegata of nice form, but rather dull colour, and inclined to be crowded on the stem. Striations at the haft spoil the colour scheme.

x WAVERLY (T. Williams 1936)—Quite good here—but I still feel that it lacks substance; WASATCH (Thorup 1935)—This must be the largest plicata in existence and is very lacking in substance. It is so big that the stems are much overcrowded in spite of their 40" of branching.

x MME. MAURICE LASAILLY (Cayeux 1935)—This is an "amoena" of the colouring of *Amigo*, and is somewhat larger, but lacks

Amigo's brilliance of colour. The stem is also somewhat crowded. (Dykes Medal Winner, France, 1935.)

HERMENE (Parker)—Pale violet and gold blend of pallida form and with pinched falls. Well branched 36" stems; MOTIF (Sturtevant 1931)—A rich violet bicolor with white variations at the haft. Well branched 30" stems. Good for landscape work.

WAR EAGLE (Sass-J. 1933)—A large, rather dull, red; xx GLO-RIOLE (Gage 1933)—This was very fine (description elsewhere); VARESE (Williamson 1935)—A carmine purple bicolor of great carrying power. Fair branching. 36".

x THE BISHOP (Washington 1937)—A well branched deep purple self with orange beard. The flowers lack substance. Good branching habit. 36"; x INDIAN HILLS (Grant 1937)—A very showy rich purple self and very telling in mass; x EXCLUSIVE (Grant 1937)—A very well finished pale blue of large size. Nicely branched 36" stems.

Dr. Grant's seedlings were only just coming into bloom, so it was not possible to see what he had got in the form of novelties. He had *Grace Mohr* and *Ormohr* in flower, which were of considerable interest.

VISIT TO CINCINNATI

On arrival at Cincinnati Dr. Ayres kindly sent his car for me, and I was driven out some 12 miles, to his delightful garden and home perched high in the hills overlooking the Ohio and Miami Rivers. Here I found a mass of his older introductions in bloom, and also some seedlings, but his newer seedlings were about a week behind the rest of the irises, and so I could not see them in bloom. There is no doubt that the irises do grow in Dr. Ayres garden and it was a joy to see the vigour of most of them.

xx LA LORRAINE (Ayres)—A very large pink blend of fair substance. Standards fawn overlaid coppery pink. Falls semi-flaring—heliotrope with pinky fawn edges, and suffused and veined gold at the haft. Rather poor branching. 30"

MRS. SILAS WATERS (Ayres) — Another big yellow on well branched stems; x EDGEHILL (Ayres)—A large red purple bicolor with frilled standards and deep purple falls. Fair branching. 28".

xx SIERRA BLUE (Essig)—Very fine, but needed stakes; xx EROS (Mead)—This was splendid.

x ORDER OF THE PURPLE (Ayres)—A great big purple bicolor.

Standards a little open. Falls of great richness with pale edges and with brownish flush at haft. Beard bright yellow. Stems well branched. 48"; NINGAL (Ayres)—A buff and pale lavender blend. I don't like it.

xxx CHEERIO (Ayres 1934)—This was really magnificent as growing in its home garden. Very red—tall erect stems, 48"; CORALIE (Ayres 1932)—This is a lovely pale red, but the flower is too soft. Dykes Medal America, 1933.

x INDIAN CHIEF (Ayres)—A large mass of this was a splendid sight. It is a very warm red; x VENUS DE MILO (Ayres 1931)—A very pure warm white of pleasing form on nicely branched stems, 36"; x RED DOMINION (Ayres 1931)—Better here than I have seen it elsewhere. The standards open too much, but the falls are of very rich velvety texture. Branching poor. 36".

x CINCINNATI (Ayres 1936)—A very large warm white of good branching habit. The standards are a bit weak, and the broad falls are semi-flaring, and are flushed yellow at the haft. Beard white, tipped yellow. 48".

K. V. AYRES (Ayres 1932)—A large flowered blend of lavender and buff of nice form but too dull a colour. Well branched, 30" stems.

PERSIA (Ayres 1929)—This is a showy iris, although the colours are somewhat dull, but the finish is good. Branching stems 36".

Among the seedlings which were in flower I noted several: xx A lemon-chrome seedling, self colour—flowers of nice form and fairly large, carried on well branched 40" stems; xx A pink seedling—very tall stems. The colour was a rosy orchid pink, which seemed pinker than most. Rather a poor form of flower; xx Rose and gold blend of very rosy effect like *Coralie*. Large flowers of fair substance, but good form, and with fair branching habit, 30".

After leaving Dr. Ayres I went to visit Mr. Wareham and spent several hours with him in his delightful garden, which is situated in woodland surroundings. Mr. Wareham is not keen on introducing new irises but hybridises for the amusement it affords him. His garden was full of irises of his own raising, practically all of which contain *Dominion* blood. The only yellow he has used is *Shekinah*.

I took notes of several attractive things: x EOTHEN (Wareham 1932)—A large ivory self of good form and nice branch. The falls have olive brown veinings at the haft, and the beard is orange and prominent, 30".

x ELEGY (Wareham)—A violet blue self of very telling colour

and fair form. The flowers are carried on nicely branched 30" stems.

xx A very large cold white seedling which had a distinct inner flush of violet. The falls were of warmer white and the flower of nice form generally.

VISION FUGITIVE—A seedling which he thinks a great deal of. I was unable to see it, as it was not in bloom; x TRIPTYCH—His large yellow was in bloom. It has flaring but rather narrow falls, and is, like many of the modern yellows, of a lemon-chrome colouring and is carried on fairly branched stems. (Note—Plants were reset after division of original in 1938.)

After leaving Mr. Wareham I went on to see Mrs. Silas B. Waters' garden, which is situated on a precipitous slope overlooking the Ohio River, and is planted in terraces. Here I saw some very well grown examples of *Los Angeles*, *Easter Morn*, *San Francisco*, *Frieda Mohr*, *Thais* and many others. *Golden Hind* was in very good form here.

xx ELOISE LAPHAM (Lapham)—Struck me as being a very good pink, and *Pink Opal* also, which is pretty close to it in most respects; xx ELECTRA (Sass)—The Sass plicata was very well grown, as also was xx *Gloriole* (Gage).

A number of the newer productions which I have noted elsewhere were not yet out in Mrs. Waters' garden.

VISIT TO WOODBURY, ARDMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND SWARTHMORE

On arrival at Philadelphia I was met by Mr. John Wister and taken to Mr. M. E. Douglas' garden at Woodbury, N. J. Mr. Douglas grows a large collection of irises containing many of the old varieties as well as the latest productions. His garden is very nicely laid out and the irises are in borders chiefly at the edges of his shrub plantings.

Mr. Douglas has had a very troublesome time with rot and in consequence, his irises, which are now in good condition, were not putting up the show which they usually do, and I saw them at a disadvantage. Nevertheless, I found many of the better known and more recently introduced varieties flowering quite up to standard, and I noted: ROSY WINGS (Gage); x IMPERIAL BLUSH (Sass-H.); a "flushed" light violet, which seemed more attractive here than at Roanoke.



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*Upper view in Mr. Wister's garden, other views in Mr. M. E.
Douglas' garden*

xx ETHELWYN DUBUAR (Lapham), a very good pink; xx SWEET ALIBI (White-C. G.); W. R. DYKES, in good form and without blotches; PINK SATIN, x BLACKWINGS, x SANDALWOOD (Sass), a buff blend, and AMENTI, another Sass blend.

I was too rushed to take many notes here, as Mr. Wister had promised to take me back to Philadelphia and out to Mrs. Hires' in time for supper.

Mrs. Hires' garden is not a large one, but makes up for its lack of size by the quality of the irises grown in it. Here I saw a number of the Sass productions again, including some I had not already seen, and also a number of Nicholls' irises.

xxx CLARIBEL (Sass-J. 1936)—Was splendid here, a large clump of it covered with bloom; x YUCATAN (Kirkland 1935)—Notable for its colour, but the form is poor. Too narrow in the falls.

x CHINOOK (T. Williams 1936)—This is a very showy white. A small flower compared with the prevailing run of large whites, but having a very pronounced orange beard, and flowers carried on well branched 36" stems.

TWILIGHT BLUE (Kirkland)—This is a tall powder blue of the same colour as *Blue Diamond* and *Gloriole*. Large flowers with poor falls. Well branched stems; x TOKAY (Nicholls 1931)—This is a delightful pale salmon pink blend of typical *Noweta* form.

xx ELECTRA (Sass-J. 1935)—A very showy plicata, and apparently very free flowering. (Noted at Roanoke.) Standards veined rosy lilac, falls white with lilac pencilling at the edges. Beard dull gold. Inclined to top branch.

MAGNETAWAN (Kirkland 1935)—As seen a second time it struck me as being very bright in colour, but definitely of poor form; xx FRANK ADAMS (Lapham 1937)—This is a nice variegata, tall and well branched. 40". Standards buff suffused pink, falls garnet overlaid purple. The falls are hanging but of good rounded form; xx ETHELWYN DUBUAR (Lapham 1932)—Again noted as a good pink.

x MOUNT CLOUD (Milliken 1937)—A large blue white of fine finish and fair form (noted elsewhere); xx WILDFIRE (Nicholls 1938)—An extremely bright red. The standards are somewhat open, but the falls are flaring. 24".

xx GLORIOLE (Gage 1933)—Very fine (noted elsewhere); xxx DUBROVNIK (Williamson 1938)—Wonderful colour (noted elsewhere); x TIFFANY (Sass-H. 1938)—A rose purple on yellow ground plicata. Attractive.

SEPTEMBER DAWN (Nicholls 1934)—A deep golden blend. Edges of standards and falls edged crimson. 26"; ROSARIO (Thole 1938)—A lemon and rosy lilac blend. Deep yellow beard. 36". WISTERIA (Lothrop 1934)—Standards smoky lavender—rather open. Falls flaring—deep lavender in colour. Beard dull orange except for the last quarter inch which is blue. Poorly branched. 42".

xxx 55/3L. (Sass-H. P.)—Standards golden yellow, veined chestnut, falls yellow edged reddish brown with yellow central blaze. Nice branching. A nice Sass seedling but the plant was hardly established.

SIR KNIGHT (Ashley 1934)—A violet bicolor with floppy standards and poorly branched stems; CROWN JEWEL (Nicholls 1934)—A rosy fawn blend. Heavily striated falls spoil the effect. Moderate branching. 24".

180/22 (Nicholls)—A very red seedling of good substance and form, and with well branched stems; WOTAN (Grinter 1933)—A large dark, raisin purple, bicolor of sombre appearance, but nice form and substance; CAPRI (Schreiner 1936)—A fawn yellow of nice form.

AMENTI (Sass-J. 1936)—A large, rather dull, blend; GOLDEN LIGHT (Sass-H. 1933)—A bright gold and cinnamon blend; x AMBROSIA (Sturtevant 1928)—White flushed palest pink, large flowers. Beard rich orange. Fair branching. 36".

x JINNY SUE (Williamson 1936)—A very nice gold and pink variegata of beautiful form and finish. Fair branched stems. 30"; x RETTA (Lapham 1938)—A peach pink—grand variety for massing. 30"; RED VALOR (Nicholls)—Certainly red, but has not the fine form of *Valor*; MARY E. NICHOLLS (Nicholls)—This is a *Valor* × *Lucero* seedling—a magnolia white with pronounced yellow blaze at the haft and orange beard. Looked promising but the plant was not established.

Mr. John C. Wister's irises were next visited. Mr. Wister has a very large garden on the outskirts of Philadelphia, and in addition to irises has a very large collection of peonies and daffodils. He has planted his irises in long beds, according to the A.I.S. Colour Classification, which furnishes a useful demonstration of the fallibility, or otherwise, of the classification. Time was far too short to indulge in arguments as to the various "misfits" and I contented myself with taking notes on some of the most outstanding varieties

growing in the collection. The irises were certainly splendidly grown, and the long beds were a mass of bloom.

xx GAY HUSSAR (Williamson 1929)—A very bright variegata of good substance, and form, and with flaring falls. 24"; x KING JUBA (Sass-H. 1931)—A large variegata with bronzy yellow standards and garnet red falls. 36". Fair branching.

CORONATION (Moore 1927)—A showy garden yellow, very floriferous. An old one; SUNLIGHT (Sturtevant 1929)—This is also a yellow of many years' standing, whose chief merit is the extremely deep orange beard; x COLD STREAM (Edlmann 1929)—Very attractive—very pale primrose with deep orange beard. Nice branching habit but rather poor form. 36".

x INNER LIGHT (Sturt.)—A peach and violet blend; CADENZA (Williamson 1929)—A large *Quaker Lady*, top branched, tall spikes. 48"; xx VIOLET CROWN (Kirkland 1931)—Already reported on. Very good here.

xxx MORNING GLORY (Kirkland)—A very conspicuous variety of great finish, though "only a purple bicolor" (reported on in Tennessee); x BEAU SABREUR (Williamson 1930)—Well finished, velvety variegata (already reported on); xx DOLLY MADISON (Williamson 1927)—Particularly fine here; xx PINK OPAL (Sass-J. 1934)—Same colour as *Pink Satin* (sister seedling), very large here, and tall. 48". Typical pallida habit; SENSATION (Cayeux 1925)—A good colour—one of the brightest and cleanest pale blues, but the standards lie open, and the falls are too narrow at haft.

Mrs. Hires also took me to see the garden of Mr. Dolman at Swarthmore, where we saw a number of the varieties already noted, very well grown in his garden. Mr. Dolman has quite a few seedlings of promise, of which I noted: MACAROON, a rosy heliotrope blend of very good form; BUTTERSCOTCH, a honey brown blend of very lasting colour, and though not of particularly good form a valuable variety for massing and garden effect; *Seedling 192*—Standards and falls white with orange flush and the falls with orange brown veining at haft. Beard deep orange. Well branched 36" stems; x WACONDA (Sass-H. 1931)—A very rosy blend of nice form. He had also some promising plicata seedlings.



Two views in Mrs. Hire's garden, Ardmore, Pennsylvania

Mr. Wister and Mr. Pilkington

VISIT TO MR. KENNETH SMITH'S GARDEN AT DONGAN HILLS, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

Here I saw some very well grown irises, and some of the most promising seedlings. Mr. Smith has been particularly successful as a hybridiser, and this in a comparatively short time of interest in irises. He has raised at least two very good yellows of which we are sure to hear more before very long.

xx YELLOW JEWEL (Smith-K. 1938)—This is a very fine clear lemon chrome self of good branching habit. The large flowers have hanging falls but do not present the floppy appearance of so many of the modern large yellows.

xxx YELLOW GLORY (Smith-K.)—This is another really fine lemon chrome seedling, probably better than any seen to date. The flowers are of fine rounded form with flaring falls, and are carried on stout, well branched 36" stems. The first bloom was only just open, but from what I saw of it, this iris seems a real winner among the "strong" yellows.

xxx CAROLINE BURR (Smith-K.)—This is one of Mr. Smith's finest seedlings, which was awarded a gold medal at the American Iris Society's show at the World's Fair on 29th May. It is an ivory white (creamy) of great size, fine form, and sparkling finish. Standards nicely domed with a pronounced midrib, falls semi flaring, well rounded, ivory white with olive yellow veining at haft. Beard white, tipped yellow. Flowers of good substance, carried on 4 branched stems. 48" high.

x LORD DONGAN (Smith-K.)—A bright reddish violet of good form with nicely rounded falls, but little branch. Evidently a *Dominion* derivative. 36".

x 9 (Smith-K.)—A large mid blue of fine form with very broad and rounded falls which are flushed and veined brown at the haft. Beard white, tipped gold. Nicely branched 36" stems.

x 42 (Smith-K.)—A large lavender blue of good form with very wide, rounded falls. Inclined to top branch. 36"; x 28 (Smith-K.)—A very promising red seedling of nice form. Standards tall, arched, chamois, overlaid copper. Falls semi flaring, blood red with purple overlay, heavy gold veining at haft. Beard deep yellow, style arms orange brown. Nice branching. 30".

x DIANA (Smith-K.)—A large primrose of olive tone, and nice branching habit. 40". Beard golden; x HONEY (Smith-K.)—A rich chamois self, with flaring falls, slight purplish veins at haft. Beard



G. L. Pilkington

Three views in Kenneth Smith's garden, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, New York Seedling bed shown in lowermost view

orange. Good substance and form. No branching. 14". xxx STELLA POLARIS (Smith-K.)—Reported upon in Tennessee. Over here.

xx MOUNT ROBSON (Smith-K.)—A cold white of fine form with flaring falls. Slight yellow flush and veining at haft. Good branching habit. 42"; NOWETA × EROS seedlings—There were a series of these—delightful blends for garden massing; mostly of the buff to flesh pink colouring; x 62—This was a very good one.

GOOD CHEER (Sturt. 1936)—A very bright variegata, but spoiled by the streaky falls; YELLOW BUTTERFLY (Washington)—This is a dull blend of little garden value; xx AUBANEL (Cayeux 1935)—Undoubtedly a "pink" of great quality. The stems seem apt to twist. 36".

xx CHARLOTTE MILLET (Cayeux 1937)—Standards dull dark purple, falls raisin purple (Ridgway), with a slight streak down the blade of the falls of palest blue. Flush deep brown at haft. Fine form and substance. Good branching. 36".

x SORRENTE (Cayeux 1937)—Standards yellow, overlaid lavender. Falls very broad, hanging, lavender with wide primrose edges and flush at the haft. Well branched 36" stems.

x RABAHERE (Cayeux 1937)—A variegata of nice form. Standards old gold, somewhat paler at centre. Falls flaring, rosy purple with bronze flush and veining on white at haft. Well branched 36" stems. Colour a little too dull; VENETIENNE (Cayeux 1937)—A large light blue of no particular merit.

xx MAYA (Washington 1935)—A fine red. Standards of the tall pointed type, rose with a suggestion of gold at the midrib. Falls semi flaring—bright crimson with slight red on gold veining at haft. Beard orange. Rather lacking in substance. Fair branching. 36".

x PURPLE GIANT (Gage 1933)—A violet self of immense size, with hanging falls. Slight brownish veining at haft. Beard blue tipped orange. Good branching. 42"; xxx EASTER MORN (Essig 1931)—Absolutely superb here. Masses of bloom of practically faultless form.

x DAUNTLESS (Connell 1929)—This old red was in splendid form; ANDANTE (Williamson 1928)—Too dull; CHOSEN (White-C. G. 1937)—In bud only. Not well branched.

VISIT TO MR. FREDERICK W. CASSEBEER'S GARDEN

This is situated in beautifully wooded surroundings near Nyack, about 25 miles from New York City. Here we were joined by Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham and Mrs. W. E. Tobie. In this garden I saw



G. L. Pilkington

Three views in Mr. Cassebeer's garden, Nyack, N. Y.

a number of irises already reported on, and in addition a few I had not seen before. I noted the following: MONAL (Williamson 1936)—A brown, golden buff, and violet blend, overlaid with gold. A nice form. A somewhat duller form of *Dubrovnik*. Nice branching. 36".

SUMMER TAN (Kirkland 1935)—A tan, rose and olive blend. An unusual colour; SPOKAN (Sass-J. 1933)—A coppery red. I did not particularly like the form of the flower, and I have seen "redder" reds; JINNY SUE (Williamson 1936)—A charming iris.

EXCLUSIVE (Grant 1937)—A very nice light blue but the falls are too narrow at the haft; BRUNHILDE (Salbach 1934)—A fine deep blue, but the flowers are far too bunched.

xx RADIANT (Salbach 1936)—This is a particularly vivid red. The standards are bronze and the falls terra cotta, somewhat heavily veined at the haft, which is a pity. Fair branching habit. 30"; BALLET GIRL (Sass-H. 1935)—Palest blush pink of nice form, but poor branching. 36".

DOGROSE (Insole) — Magnificent here; GREAT LAKES (Cousins 1938)—A Canadian raised iris of great merit. A pale blue self of very good form with flaring falls. Fine branching habit. 40".

AMIGO (Williamson 1934)—Very fine here; VARESE (Williamson 1935)—A red purple, redder than *Morning Splendor* (Shull); xx MOUNT CLOUD (Milliken 1936)—Good here.

x VEDETTE (Cayeux 1936)—A nice blend; RHAGES (Mead 1934)—A nice violet plicata, standards white heavily flushed violet. Falls white peppered violet. Well branched. 30"; PINK JEWEL (Salbach 1933)—A pinkish lilac, falls deeper than standards and somewhat veined. 30".

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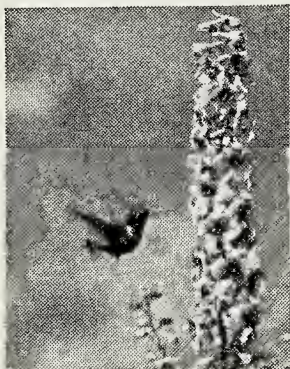
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NORTHBROOK, ILL.

BULLETIN
OF THE
AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

December, 1939

No. 75

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THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

FOREWORD

Bulletin 75 will probably arrive like a belated Christmas present, or even a New Year's greeting, but whether it appears in December or January it holds enough to change Winter to Spring for the iris lover.

Again it represents the fruits of many members in many parts of the country, with a diversity of opinion and point of view that should stimulate reply and controversy, just as did Region 9's pronouncements of a year ago.

To each member of the Society and to each member of the Editorial Committee, Editor gives the most grateful thanks of the so-called chairman.

B. Y. MORRISON.



Iris trial plots, Wisley Gardens, with judges of the English Iris Society shown at left

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"OLD COUNTRY" GARDENS

CHARLES BAUCKHAM

■ To one who has been an iris enthusiast for many years it was quite an unusual experience to look forward to leaving his iris gardens on a trip abroad just as the blooming season was approaching. However, a long planned trip with many other things to think of, could not unfortunately be delayed until after the blooming season. Therefore I left Toronto on May 25th and arrived in Southampton with my motor car, on June 5th, at a time when iris were at their best. The Iris Society Annual Show was actually held that week in London, but while my itinerary did not permit me to attend, I took every advantage to see iris gardens, and it was about a week later, on June 13th, that I called on Mrs. Murrell, of the Orpington Nurseries, and found the iris still blooming at their best. The season had, up to that time, been somewhat unusual with ten days of cool weather which had been preceded by a dry spell, and consequently the iris bloom was held back and the late varieties particularly were excellent. Mrs. Murrell was very good to me, taking time off during her busy season and the first iris which caught my eye was Torchlight, one of Orpington Nurseries' new variegatas which had won the silver medal at the Iris Society Show and was recommended for trial at Wisley Gardens. It is somewhat comparable to Cayeux's Claude Aureau, but much clearer and deeper in color, both in the yellow standards and the red falls. There was a fine clump of Shah Jehan nearby which made a particularly fine showing en masse but I am inclined to think that Torchlight would be an improvement on that fine variety.

Lagos, one of Mr. Pilkington's originations, was a tall, well branched iris with large blooms, well placed on the stem. Even though it was not a clear yellow, its ivory tone was to me very attractive. Its parentage was Sahara, Depute Nomblot and Purissima. Maisie Lowe stood out in the garden as a fine, dark blue, somewhat similar in color to Meldoric and although a little higher it was still tall enough and with fine placement of flowers to make an excellent showing. Golden Hind was also outstanding with a strong appeal in its soft tone. Although it seemed to have been affected by the unusual May frosts, this year, I was told that it was a good



Iris "Lagos" in Mrs. Murrell's garden

doer in ordinary seasons. Cheerio and Red Dominion, although young plants, were giving a good account of themselves and stood out well among the surrounding iris. California Gold, by comparison with Golden Hind, was a clearer but brighter yellow, probably more correctly described by Mrs. Murrell as "brassie," but on seeing it I made up my own mind that this was one iris I was bound to make room for in my already crowded garden. Although it had been affected a little by the May frost, it was evident that it would stand up well under English climatic conditions.

I was a bit disappointed with Ethel Peckham. Apparently it does not do too well in its English surroundings, and also Gudrun was too low to be satisfactory. Madrigal, a white Plicata with red



Mrs. Murrell's garden adjoining nursery

edges, was an outstanding new seedling, and Natal a well formed, ivory flower with some similarity to Lagos and Sahara. The latter was also very fine.

Mrs. Murrell very kindly loaned me Mr. Murrell's membership card for Wisley Gardens and the next day I took advantage of this exceptional opportunity to visit Wisley and see first hand the very fine iris trial gardens there. I was told that the soil was not very suitable to growing iris and that if any new varieties made a good showing there under such unfavorable conditions they were bound to make a name for themselves. After passing through the rose garden and putting in considerable time with the lupines and delphiniums, I came to the iris plots and to my surprise I found the

judges of the English Iris Society making their annual appraisal of the varieties then on trial.

I first met Mr. Brown, the Manager at Wisley, and he asked me to wait and meet some of the judges after their work was completed. In view of the many varieties which were still blooming at their best I did not find any difficulty in waiting. I again saw California Gold and Golden Hind both blooming and in good condition, and my first impressions at Orpington Nurseries concerning these two iris were confirmed.

I noticed a large dark blue named Destiny, and I was told afterwards by Mr. Pilkington that this was a New Zealand origination and had not proved a real good doer although there were several outstanding spikes of prize calibre then in bloom. There was quite a large clump of Shah Jehan which made a particularly good showing in the mass, and although the individual flowers were not as large as others in the garden, even on close inspection, they made a very favorable impression on me.

Pilkington's Blue Nile seemed lighter than Sensation, although larger than Corrida, but of similar color, with very attractive form and with the falls not quite so flaring as in Sensation and not unlike Purissima in form. I was told that this was not yet in commerce but should give a very good account of itself.

Hester Prynne, Bliss' last introduction, was an attractive red, and Williamson's Mareschal Ney also looked attractive.

It was interesting to see the judges at work; those whose names were so well known in the iris world. England has a considerable advantage over America as they can segregate all the outstanding seedlings at Wisley and judge them all at the same time under the same conditions and by comparison with each other, and judging from remarks made by those whom I met, they have a very high regard for quite a number of the later American originations.

And now as I write these notes I have to be content to contain myself in patience until next blooming season comes around in my own garden and then have an opportunity of seeing several of my own seedlings which seemed to show promise.

ENGLISH IRIS

HARRY L. STINSON

■ A great deal of confusion exists among the majority of flower growers as to the difference between the Dutch, Spanish, and English iris and how to successfully grow the separate groups. All three belong to the bulbous section of the iris family and have real bulbs instead of rhizomes or fibrous roots.

The bulbs are indigenous to Spain and North Africa where they were found and brought to the thriving seaport town of Bristol, England, early in the 16th century. Their new home suited them admirably and they grew and multiplied.

The industrious Dutchman saw possibilities in them and so took the Spanish specie over to Holland and through cultivation and selection produced choicer colors. He induced them to bloom about two weeks earlier than their parents. This horticultural achievement has given us the so-called "Dutch Iris" which in reality is only an improved form of the old original Spanish iris.

The flower parts of the former are much narrower and more pointed in all respects than those of the English iris, which are very broad and obtuse, in fact almost round.

The bulbs also differ considerably. The Spanish bulbs are shaped like a large hazel nut and are about the same color and size, while the English bulbs are shaped somewhat like a daffodil bulb. A well-grown bulb will be as large as a large single nose daffodil bulb and light buff in color.

Botanically, they are classified as two species. The so-called Dutch and Spanish become the iris xiphium while the English are iris xiphioides. Down through the ages the word has lost its significance in so far as it is applicable to the iris, for it is in no way descriptive of the leaves of either. The word xiphium is pronounced as if spelled "Sifium" and comes from the Greek word "Xiphios," meaning a long slender sword, and was used by Theophrastus 300 years before Christ to describe the sword-like leaves of the gladioli that grew wild in the grain fields. Then later in the 1700's, Linnaeus used the same word for the iris, but it has no reference to any character they possess.

The leaves of the I. xiphium are long and *round* like onion tops.

They come up in the late fall, and remain up all winter; while the *I. xiphioides*' leaves are somewhat "V" shaped and do not come up until early spring. The culture of the two is radically different. The key to successful growing of the Dutch or Spanish is to plant as early in the fall as the bulbs are available in a rich, peaty soil that is well drained and that becomes thoroughly dry in the summer after the blooming period is past. During this time they can be dug, separated, and replanted.

Always plant iris (in full sun). They will grow in shade but never bloom.

The original habitat of the iris *xiphioides* gives a clue to their culture. Being found in the Alpine meadows of the Pyrenees Mountains between France and Spain, they desire a constant supply of moisture at their roots and a soil that never dries out, nor bakes in summer, but is always cool and moist.

The bulbs of English iris should be purchased in July and August, or as soon as they can be secured from the grower. Plant as soon as possible, for they rapidly deteriorate if they are held in storage too long past their dormant period. They usually start making root growth in September, so they should be planted previous to the root formation for fear the roots may be damaged in setting the bulbs. Set the bulbs about 5 inches to 6 inches deep in rich, moist, cool soil in full sun. They seem to prefer a soil that is on the acid side of neutral, so if the soil in your locality is alkaline, add some acid peat, oak, pine, or hemlock leaves to change the pH. to acid.

To all indications they appear to be hardy down to 6 degrees above zero. If colder than this, it might be expedient to give a slight mulching to protect against alternate freezing and thawing. In February they will begin to show through the ground and grow rapidly till they bloom the latter part of June and into July, depending upon the season. They need not be dug every year, but about every three or four years they should be dug, separated, and moved to new ground as they become crowded and have somewhat depleted the soil. Dig as soon as the leaves show signs of turning yellow. Dry a few days in a cool, airy, and shady place, cut off the tops and clean off and discard all loose bulb coats and roots. Cutting the bulbs apart is a questionable practice. Experience has shown that unless properly disinfected, these cut areas offer a splendid entrance for decay to set in and before it is realized the bulbs are gone. So allow them to divide naturally.

Fortunately the bulbous iris are comparatively free from insect pests and fungus disease. Once in a while a bulb will be found to have decayed and become infested with maggots. It should be burned immediately. The yellow wire worms will also attack a bulb frequently, but seldom totally destroy it. Some leaves will show symptoms of what might be a mosaic, or again it may be a deficiency in the soil. Experiments are being conducted by the writer to determine this point. Two years ago the soil was given a light sprinkling of Twenty Mule Team Borax (for the element Boron) and the following year (summer '38) not a trace of rust or mosaic was detected. Further work along this line is desirable.

While the English iris is probably one of the oldest iris in cultivation, it is relatively unknown to many people. The reason is probably due to the fact that the bearded group has stolen the parade, and then, too, the old dark reds and blues were the only colors to be had in the English iris. Recent developments now make them available in pure white, pale skyblue, pink, white splashed with red, as well as the blues and reds in many shades.

Some of the more recent hybridizations are the following and which the writer has growing in his collection near Seattle.

Crater Lake—A very bright clear blue self, quite tall, flowering in midseason. Beautiful blue, but the color is not staple.

Admiral—A very deep inky blue purple, much the darkest blue in this list. It does not contain as much spotting and streaking as most of the English varieties of this color now on the market. Flowers in midseason.

Gale S. Hill—Dark wine-red, a very rich and striking flower, unlike any other in this list. The petals are broad and flare widely, and the deep coloring rivals some of the Dominion strain of bearded iris.

Mount Rainier—A magnificent pure white, the giant of this group of introductions, with very bold foliage and tall stems. There is just the faintest yellow line near the throat. A grand flower and a true aristocrat. Stock still very limited. Much superior to the older variety, Mt. Blanc.

R. M. Cooley—Delicate bird's-egg blue, very clear in tone, without any mauve undertone. The falls are extra broad and decidedly drooping, showing off the large size of the flower to greatest advantage.

Lingerie—The last word in an iris of orchid coloring and effect. The soft, even, clear mauve-pink of this splendid creation is un-

marred by any other color whatever, and in it we have the ideal so long desired by the hybridizer. In the garden and as a cut blossom in the house this iris arrests the attention of all who see it, and we predict that it will enjoy the widest possible popularity when it becomes plentiful.

Santiam—White, delicately touched with a reflection of pearl. A large flower making a rapid increase. As is the case with all the light toned varieties, this is a beautiful thing under artificial light.

Fascination—A beautiful porcelain white flushed with orchid.

Many of the older varieties are still found in our better gardens. These include :

Rosa Bonheur—An old favorite with everyone who sees it. With a white background beautifully splashed with carmine. A vigorous grower.

Sky Blue—A soft azure blue, as the name implies.

Surprise—Very rich deep blue, with inky blue splashes.

Grand Lilas—Charming combination of white and lavender.

Royal Blue—A dark clear blue, with hint of violet.

1939 IRIS DISCOVERIES

FRANK E. CHOWNING

■ On May 6th, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Fitzhugh of Shreveport, Louisiana, Mrs. Chowning and I drove to Nashville, Tennessee, for our annual visit of iris gardens there. We found a number of interesting new seedlings and recent introductions at the various gardens visited, and particularly noted the following:

(1) At the Iris City Gardens of Mr. Williams we saw Bronzed Nymph, a Parker seedling, of about the height, size and form of Clara Noyes, but without the latter's heavy veining on the falls. The flower was more nearly a self and the color effect was quite different either from Golden Light or Clara Noyes, the two iris which it resembled most in appearance. The flower had a burnt-orange overcast which was particularly noticeable on the margins both of the standards and falls. I was very definitely of the opinion that it was sufficiently different from the other two varieties mentioned to justify introduction, but at least one noted iris critic disagreed with me. Michaelangelo was blooming nicely, and while it is a flower that does not have great carrying power, it has beautiful form and color. I, for one, think that these subtle blends greatly add to the interest of an iris garden, and an iris should not be dismissed from consideration merely because you can't see it a block away. Some of the most delightful varieties cannot be appreciated except at close hand. I, therefore, do not agree with those iris critics who can see nothing appealing in such things as Monal, Ningal, Beotie, Michaelangelo, Jean Cayeux, and even Copper Lustre. After all, iris are usually admired from a distance of a few feet—not one hundred yards! Wildfire was an exceedingly brilliant small red that would make a fine clump for the front of the border. Glen Ellen is a magnificent flower from the standpoint of size, form, color and branching, but appeared to lack substance. I have noted that Mr. Pilkington remarked that the flower had good substance, and I hope that I am mistaken in my impression, because if Glen Ellen has good substance it will be an outstanding new variety because of the very distinctive color tone.

(2) At Geddes Douglas' garden we saw a great many well-grown new things, including a number of interesting seedlings. I particularly liked the color of Francesca, Mr. Douglas' introduction,

and while the flower itself is not as large as it might be for the height of its stem, and the segments are narrow, nevertheless it makes a glorious patch of color unlike all others. *Stella Polaris*, a Kenneth Smith seedling, was nice, but I did not think that it excelled a number of other whites now in commerce. I feel that a white must be most extraordinary to justify introduction at this time with such fine things as *White Goddess*, *Snowking*, *Purissima* and others now available. If *Snow Flurry* is as distinct from all other whites as it appears from its description and the comment of a number of judges, then it would well justify introduction, but we did not feel that *Stella Polaris* had any distinguishing feature that made it stand out above the better whites in commerce.

(3) At Chancellor Kirkland's we saw *Brown Thrasher*, a new seedling which impresses one as having good possibilities. The flower stalk that we saw was on such a poorly grown clump that it was impossible to know whether the flower will have great merit or not. It appeared to be poorly grown by reason of its proximity to a large tree. I believe when grown under normal conditions it will be a very nice and worthwhile introduction. I thought the form to be better than *Copper Lustre*, of which it appears to be a derivative. *Burnished Gold*, while a nice yellow, did not appear above the general run of large yellow seedlings now seen on every hand, but there are a number of other things that give great promise from this garden. *Sonny Boy* and *Rose Violet* are both very beautiful and distinctive iris and have been commented upon by Mr. Pilkington in his article.

(4) At Mr. Washington's we found a great many new seedlings, particularly among the whites and yellows. One seedling particularly attracted our attention. I failed to take notes upon it because I had expected to visit the seedling patch for a second time, but did not have an opportunity to do so. I remember it as being about the color of *Gloriole* with a very brilliant red beard. At Mr. Washington's home garden *Gay Dawn*, one of his latest introductions, reminded us of a much improved *Talisman*.

(5) At Jesse Wills' garden we found a very choice selection of the latest introductions. Those that we particularly liked were *Monal*, *Narain* and *Wabash*. The first two I had not seen before and the last had not been seen since 1936 at Bob Schreiner's. I saw E. B. Williamson in this garden for the first time, but it was a first year plant and obviously not well enough established to give a good idea of the flower's worth.

On Tuesday afternoon, May 9th, we left Nashville and drove to Corinth, Mississippi, to see the garden of Mr. Milton Rubel. I had been hearing reports for several years that a Mr. Rubel of Corinth, Mississippi, had a large planting of iris, and especially of Japanese varieties. I had received an invitation from Mr. Rubel a few days before leaving Nashville to visit his garden, and we found the visit to be the highlight of our trip.

In Milton Rubel we discovered one of the most enthusiastic iris growers that we have met in our experience. He has several acres planted in Japanese seedlings and, in addition thereto, several thousand Siberian seedlings. The Siberian seedlings were in full bloom, but we had arrived a little late to see the bearded seedlings at their best. We saw enough, however, to know that his seedlings are of a very high order and that some of them are quite distinctive. He assured us that some of his best things had finished blooming.

Among the unusual things noted was a yellow plicata which I have reason to believe is one of the most distinctive things of its kind that has been developed. All of the Sass yellow plicatas of which I have read have light yellow backgrounds, while this seedling is a deep yellow self with a stitching of brown on the borders of the standards and falls. It has a medium stalk and medium sized flower and is very floriferous. The branching is fair.

There were three brown toned seedlings with large flowers, tall stalks, broad segments and fine form and substance which reminded one of Copper Lustre except that two of them had a purple flush in the falls and the third had a flaring type of flower which was not quite as large as that of Copper Lustre. These three seedlings are very interesting, but probably not sufficiently distinctive to justify introduction. Mr. Rubel tells me that most of his seedlings bloom the first Spring following that in which they germinate. I was told that he grows them under laths until they are about three or four months old when he transfers them to the open ground. His seedlings are of such a high order of excellence that we are looking forward to seeing his 1940 crop.

In addition to the hundreds of bearded seedlings which he had, we found one of the most complete collections of the new introductions that can be found in the South. In addition, there was a large planting of peonies and of Regal lilies and hemerocallis. We received an urgent invitation to return during the first week in June to see the Japanese iris and hemerocallis, and on June 7th

Mr. Fitzhugh came up from Shreveport and went over to Corinth with us where we feasted our eyes again on one of the greatest displays that we had ever seen. There was one planting of established Japanese seedlings which must have covered as much ground as a large city block and these were in solid bloom. We know of no other place where Japanese iris can be seen in such masses.

The *hemerocallis* were just beginning to bloom. Many of the finest varieties had not as yet opened their first blossoms. Some of the nicest things we saw in the collection were seedlings of Mr. Rubel.

To all lovers of iris and flowers in general, we recommend a visit to the Rubel gardens at Corinth during the first week in May to see the tall bearded iris, the Siberians, peonies and other perennials too numerous to mention. The peony collection is, in all probability the most numerous and finest to be found outside of the peony belt, and they do remarkably well considering that peonies are not usually regarded as being adapted to the fringes of the deep South.

SOME OF THE BEST OF SOME OF THE NEWEST

E. G. LAPHAM

■ I got about more than usual this season and I saw a lot of splendid iris. Cooley has a beautiful garden and his featured iris are displayed to great advantage. Here were Old Parchment and Aztec Copper living quite up to descriptions. I noted here among the introductions a number of David Hall's seedlings that I had admired when still under number, and Dr. Wilhelm's Stained Glass was also living up to its seedling promise. I was much impressed with a number of much acclaimed iris which I had not seen before: Prairie Sunset, the pure white Matterhorn, Rosario, a fine large pinkish blend, Aline, which is a very clear blue, Great Lakes, which made a great showing as an outstanding blue, and Cook's E. B. Williamson and Sable showed to great advantage. And, by the way, Treasure Island was showing up to great advantage, too—tall, well branched stalks and large, beautiful blooms.

I had the opportunity to make several visits to Dr. Kleinsorge's

seedling beds. He has a great array of fine blends, some of them heavily flushed with henna. The Kleinsorge seedlings as a whole show plenty of class in the way of size, shape and substance as well as a great range of colorings. Among those that particularly impressed me were No. 270, a pink tinted apricot blend of good size and fine form, substance and stalk; No. 248, a really beautiful iris in brown tones; No. 272, a glowing orange-fine in every way that makes Naranja quite out of date; No. 239, of distinctive mulberry coloring. Here I saw Red Velvet which struck me as a redder, improved edition of Ethel Peckham.

At Norton's Yakima, and at Rowan's, Ellensburg, I was shown the quality of Washington grown iris. No seedlings here, but many of the fine new things, such as Matula and Elsa Sass which is a very different and very lovely light yellow, extra fine in every way.

At Brehm's in Seattle we found many fine things in yellow seedlings and several in red and deep purple, all very well grown. At Mr. Thole's we saw a lot more yellow seedlings and some fine things in pure light blues, also an unusual heliotrope self. A nice showing of his Rosario was a feature of this garden.

It was pretty late then to go to California, but we did get in on the tail-end of the bloom at Carl Salbach's and Professor Mitchell's. It was late for the Salbach seedlings, but there was one last bloom on a glorification of Radiant, a large and very brilliant flower for which Mr. Salbach has great expectations. Enough bloom was left here and there to indicate that some fine new things had bloomed for them this year. I liked a large deep pink very much, but Mr. Salbach said it was not nearly as good as some which had finished blooming. And here was an especially fine showing of Angelus. Professor Mitchell had a great showing of yellows, a number of light pink blends I admired, and a very beautiful light golden brown self.

Mr. Thorup was not home in Salt Lake City and numbers were lacking on the seedlings. As might be expected, Wasatch was doing fine here, and also a whole raft of Wasatch seedlings. I went over things rather hurriedly but did note several fine blues, a number of nice light pinks, and some good yellows.

At J. D. Long's, in Boulder, I found nothing at all in seedlings, and this year's introductions also were lacking—but here I got a real revelation as to just how good iris can be grown in quantity. Thousands and thousands and thousands of plants and it seemed as if every one was exhibition grown. I had never even seen my own

Retta before. J. D., or I rather suspect son Everett, is at the bottom of it, just "glorifies" a variety without going to the trouble of doing any hybridizing.

Back to Indiana and what a contrast! A rotten season here, and Paul Cook's Hoosier de luxe culture could avail but little. One would think that Indiana was the desert and Colorado the iris' promised land. But plenty of fine new color in Bluffton and lots of promise for grand iris come a decent season. One thing has been clearly demonstrated and that is that E. B. Williamson is not only a splendid iris but a breeder of fine things, it having given Cook a great array of seedlings this year in fine new shades of light reds and coppery combinations. Up to the time of my visit, however, the prize went to a rich red, S-839, with oxblood falls and red purple standards, close to a self—distinctive in its coloring and giving promise of being good in all respects. In pink tones there was noted a large and very showy rose pink blend, No. 5437, and a somewhat smaller but very smooth and pleasing blend of pink and apricot, No. 539, good in all respects.

At David Hall's we noted his named seedlings. May Day, lovely apricot blend, and the huge orange, Invictus, could not be overlooked. There was the usual large crop of large and well grown seedlings with too much quality to make choosing easy. Hall has a lot of brown, apricot, orange blends of excellent quality. And there was No. 39-61, a bright thing with orange standards and coppery red falls. No. 38-40, a fine light pink. No. 39-83, a big rose pink. No. 37-53, a good orange. No. 39-47, a nice buff. But the blue ribbon, so far as I am concerned, goes to No. 39-39 which I found decidedly the outstanding seedling of the season so far as my coverage went. Its color had me stumped to describe—I put it down as a tan-orange-rose-apricot blend! *Anyway*—very striking and with enough life to its color not to be dull and to carry well—a tall, strong well branched stalk—a very large bloom of fine shape and splendid substance and resistance.

MIDWEST IRIS NOTES

LUCY W. TINLEY

■ To iris fans it means something to live less than an hour's drive from the Sass farms. In early spring we lay our plans, in season we go as often as we can arrange it and the rest of the year we talk of the wonders that we have seen over there.

This spring we made our first trip on the nineteenth of May. We were fortunate in finding Henry Sass at home and he took time to show us about. Many of the tall bearded iris were still in bud.

Royal Coach, one of Hans Sass' yellow plicatas, had a medium sized blossom on a medium stem. It is a clean butter-yellow with a delicate brown stitching on the edge of its petals. Substance good, falls broad and semi-flaring, not frilled. Many of the plicatas are heavily edged with stippling and stitching but this has a few simple lines.

Golden Hind showed a proud stalk—the best yellow that I saw that day. Fine, smooth color; form substance and stalk good too.

Ossar (H. Sass) is a satisfying bit of color. It is almost a self with the deep, brown-red of the falls extending to the tip of the silky standards. It is a child of 30-40 and while it hardly meets the matchless color of its parent, it fortunately has better substance in the standards. Later, Henry showed me a long line of seedlings with this very smooth, dark red in both standards and falls. It has taken several generations to bring the set this far and it is still in the making.

Welcome, Reibold's pale yellow, showed a medium stalk and shapely blossom.

For the first time I saw Miss California and recalled Mr. Salbach's enthusiastic description of this flower in the autumn of '35 when it was still an unnamed seedling. It is living up to his hopes with fine stalk, well branched, large flower of pleasing rose-purple tones, apparently hardy here.

Naranja (Mitchell) was here and later I had the satisfaction of seeing it in two other gardens, always the same. It is a clear, well-proportioned yellow with a brownish overlay on the falls giving an orange effect. Form and substance good on a medium, well branched stalk.

At the house we had a brief visit with Mr. Sass and saw a few blossoms from early seedlings. The most unusual was 38-68, yellow standards, blue falls with an even yellow band around the edge.

Again we were fortunate in finding Mr. Hans Sass in his garden. At our first question he told us that *Prairie Sunset* would not be in bloom for several days—perhaps a week.

Elsa Sass, a frilly yellow with an elusive, greenish tone. “It looks soft but it has substance,” was Mr. Sass’ comment. “This blossom was out through yesterday’s wind and it is still good.”

Miss Camelia, a very large, ruffled lavender-blue was most attractive. In color, similar to *Blue Monarch* but of different form.

Princess Marygold, a child of *King Midas*, approaches being an apricot self, so smoothly is it blended. Like *Mary Geddes*, it has red brushed on the falls but as a smooth, soft-toned overlay, without veining. Substance very good, falls rounded and semi-flaring, size apparently medium, not ruffled. A newcomer well worth watching.

Tiffany, a yellow plicata, very heavily stitched and stippled red-brown, and *Orloff*, also a yellow plicata, but a shade larger and less heavily marked.

Giralda, not quite so tall this summer as when I measured its 63 inches last year—a soft light pink.

Miss Aravilla, a bright spot in the garden, a red and yellow blend.

Patricia, a dainty white whose chief charm lies in its heavily frilled petals.

Our next visit, some ten days later, took us straight to *Midwest Gardens* for a call on *Prairie Sunset*. I wondered whether I should recognize it after a year had passed, but though it stood in another place among many seedlings, there was no mistaking it. It still held its own—tops over all. It was close to forty inches—not quite so tall as last year. At that time I had examined it most painstakingly and made careful notes. There was, I recall, a very faint line of purple at the edge of the standards and a greenish tinge to the midrib. Neither of those points was visible this year. The flower was a smooth, satiny shining gold with a pinkish flush, but very little pink. If it were not for the shining quality the color might be a little dull, but it is pure gold—not tan. The appearance of heavy substance gives its look of superiority.

Mr. Sass takes much satisfaction in his yellow plicatas. Some breaks come by accident but these plicatas are the result of careful

plans. It is not long since there was no such thing as a yellow plicata, but here there are hundreds of them, the only question being the one of deciding which are to be kept. One of the most charming is Ruth Pollock. The standards are a soft rose over yellow. The center of the falls is clear yellow while the edges are slightly frilled. It is not only an interesting new color combination but a very beautiful flower. Balmung is similar but has more yellow in the standards and the stitching is brown.

Matterhorn showed an impressive flower on a sturdy stalk, not quite so tall as last year. It is a lily iris of heavy substance and straight-edged, flaring falls.

Towering above everything in the field was Jacob Sass' new yellow, Golden Age, on a 48-inch stalk. We could not help wondering what it would be in an average year. The flower is very large, of rounded form with frilled edges, the color, a rich medium yellow.

Midwest Gem is a pale beauty, yellowish tan and gold, flushed pink. Edges of the petals are daintily frilled.

Matula has almost the same form and is also a color gem. The standards are a deep gold, tinted rose. The falls are coppery rose-red.

The brightest bit of red among the seedlings was on the falls of 16-38, not a large flower but of heavy substance and without a line on the haft.

We stopped at the Jacob Sass farm on the way home. Here we found many seedlings that were not out at the time of our last visit. One had been named the day before—"Oklahoma City." It was a huge, frilly yellow with deeper yellow washed on the falls, stalk sturdy, a little above medium height. Here were yellows of every kind and description. It would take an expert to decide which to keep.

Plurabelle, a typical Cayeux iris on a well branched stalk—a flower that beckons with its yellow standards, lighted center and rose-blended falls, lighter at the edges.

Mr. Hall's Token was another grand blend of much the same coloring as Matula. Its golden-tan standards and rich, red and gold falls are sprinkled with gold dust.

Mrs. Willard Jaques, a free bloomer, showed an exquisite color-combination, to me far the loveliest of the light blends. In substance and texture it has the quality of a bunch of sweet peas.

After blooming days had passed and things were not so pressing we asked the Sass families to come over and see the gardens where

we grew their iris and some of our own. During the visit we learned a few of the season's highlights. In spite of the shortage of bloom (less than 50% bloom on new seedlings) they felt that for quality this year had surpassed anything that they had ever had. A line of red selfs, less purple than The Red Douglas, some outstanding yellows, good whites and interesting blends. 39-214 had clear, bright yellow standards and lavender-blue falls with brown on the haft and a wide band of yellow on the edge. A bright beard and deep yellow throat added to the luminous effect.

Already the Prairie Sunset progeny number in the hundreds. Many of these have not bloomed but of those that did, Henry had one seedling which, they said, surpassed its gorgeous parent. (I felt a pang of regret. Its day of supremacy seemed all too short.)

What was the new iris like? we asked. More brown and gold than Prairie Sunset, they told us. Less pink. Larger. More distinguished looking. However, this plant had sent up two blossom stalks, now carrying pods. As yet there had been no side shoots. Its superior qualities might carry on through its descendants but apparently its own brief career was ended.

* * * * *

Dates for garden affairs set far ahead often prove most unsatisfactory but this was one that was just right. The program for our Garden Club read, "May 21, See the Whiting Gardens." Seven o'clock on that May morning found three cars taking the highway to the north. We were at our destination before ten, eagerly accepting our hostess' invitation to make ourselves at home in her garden.

Gardening is in the Whiting blood, for their parents and grandparents before them loved the soil and left to Iowa the legacy of the towering trees and rare plants that their hands had planted.

My first quest was for Garden Magic, whose red tones I had thought so fine when I was here two years earlier. It was still in bud but I did not miss it long, for there stood Christabel in all its glory. Rose and gold standards of Junaluska, King Tut falls—a regal iris on a commanding stalk.

Sunmist and Alice Harding, both good pale yellows.

Crimson Petal, not so large, but sturdy-looking with rich, red falls, a good garden red.

Maya, very similar to Junaluska, tall and fine.

Blue Peter, Dark, velvety blue with purple cast, something between Blue Velvet and The Black Douglas.

Anitra, a clear, light blue from which most of the lavender has been eliminated. Lighter toward the center, falls flaring, an exquisite, appealing flower.

Belmont, fine medium blue, large blooms, frilled edges, semi-flaring falls. Very pure coloring.

E. B. Williamson on a tall stalk showed a huge bud. Mrs. Whiting opened one petal to show me the color—a velvety, brown-red. She assured me that it deserved all of the honors that it had won.

Exclusive, not “just another blue” but one with character and dignity in its straight lines.

Narain, a clear blue of fine form with an attractive blue beard, tipped yellow.

Claribel, one of the very best of the blue plicatas. Many stalks full of bloom showed the kind of iris that it is a pleasure to grow. Indian Hills, a wine-purple self of good form and substance.

Gallant Leader, a great sturdy iris with red-gold standards and very broad dark red falls.

In making their crosses the Whitings had used the best material to be had. Determined to learn all that they could from the experience of others, they had gleaned their information from many sources. So this crop of seedlings was not an accident but the direct result of building on what other hybridizers had done. It was astonishing how many fine ones there seemed to be.

3912—Golden yellow standards, smooth copper falls, a large iris of great garden value.

3991—Odd blend of heliotrope and mulberry tones, from Creole Belle \times Matula since named Monona.

3974—Large, rosy blend from Happy Days \times Matula. (Later this iris received an H.C. at the Sioux City show.)

A line of crisp pale blue seedlings came from Missouri by Gloriele. The wonderful thing about Dominion was not so much the break of velvet falls as that the velvet carried on to following generations. Here it was a thrill to see that Gloriele’s frosted sparkle had come again in its children. The form and stalk were that of Missouri. The best of these seedlings, 3995, with wide smooth haft and white yellow-tipped beard, has since been registered, Flora Whiting, but that morning it was only in prospect.

A group of our club members called, “There’s a yellow iris over here that should be called Union Pacific because it has grown such a beard.” We understood what they meant as we were fresh from “Golden Spike” days in Omaha with Cecil de Mille’s premiere of

the play, Union Pacific, when men employees of the U P grew beards and their wives (and all Omaha) blossomed out in the costumes of 1869. We marvelled at the flower's heavy golden beard and someone exclaimed, "Why, that flower names itself—Golden Spike, of course." So 3915, Happy Days by Matula, has been registered Golden Spike. It is a very large, rich yellow between Golden Hind and Happy Days on sturdy well-branched stalks quite worthy of the honor of being the first iris that these careful breeders have selected for naming.

Another surprise came from Amitola by Copper Piece. Instead of blends this brought the clearest, purest yellows with an inner glow of yellow from very deep throats. One was distinctly two-toned with standards of pure, deep yellow and falls of lighter tone with a deeper yellow edge. It is a large flower, well carried on a tall stalk, number 3967. A sister seedling, 3966, was of even more unusual coloring—primrose yellow with all of the petals, even the crests, edged with deeper yellow. The same deep yellow at the smooth haft gave an inner glow. Both of these yellows may be named as the colorings are so lovely and unusual.

A line of reds from Matula by Garden Magic made a brilliant showing. 3977 seemed best—a flower medium to large, well-rounded form and broad, velvet falls carrying three distinct tones of red—orange-red on the smooth, clean haft, rose-red on the falls with copper tones in between. (When the Sasses were there a few days later Mr. Hans Sass thought it one of the best in color and complimented the Whittings by asking for some of its pollen. It has been registered under the name Rouge Bouquet.)

We stopped before some appealing light blues. "Just what you would expect Shining Waters to do to Missouri," was Mrs. Whiting's comment. Mr. Whiting brought a blossom of Missouri that we might compare them. Size and form, stalk and branching like Missouri while the pollen influence had brought a cleaner haft and more delicate coloring.

As it was nearing the noon hour, we turned toward the house, again passing through the lovely garden. Looking at the sun-browned faces of my companions, I realized the truth in the saucy lines,

"Such a garden was not made
By singing, 'Oh, how beautiful,'
And sitting in the shade."

YAKIMA VALLEY IRIS FOR 1939 SEASON

ALEXANDER MAXWELL, YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

■ This 1939 season showed a long list of the newer iris in our test gardens at Yakima.

Mr. Cooley, Mr. E. G. Lapham, Mr. Julius Dornblut, Jr., Mr. Howard Weed, Mr. Thurlow Weed and Mr. Robert Schreiner all visited these test gardens, and we certainly were glad to have their comments and criticisms on all the newer things shown.

It was indeed nice to meet members of our great Iris Society and show them our efforts in collecting and growing everything that we could get that had advance notice in the BULLETINS.

For that reason I am going to cut short the details of the personal part of the visit to us, and try and give an honest candid opinion of the various new things noted that in our humble opinion were well worth growing.

As we read every single printed word in the BULLETIN in regards to new seedlings, we feel that the members would enjoy getting our comment on lots of things new, instead of the personal touch.

Prairie Sunset of course was the star; this is a real break in color, Onion Skin Pink by Ridgway, but as we saw it, a coral pink overlaid dark amber, bright not somber, a self, good stalk, good branching, well formed large flower with plenty of substance, did not fade.

Here is the iris they all will want and enjoy.

Elsa Sass—A real lemon yellow with some white on the falls, well ruffled flower, good substance, good branching, does not fade though it stood up under 96 degrees the first and second day blooming.

Yellows are plentiful, but here is a break in color, and is most distinctive and from comments will be the most wanted yellow we grow.

Matula was another one that is easily a very fine thing, good form, good substance, and just try and describe the color if you can, falls and standards heavily crimped and ruffled at the edges.

Watch this fellow go places.

Tiffany is far better than Siegfried and Orloff, both very good things in their class; Tiffany is a real standout.

Sable showed that it could win at Rome or any other place.

The real dark iris to date.

Coronet is another break in color; rose beige does not describe it; color is between Sunol and Naranja as we saw it. Very fine indeed.

Ming Yellow and Noontide, both Depute Nomblot seedlings, are both different, both very, very good, with Noontide having the heaviest substance of any iris. Both yellows to enjoy.

Cafe au Lait showed a little purple in the falls, something like Coronet. All our bets are on Coronet. Will report again on Cafe au Lait next year; maybe it is better than we think.

Morocco Rose, Angelus and Miss California easily led the pink section; they are grand. We lean to Morocco Rose.

Radiant with us is a fall bloomer as well as a standout color spring or fall; brightest thing in the garden. Good, very good.

E. B. Williamson is another one in the red class that is outstanding and different.

The Red Douglas as we saw it is better than Garden Magic, but we can use them both for some time to come.

Rosy Wings is a veritable flower garden in itself, a fine thing.

Treasure Island can easily rank tops in the yellow class; you people that do not have it are missing something good.

Golden Treasure with its heart of gold is very appealing.

Ormohr, Grace Mohr, and Mohrson are all fine; Grace Mohr is the tallest. They all attract attention. Ormohr is the best.

Casque D'Or, City of Lincoln, Midwest Gem, Lighthouse, Fiesta, Good Cheer, Snowking, Gudrun, try to beat them in their class.

Modiste, Great Lakes, Anitra, Gloriole, Itasca, Narain, Brunhilde, Sea Deep in light blues and dark blues are the tops.

Noontide, another new yellow, will stand, wind, rain, storm, has real substance, long lasting quality here. A good one. So good I had to get a second critical glance at this fellow.

Red Gleam approaches scarlet, so good we bought it on sight for our test gardens.

Mr. Lapham's Elkhart attracted a lot of attention also.

Buckskin and Old Parchment are new and very, very good.

We have very few light yellows in our planting and were interested in Spring Prom; this was disappointing to us, but will see it again next year and again check it over.

Now here is one that we think is very, very fine. Fair Elaine, another break in color, whitish cream standards and deep yellow falls with a golden glow at the heart, beard very near orange, good grower, good bloomer, stalk good and well branched, flower of perfect substance and lasting. After you see it, you supply the ad-

jectives. This and Elsa Sass we can go for in a large way; you guessed it, we like them both very much.

The distinctive iris noted included At Dawning, Bronzino, Corinth, Christabel, Destiny, Exclusive, Maya, Junaluska, Marco Polo, Monadnock, Wabash, Siegfried, Orloff, Amigo, Mrs. Willard Jaques, Ozone, Naranja, Spokane, Sandalwood, Sir Launcelot.

Everything noted above did well in the test garden.

We had hundreds of visitors making notes, and interest in iris with us here is increasing at a great rate.

Our test garden has nothing to sell to visitors, and the idea seems to be a grand one to increase the interest in iris.

We already have a tremendous long list bought to plant this year and bloom 1940.

So come on you iris fanciers and tell us about those real good seedlings you saw and noted, so we too can get them for the test garden.

There is no question that an iris planting of the newer things does create interest, and visitors tell their friends about the good things.

LEAF BLIGHT OF IRIS CAUSED BY BACTERIUM TARDICRESCENS

LUCIA McCULLOCH

(Reprinted by permission from *Phytopathology*, September, 1938,
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INTRODUCTION

■ A bacterial disease of iris leaves, which appears to be increasing in severity and distribution, has been under observation by the writer since 1924, when some diseased leaves were received from Virginia. Specimens have continued to come to the Department of Agriculture each season, but beyond determining that it was caused by bacteria, not much attention was given to the disease.

From 1934 to 1936, a number of seriously infected plants were received from Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Most of the specimens have been sent in by growers in or near the District of Columbia, but other regions, from Alabama to Massachusetts, have been represented. All the specimens received to date (January, 1938) are varieties of the bearded group with one exception. This is *Iris cristata*, from Connecticut, sent in by the late Dr. G. P. Clinton, in 1933.

It is not likely that this is a new disease, but it is probable that the weather conditions of the past few years may have particularly favored its development in certain regions, and that observant growers are distinguishing it more frequently from other iris diseases. This disease was reported and the causal organism named and briefly described by the writer¹ in 1936. Later, Burkholder,² also, described it.

Except for these two reports, no record has been found in plant pathological literature of a similar iris disease. In 1931, Takimoto³ in Japan described a bacterial leaf spot of iris and named the causal organism *Bacterium iridicola*. He sent cultures of this organism and specimens of infected iris leaves to the writer. A study of these showed that the leaf lesions and the character of the organism

¹McCulloch, Lucia. An iris disease caused by *Bacterium tardicrescens*, n.sp. Paper read at the 28th Meeting of The American Phytopathological Society, Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 28-31, 1936.

²Burkholder, W. H. A bacterial leaf blight of iris. *Phytopath.* 27: 613. 1937.

³Takimoto, S. Bacterial leaf spot of iris. *Fungi* (Nippon Fungilological Soc.) 1: 21-24, 1931 (In Japanese with English Summary). [Abstract in *Rev. Appl. Mycol.* 11: 108. 1932.]

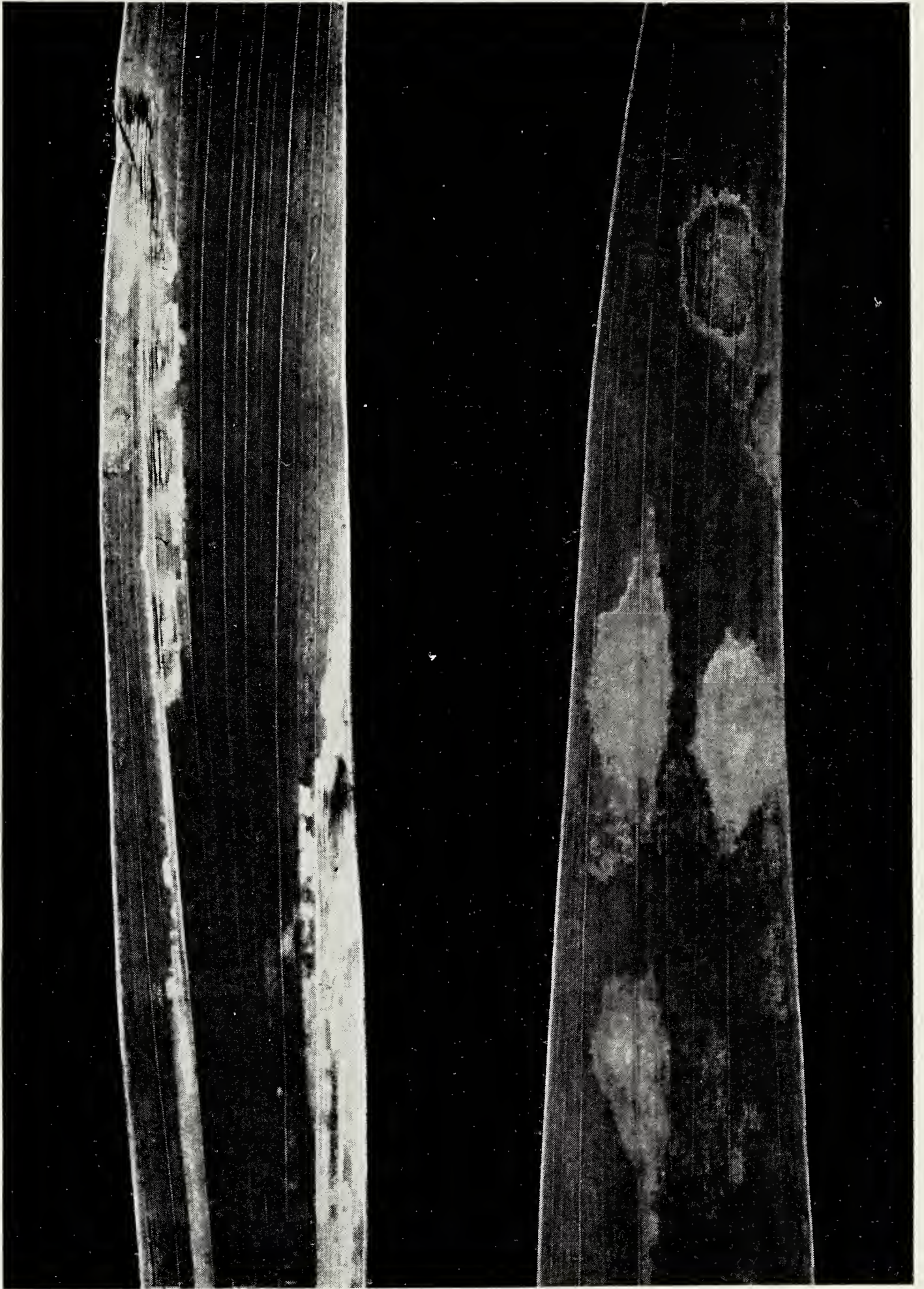


Fig. 1. Bacterial leaf blight of iris. Right—Natural infection. Recent lesions with wide, water-soaked margins and isolated, water soaked spots, photographed by transmitted light. Left—Natural infection. Old lesions, dry and collapsed in the centers, photographed by reflected light. Slightly enlarged.

were unlike those of *Bacterium tardicrescens*. His description also was of an organism quite unlike *Bact. tardicrescens*.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISEASE

Usually the first observed indications of the disease are the rather large, dark green, water-soaked spots on the leaves (Fig. 1, A). These areas are conspicuous in early morning or after any period of moist weather. A few hours of even ordinary dry weather cause a large part or even all of these areas to disappear, leaving only small, yellowish-green spots. With a renewal of moist conditions, the dark, water-soaked areas reappear.

Streaks 1 to 6 inches long of fairly uniform width and large, irregular spots are common (Fig. 2). In early stages these vary in size and shape with alterations in atmospheric humidity.

Lesions occur on all parts of the leaves above the extreme base, but they are most frequently found on the margins. Tiny, pale spots, at first visible on one side only, enlarge, become translucent, and extend through the leaf. In a dry, or even moderately dry atmosphere the spots increase in size slowly or not at all and the water-soaked margins are lacking. In such cases the infection may be unnoticed or mistaken for the common leaf spot caused by *Didymella macrospora* Kleb. The bacteria remain alive, though inactive, as long as the leaf lives, and, in any period of sufficient atmospheric humidity, they renew growth and produce the characteristic lesions. From large active lesions there is usually a considerable bacterial exudate, a drop sometimes forming at the lower edge of the spot.

A microscopic examination of the earliest visible lesions shows that the bacteria are restricted to a very small area in the center. The water-soaked margin is at first free from bacteria, but, later, they spread into all the surrounding tissues. Progress is most rapid along vascular tissues, resulting in the elongated streaks. The infected cells remain turgid for a considerable time if the atmosphere is moist and not too warm, but, eventually, the infected areas collapse and become thin and assume various shades of yellow or brown (Fig. 1, B). The rhizomes show no trace of infection.

ISOLATION

The bacteria taken directly from leaf lesions do not grow vigorously in artificial media. Four to 5, often 8 to 10 days, are required for the production of visible colonies in poured plates. Growth seldom occurs if the temperature is above 28° C., or if the agar surface

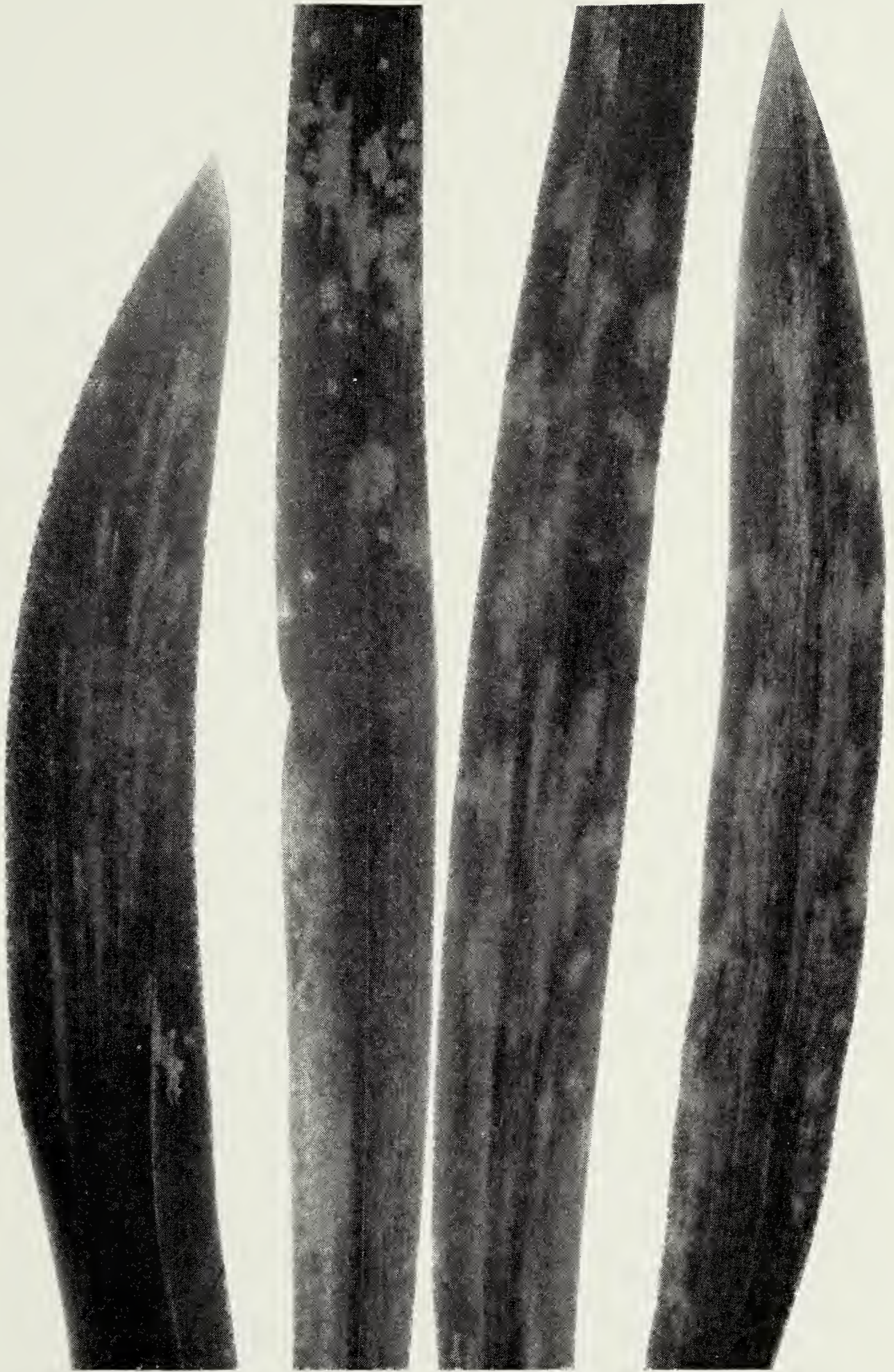


Fig. 2. Iris bacterial leaf blight. Variety Magnifica. Inoculated May 27, 1936. These four leaves are from one plant. Photographed on June 8, 1936. \times approximately 1.

becomes somewhat dry. By selecting young lesions and providing favorable temperature and humidity conditions, pure cultures of the organism are easily obtained. A peculiarity noted in isolations made directly from the leaf is that only the thickly sown plates developed colonies. It seems that single, widely separated bacteria are unable to multiply in the new and more or less unfavorable environment. If old lesions are used for isolating, the fast-growing secondary organisms, usually or often present, are very likely to develop and occupy the medium before the slow-growing parasite gets started. After several weeks in artificial media, the bacteria become better adapted to the new conditions and more rapid and abundant growth can be obtained.

INOCULATION

To test the pathogenicity of the bacteria isolated from the iris leaf lesions, iris plants were sprayed with a suspension of the bacteria in water. The first test was on outdoor plants without any protection from heat and dryness. Infection was not apparent until more than 3 weeks after inoculation and then only as very small, yellow spots. Six weeks after inoculation, during a continued rainy period, a considerable amount of infection developed on these plants.

Repeated experiments demonstrated that a moist atmosphere maintained for 5 to 6 days or more after inoculation was the chief external factor necessary for producing good infection and development of large lesions. Most of the tests were with potted plants, which could be kept constantly moist or at least protected from drying by placing them under bell jars, in damp chambers, or covering with glassine bags. Under such conditions the infection often reaches a visible stage in 5 to 8 days, but sometimes 10 days or more elapse before there are definite signs of the disease. Once established in the tissues of the leaf and with the humid conditions continued, the bacteria multiply rapidly and may blight whole leaves in a short time.

Certain plants were inoculated and kept moist for only 2 or 3 days. Small, pale yellow lesions without the water-soaked margins were first observed 4 weeks after inoculation. Other plants not kept in a moist atmosphere following their inoculation showed numerous small lesions in 6 to 8 weeks. Inoculated leaves often showed no visible sign of infection, but, as long as the leaves remained alive, exposure to moisture for several days would cause the development of typical lesions.

Evidently, infection, or perhaps mere entrance of bacteria to the interior of the leaf, occurs very readily; but, unless conditions are favorable, the bacteria may remain quiescent for considerable periods of time, producing visible symptoms only when suitable conditions arise.

Wounding the leaves by pricking with fine needles or by bruising was found not only unnecessary but often detrimental to infection because, under average conditions, the tissues around even tiny wounds became too dry for bacterial invasion, and, under humid conditions, soft-rot organisms often attacked the injured places.

Injection of the bacteria into iris leaves with a hypodermic needle did not produce any visible symptoms of disease in the few plants inoculated.

All visibly infected leaves may be removed from a plant, but those remaining are very likely to develop infection. When *all* leaves were removed, infection did not appear on those subsequently produced.

Iris flowers were inoculated by spraying with bacteria in water without producing any sign of disease before the flowers faded.

Inoculated rhizomes never became infected.

Infection was secured on all of the bearded irises inoculated (Lent A. Williamson, Crimson King, Miranda, Magnifica, Afterglow, Dalmatica, Mother of Pearl, Edouard Michel, and several unknown varieties).

Several other species (*Iris kaempferi*, *I. missouriensis*, *I. sibirica*, *I. tenax* and *I. orientalis*) showed typical infections 10 to 18 days after inoculation. Two varieties of bulbous iris (*I. xiphium* ×) and ixias failed to show infection, while parallel inoculations on bearded iris produced typical lesions. The blackberry lily (*Belamcanda* sp.) became infected.

The numerous, small, isolated lesions usual in the slowly developing infections suggest stomatal invasion, and stained sections of leaves in early stages of infection show that the bacteria spread from the stomatal chamber, first, horizontally through the intercellular spaces to the opposite surface of the leaf and then, longitudinally up and down the leaf. In these sections the epidermis was intact over rather large areas of infection.

MORPHOLOGY

The bacteria are smaller than the average plant pathogens. When taken directly from leaf lesions, single rods are 0.8 to 1.8 μ long and

0.3 and 0.4 μ wide. From well-grown artificial cultures they are slightly larger, 1.0 to 2.0 μ long and 0.3 to 0.5 μ wide. The bacteria are motile by means of a single polar flagellum, 1½ to 4 times as long as the rod. Capsules are very inconspicuous or lacking. No spores or involution forms have been observed. The bacteria are Gram-negative and are not acid-fast. The writer found these bacteria unusually difficult to stain. All the usual stains and methods were tried, but the slightest washing, even with water, removed much or all of the color.

CULTURAL CHARACTERS

On beef-infusion,⁴ peptone-agar plates the colonies are yellow (Mustard Yellow Ridg.),⁵ circular, entire, smooth; striated interior markings, sometimes homogeneous, transparent, and viscid. Growth is slow. Colonies are usually less than 1 mm. in diameter in 4 to 6 days after inoculating plates in the usual poured-plate method. Well-separated colonies sometimes reach a diameter of 5 to 6 mm. in 3 weeks. On beef agar slants, growth is only moderate. Clouding is thin in beef broth and growth is mostly at the surface in the form of yellow pellicles and rims. Beef agar plus 0.2 per cent starch is a favorable medium for the organism. In all the beef-infusion cultures, numerous, tiny crystals form and the growth is extremely viscid, even tough and difficult to remove from the agar surface. This viscosity gradually disappears when cultures are 4 to 6 weeks old. In beef-extract agar and broth the growth is even less than in the beef-infusion media and it shows no trace of viscosity.

If the surface of the agar remains moist and the temperature favorable, growth develops as a smooth, thin, continuous layer. Under less favorable conditions, growth develops, if at all, as tiny, isolated colonies.

On potato there is a slight to moderate growth. Milk is completely peptonized in 15 to 20 days. Litmus in milk is not reduced but becomes dark blue. Methylene blue in milk is slowly reduced. In Fermi's and in Uschinsky's solutions growth is very slight. In Cohn's solution there is no growth.

The addition of 1 to 2 per cent of sodium chloride to beef broth greatly reduces growth and 3 per cent prevents growth.

In beef gelatin there is moderate growth but no liquefaction.

In blood serum, very scanty growth and no liquefaction.

⁴Beef infusion was used in all the beef media unless otherwise stated.

⁵Ridgway, R. Color standards and color nomenclature, 53 plates. (Washington, 1912.



Bacterial leaf blight. Typical fascicle of leaves.

Starch is moderately hydrolyzed.

Nitrate reduction is positive, varying from a weak to a moderate reaction in the several isolates tested.

Ammonia and hydrogen sulphide are produced in small amounts.

All tests for indol were negative, though the bacteria grew well in peptone solution and also in tryptophane solution.

In synthetic media recommended in the Manual of Methods⁶ plus various carbohydrates, growth and reactions were so slight or lacking that no conclusions regarding fermentation were warranted. In beef extract plus carbohydrates, growth was scanty to abundant. This medium plus 1 per cent glycerine produced abundant, strong yellow growth; with dextrose the growth was considerably less, only a pale yellow film on the slants with somewhat thicker and deeper yellow in the V. With sucrose and lactose still less growth developed than in the dextrose. At no time was there any indication of acid formation (Brom cresol purple was used as the indicator). Repetitions of these tests gave the same results.

The optimum pH range for growth in beef media is 6.5 to 7.5 (growth is perhaps slightly better at 7.5 than at 7.00). Growth is slight at 5.0 and at 8.0.

The minimum temperature for growth is 5° C. or lower (growth is visible in 8 days at 5° C.). The maximum temperature is 32°; the optimum 26° to 27°; the thermal death point is 44° to 46°. Growth occurred only rarely at 32°; not always at 31°, and even at 30° growth was slow, scanty and erratic. Cultures that failed to grow in 10 to 20 days at 31°, 32° or 33° would sometimes produce growth after removal to room temperature. But no growth occurred after 10 to 14 days at 34° or 35° C.

Beef-agar cultures and also sterile sand and garden soil to which broth cultures were added were stored at —17.8° to —20° C. Transfers made at intervals up to 17 months showed the bacteria alive and vigorous. Iris plants (bearded types) were typically infected with transfers from these long-frozen cultures.

Drops of beef broth cultures were dried on cover glasses at 27° C. Tests showed that vitality was retained for 5 to 6 days. Occasional growth occurred later but none after 10 days' desiccation.

Exposure to direct sunlight kills the organism in 5 minutes or less.

⁶Society of American Bacteriologists. Committee on bacteriological technique. Manual of methods for pure culture of bacteria (loose leaf). The Society, Geneva, N. Y., 1923 to date.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

Bacterium tardicrescens

Short rods, solitary or in short chains; cells 0.8 to 1.8 μ long by 0.3 to 0.4 μ wide, or somewhat larger in well-established cultures. Motile by means of a single polar flagellum, 1½ to 4 times the length of the cell; not conspicuously capsulated. Aerobic; Gram negative; not acid-fast.

On nutrient agar, colonies are slow-growing, circular, flat, smooth, transparent, yellow; beef broth slightly clouded but with moderate yellow pellicle and rim. Gelatin is not liquefied; nitrates are reduced; starch is moderately digested; milk is peptonized; no indol is formed; ammonia and hydrogen sulphide are formed in moderate amounts. Optimum temperature for growth, 26° to 27° C., maximum 32°, minimum 5° or lower; thermal death point, 44° to 46°. Sensitive to desiccation and to sunlight, but resists freezing for long periods.

The bacteria do not stain easily or well with the usual bacteriological stains.

Pathogenic to *Iris germanica* and various other species and varieties of bearded iris. Also to *I. sibirica*, *I. cristata*, *I. missouriensis*, *I. kaempferi*, *I. tenax*, *I. orientalis* and *Belamcanda* sp. (Blackberry lily). Producing leaf lesions of considerable size.

Specimens of diseased iris leaves have been deposited in the mycological collection of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

SUMMARY

A bacterial leaf blight of iris, now known to occur in a number of localities from Alabama to Massachusetts, is described. The most conspicuous symptom of the disease is the occurrence on the leaves of water-soaked areas, mostly as elongated streaks, which later collapse and become either dry or soft rotted, depending on the amount of atmospheric moisture. Rhizomes are not affected. Infection progresses slowly, except in periods of rather moist weather; but the organism survives in the leaf tissues and renews activity whenever favorable conditions arise. Pathogenicity of the organism isolated from diseased iris was proved by artificial inoculations, which are easily effected by spraying healthy leaves with water containing the parasite. The organism has but slight resistance to desiccation and to sunlight, but it is quite resistant to low temperatures. Clean culture and exposure of the soil to sun and drying conditions and removal of all leaves in late fall or winter would probably aid considerably or prevent infections that most likely arise from bacteria that have overwintered in the soil or in old infected leaves.

Many, perhaps all, of the bearded irises are susceptible to this disease. *Iris cristata* is susceptible, *I. sibirica*, *I. missouriensis*, *I. kaempferi*, *I. tenax*, *I. orientalis* and *Belamcanda* sp. (Blackberry lily) became infected following artificial inoculation.

Cultural characters and a technical description of the causal organism are given.

VARIETAL NOTES

CHAS. E. F. GERSDORFF

■ These notes were made as highlights of my trip south and west, spring of 1939. During this trip I rated a great many iris, but made descriptive notes on only those that were most outstanding or for some reason failed to impress me as worthy of some of the nice things said about them by others.

BRIDAL VEIL (Mit.)—Not finding any evidence of the fault ascribed to it by the introducer, I could not rate this fine white under 91.

BROWNGREY BLEND (Weed)—This has size, form, substance and height, but a color that, though clear, somehow does not register in a pleasurable way—its branching all at top of stalk of such lengths as to bring all the bloom to same level, its most serious fault. 75.

BLUE SPIRE (Milliken)—I found this indeed a stately well formed medium blue. 89.

BROWN THRASHER (Kirk.)—Good form and substance, a rich golden chocolate bicolor which should attain more height when established.

BURNISHED GOLD (Kirk.)—This is a very deep smooth yellow with deep orange beard; one of our finest. 90.

CELLOPHANE (Wash.)—Though a large flower, tall stalk, fine in every way, its color is the strong point with me, a pearly light blue lavender. 85.

CHEROKEE RED (Grant)—This is as red as Christabel and Soldano, but there the resemblance ends, as the haft of falls are nearly solidly colored, making a richer garden effect of brilliant red; form and stalk fine. 88.

CHINA MAID (Milliken)—This soft pastel pink blend at a distance becomes a soft salmon pink; large, nicely formed, well branched, of fine substance. 86.

CHOCOLATE BROWN (Kirk.)—This light chocolate brown self in its first season's bloom made a hit with all who saw it.

COPPER CRYSTAL (Wash.)—Coppery brown red in effect. A most desirable addition to our new color in iris. 92.

DESTINY (Burgess)—A New Zealander which should remain with

us for some time to come, as it is most outstanding in quality, noteworthy particularly for richness of entire flower. 90.

DUBROVNIK (Wmsn.)—An outstanding copper red self of fine substance and form. 89.

E. B. WILLIAMSON (Cook)—This is another coppery red self of fine form and substance, its effect entirely different from preceding. 86.

ELKHART (Lap.)—This is a very good red of substance. As seen in the South, the general impression was that it could be better branched; others thought it not needed; personally I liked it well enough to be glad that I have it. 85.

EVER GAY (Kirk.)—S. are copper tan, the falls a medium copper red; large fine form, good branching and free in bloom with a most apt name. 84.

EXCLUSIVE (Grant)—All I had to do to get a “rise” out of other judges was to exclaim “what is so extraordinary in this one?” It is one of our best blues. 90.

FAIR ELAINE (Mit.)—Fine. Richer coloring in falls than in Golden Treasure; thought by some to be an improvement over latter but is to me more a bicolor, so there is room for both. 84.

FAR WEST (Klein.)—Well branched, tall, fine large heavy sub-stanced blooms and a better and richer color than Browngrey Blend. 85.

FRENCH MAID (Grant)—A pinker richer and infinitely finer Quaker Lady of large size, fine form and substance. 85.

GLEN ELLEN (Conn.; Williams-T.A.)—Large, well formed, nicely branched luminous golden tan blend. 90.

GOLDEN BEAR (Mit.)—This is one of our deepest yellows, broadly segmented flowers of fine form and substance; not, however, as clearly yellow as Jelloway; yet withal very desirable. 89. 87.

GOLDEN MAJESTY (Salbach)—Excellent; very rich deep even yellow; broad segments; large; heavy substance. 88.

GREAT LAKES (Cousins)—A very blue of medium light tone in an almost perfect flower on beautiful stalks. 90.

JELLOWAY (Parker)—In two gardens in Nashville, stock of each from the originator, the two clumps caused much furore because they seemed not the same variety. In one garden it showed the faults credited to it, a bit too soft and a bit too narrow in the falls; while in the other all segments were broad, and substance almost all that could be desired. In my estimation this variability must be due to one or more of several factors—type of soil

- and the fertilizer given. In both clumps the stalks were tall, flowers large, on nice branching, and the color fine, clearest of all the yellows. 87; 90.
- LADY DIMPLES (Wash.)—This is a delightful pink and yellow bicolor of good substance. 84.
- LA FERIA (Williams-T.A.)—A very large and tall Quaker Lady type that continues to please me for its fine growth and bloom. 87.
- MICHELANGELO (Weed)—Aside from a large flower of fine form and substance so branched as to throw most of the flowers near top of stalk, and a unique color, this did not impress me. Maybe when established it will be better. 82.
- MIDWEST GEM (H. P. Sass)—One of the very best from anywhere; a beautiful blend of apricot yellow and delicate pink. 87.
- MISS CALIFORNIA (Salbach)—Concede it size, fine form and substance on a well branched stalk of height, it is not a pink, or at least not as pink as Pink Satin—I would call it a pinky lilac bicolor. Forgetting the claim of pink, it is a fine variety. 85.
- MOONGLO (Wmsn.)—A most lovely golden tan blend, fine wherever seen. 88; 84.
- MOONLIGHT SHADOWS (Grant)—Large, fine form, good branching, a delicately beautiful flower in white with delicate blue shadows. 84.
- MOUNT CLOUD (Milliken) — Some judges have said “Milliken’s best.” It is truly a fine white of heavy substance and well branched. 88; 87.
- No. 2-26-C (G. Douglas)—Large, tall, well branched, a deeper, richer Largo. 90.
- No. 2-26-D (G. Douglas)—S cream yellow, F white edged cream yellow; of good size, substance, and tall stalks. 90.
- No. 2-101-A (G. Douglas)—This is a fine yellow bicolor, tall, well branched, not a variegata. 88.
- No. 38-42 (Hall-D.)—S cream, F cream to cream yellow, of fine form and substance. 87.
- No. 39-1 (Nesmith)—This has been tentatively named “Melitza” by the author, but by this time the breeder may have decided upon another name for this unusually colored beauty. Only of good size, tall, well branched, and fine substance, the color follows: S pinked ivory, F ivory overflushed pinkish cinnamon, hafts pale olive reticulated cinnamon and old gold; beard tangerine. 90.
- PIUTE (Thomas-Thorup)—Very red in its effect of medium but rich copper red self; only medium in size; very desirable. 84.

- REBELLION (Klein.)—A vivid deep red bicolor of size, substance and branching. 93.
- ROSE VIOLET (Kirk.)—A lovely color; of fine form and substance, well branched, very fragrant. 90.
- ROYAL COACH (H. P. Sass)—This is the best to date of the all yellow large plicatas. 86; 90.
- RUSSET GOWN (Williams-T.A.)—I cleave to my early opinion of this fine buff and brown bicolor. 90.
- SIEGFRIED (H. P. Sass) 90.—This was my favorite of the large yellow ground plicatas marked with purple and brown; while others preferred Orloff, 86. Eventually we will have these of the same size and quality in tall well branched varieties.
- SNOWQUALMIE (Brehm)—One of if not our finest creams, large, well branched, of heaviest substance. 86.
- SONNY BOY (Kirk.)—A brighter and much improved King Midas. 90.
- SPRING PROM (Hall-D.)—An exquisite primrose yellow with all the qualities that go to make a fine iris in our large tall ones. 93.
- SONG OF GOLD (Essig)—It is becoming difficult to pick the best of all the recent fine yellows of height and size. This is another beauty and the best I can do is to say that compared with my other selections it appeals as sufficiently different in its tone of yellow to merit a place in the same garden. 90; 87.
- STELLA POLARIS (Smith-K.)—This is very large, about the largest yet, tall, well branched, the flowers of fine form and heavy substance—a blue white of frosty crispness. 93.
- SUNDUST (Wash.)—A brilliant yellow of fine substance, size and branching. 90; 85.
- TINTOURMALINE (Wrhm.) — An effective early, free, pink toned blend with the yellow present not of dominant character; large, tall, well branched, fine form and substance. 87.
- TREASURE ISLAND (Klein.)—A fleckless rich clear yellow, tall, well branched, large and of heavy substance. 86.
- WABASH (Wmsn.)—Our largest and best amoena or well branched tall stalks. 95.
- WAVERLY (Williams-T.A.)—One of our finest clear light blues of large size, fine substance, free blooming, on tall well branched stalks. 87.

OUR MEMBERS WRITE

Wild Iris in Maine

■ There are three wild iris species listed for Maine, the best known being the Blue Flag (*I. versicolor*), the others the Cubeseed or Slender Leaved Iris (*I. prismatica*) and the Canada Iris (*I. setosa canadense*). All of these are quite easily grown and make very attractive plantings in the wild garden.

Iris versicolor is a strong tall plant, 12 to 18 inches, blossoming from mid-May well into June. The true petals are slender and only about two inches tall, but the falls are showy, varying greatly in color from delicate pale lavender to rich dark purple; they are beautifully veined, with white centers and brilliant yellow throats. Although this is a plant of wet meadows in the wild, it will adapt itself to the garden if given moderate moisture and care while establishing itself.

The smaller *Iris setosa canadense* makes similar compact clumps of dark foliage, only 8 inches or so tall, the blossom stalks held just above the leaves, with two to four buds. The blossoms in June are quite uniformly dark purple on my plants, the falls rounded in shape, veined with deeper purple, the throat white. One clump in my garden last spring produced several blossoms of four petals and falls, very evenly spaced. This little iris is a form of the *Iris setosa* of Siberia, and has another slightly different form in Alaska. In Canada it is reported to have crossed readily with *Iris versicolor*. This species is dainty enough to use in the rock garden, growing and spreading happily in a warm gravelly spot. A charming companion is *Phlox reptans*, allowed to root at will around the Iris clumps, whose dark foliage is a perfect background for the rosy pink blossoms in May.

Iris prismatica has much lighter green leaves, very slender and grass-like, about a foot tall. The blossoms are held slightly taller, and vary in tone like the Blue Flag, from light lilac to dark purple, also daintily veined with white, the throats yellow. These blossoms are small and delicate in appearance, and seem almost to be fluttering above the plants, unattached to anything so prosaic as stems! The blossoming period is a little later than that of *Iris versicolor* and *Iris setosa canadense*, and lasts well through June. This is also a plant of wet spots but seems perfectly adaptable to the

average garden, and spreads almost too rapidly for a small place. A clump of *Iris prismatica* behind a mass of *Eriophyllum caespitosum* (Oregon Sunshine), with gray and green foliage and brilliant golden daisies, is a very colorful picture.

MRS. EDWARD M. BABB
213 Lambert Street
Portland, Maine.

From Ohio

I have a nice collection of dwarfs and seedlings. Spurias in best varieties. Tall bearded in full color range.

Frost here this spring did great damage. First buds were either like parchment or a soft mushy mass. First blossoms were frosted so that on opening looked like large Dutch types of bloom.

Fall blooming sorts did not bloom in spring or fall.

One large clump of dwarf Keepsake and one of Tampa bloomed very freely. Plants were divided and planted. Made rapid growth. October 26th two of Keepsake had blossoms. Was a grand surprise to come upon them. They're such lovely little things in springtime, seemed so much more than one could hope for this fall.

Last year Titania bloomed for me in the fall but its springtime blooms were few.

Thought you might like to know about Keepsake.

GERTRUDE M. ROSS

Fall Blooming Irises, New York

During the fall of 1938 the fall blooming varieties did very well in my garden in New York City. This is partially due, no doubt, to the mild autumn but also in part to the number of new fine varieties which have come to the front in the past few years. On November 14th the following were in blossom at the same time. Some of these were still in blossom a few days later: Autumn Haze, Ultra, Lt. Chavagnac, King Junior, Jean Siret, Southland, Equinox, Autumn King, Eleanor Roosevelt, Autumn Queen, and Sangreal.

Of these varieties, Autumn Haze and Southland were especially prolific bloomers. Southland is a beautiful yellow. Autumn Haze proved to be the largest fall blooming iris I have ever seen. The stalks are taller and the flower larger. Lt. Chavagnac has for several seasons proved the most frequent intermittent bloomer of the whole lot. Autumn Queen and Eleanor Roosevelt again proved

their reliability. The new variety, Sangreal, is another fine yellow and gives good promise for reliability in this section.

VIRGIL V. JOHNSON

From London, Ontario

I noticed several blooms of *I. reticulata* in my garden this morning. This little beauty starts the iris parade for 1939. Remembering all too well the ruinous weather conditions of last year about blooming time, I am wishing for something better this season. On May the 19th, 1938, almost a quarter of an inch of rain fell, followed that night by a drop in temperature to 22 degrees F. Then on the night of May 12th by a further dip to 20 degrees F. These frosts practically ruined the blooming of many of my best varieties. On a large clump of Purissima only one deformed flower survived. Thais fared no better and a clump of Zuni with 10 or more stems loaded with buds was frozen completely out. Between 200 and 300 seedlings planted on slightly lower ground suffered severely. When one waits 2 years to see how the seedlings will turn out, and then to have the weather man crack down like that, it certainly is a crushing disappointment not soon forgotten.

I suffered an injury to my right elbow last week in May and believe me I had some time getting iris ready for our show with my right elbow in a plaster cast. All the Iris I exhibited opened the morning of the show; heavy rain spoiled all others the day before. I stood looking out the window of my home on Sunday, June 5th, 1938, during a heavy rain and hail storm and saw a clump of San Francisco and several other varieties stripped of every standard and fall. This storm just about completed destruction of all varieties that the frosts had not damaged. Our local Iris Exhibition was held on June 3rd and 4th. The Committee were severely handicapped for space. So numerous were the entries in several of the various sections that the blooms were placed 3 and 4 deep on tables a couple of feet wide, against the wall. This crowded condition failed to exhibit many hundred beautiful varieties to best advantage. In class 24, Section C, "Specimen stalks of Iris Seedlings 1 to 5 stalks each," Mr. Lyman W. Cousins took 1st prize with a beautiful light blue seedling, Great Lakes, which I understand has been purchased and is being offered for sale by Cooley's Gardens, Silverton, Oregon. This is one of the most beautiful light blue iris in form and substance that I have ever seen. After many years of

hard work Mr. Cousins had certainly given us an iris to be proud of; its hardiness cannot be disputed, being raised in our northern climate. Mr. Cousins has the best wishes of all district hybridizers and iris fanciers. May this success spur him on to greater efforts in the future. Just why the winners' names in most of the other classes were not published I have been unable to find out. The judges appointed for specimen blooms and collections were Dr. W. E. Saunders and Mr. Wm. Miles, regional representative of the A.I.S., Ingersoll, Ont. Mr. Miles was unable to attend the show, being fully occupied with his work at the Groff estate, Simcoe. So the judging was left to our genial Dr. Saunders, who worked his way through the maze of exhibits in his usual capable manner. The judges for the arrangement classes were Miss Eva Bradshaw and Mr. Clare Bice. Mrs. Wm. Snell was in charge of arrangement of the show and executed the duties very efficiently with the limited space placed at her disposal. The reception Committee composed of Mrs. J. F. Calvert, Mrs. J. Paton and Miss H. Barbour had a smile and a cheerful word of greeting for exhibitors and visitors alike. We had a grand show, thanks to the hard work of the various committees.

In the passing away of Dr. F. G. Brethour of 60 Woodlawn Ave., Toronto, Ont., in January this year, Canadian horticulture has lost a lifetime worker in the promotion of new and better varieties of flowers. And I have lost a valuable friend. Although his greatest hobby was the peony, the Doctor was keenly interested in iris and created many fine hybrids for us to enjoy. I placed one of Dr. Brethour's seedlings in the iris show last year; it was named Harwood, a rather low grower 24 inches, colour a self dark purple, almost black. It was very attractive with the result that my stock for last year was soon disposed of. My last communication with the Doctor was on June 28th, 1938. I was telling him what a poor grower and bloomer iris W. R. Dykes had been for me. This is what the Doctor said: "I also found W. R. Dykes a bad investment, as I bought 10 rhizomes at \$10.00 each and have now a big stock which I would be glad to sell at 50c. However, I have had several fine seedlings from it and they are stronger growers and do not show any markings, or very, very little. If you would like some W. R. Dykes I will gladly send you some gratis." A month later I ordered some iris from the Doctor and when they arrived I found he had also sent me 6 large rhizomes of W. R. Dykes.

ALEXANDER M. ROSS

Region 11 Replies in Part to Region 9

Now in regard to Dr. Cook's Questionnaire, and I hope this region, and for that matter all, will copy the idea; it is tremendously helpful, but I think some of the erroneous ideas should be combated.

P. 11—I believe in just covering the rhizome, but that soil will wash off in heavy rains like last summer, and it does not seem to make much difference, as the rhizome eventually works out anyway; hilling up is good, especially in late plantings; but in the winter of 1937 and 1938, weather conditions were such that the extra soil remained a little too late, and there was a slight tendency to rot; it did bring through the late plantings in fine shape; I have seen somewhere, perhaps the "Flower Grower" that hilling up around the roots of a plant that had one flower stock and no offsets, induced the plant to put out new flower stocks for next year; otherwise the plant disappeared; I shall try that another year. It also increased general growth and size.

P. 14—Courtesy and Frankness—Some refuse to rate what they dislike, and I think that it is all wrong, and unfair: they should tell why they think it poor.

Most catalogues can be depended on, if you make allowance for anxiety to put best foot forward, and realize that every one sees differently; you must make allowance for the individual judgment; instead of only one or two good ones, there are only one or two unreliable ones.

I cannot rate on a snapshot basis; I have to take each characteristic by itself and add up the total; the result is sometime embarrassing, but when a crowd of competent judges, judge independently, and their results differ so little, it does not seem to me that they are far off; if there is one thing that I loathe, it is the unfair rater, who jumps on an iris and sends it down to the depths; I would far rather give it another chance, and err the other way; I have seen a brace of judges look at an iris that other good competent iris growers, without prejudice either way, have pronounced good, I have seen them pronounce it no good with disdain; one low rating does such a deal of damage; it is unfair to the iris, the breeder, and the introducer; and as for the person that has risked buying unseen, if he is not willing to take the chance, let him pass it up, until he can see it, if he cannot be a sport; how many irises would ever be distributed if they had to be seen first; my garden is much richer for the chances that I have taken; we have various

catalogues; we do not have to tie up to one; compare what they all say, and then use your best judgment. I seem to have blown up.

I believe that the older irises should continue to be rated; it is hard on new members not to have the rating, for many of them will buy the older ones at first; but of course there are some that must be omitted.

P. 15—Air all the criticism possible; it will help to correct things that have been overlooked, and steady the rating.

I do not see how registration can be limited, except by a fee; that would make many breeders revalue before registering, but one cannot save a name without it; and if you have originated a good name for your iris you would like to hold on to it until you know how the iris will turn out; perhaps the registrations need not be published immediately, or until the iris has been tested sufficiently, but if an iris remains the necessary time in the trial ground, to really see what it will do under various circumstances, it will take an enormous number of rhizomes to spread it around in all the sections, and by the time anything has really been found out there will be so many that the initial price will have dropped to a very small sum; very nice for the buyers, but hard on the breeders who have spent many hours and much money to bring it to perfection; I do not like the high initial prices any better than anyone, but at best the price drops quickly enough, if it is a good increaser, and I do sympathize with those that have labored and watched over them. Do the Trials at Wisley prevent registration? Are they not selected at a Show, if they seem promising, and does not the sale of them go on just the same? Of course Wisley approval gives them a boost. I am not complaining about these criticisms; I love them; they will do a lot of good; but when they talk of conferences between Iris Dealers' association and A.I.S., I should like to listen in; could it be a nationwide broadcast, think you?

Read and ponder; it is necessarily superficial without due thought. If there is any sense in it anywhere use it as you wish; otherwise tear up.

From California

During the past three years I have accumulated a collection of some 114 varieties with a number more ordered this year. Starting this summer I must start that weeding out process which seems to be an integral part of iris growing. Some of the old varieties have

certain charm, but this greatly diminishes when one sees more and more of the newer introductions. One old favorite that I cannot throw out though is Madame Gaudichau, for this was one of the most admired clumps in my garden, and I consider it better than many varieties that were introduced years later, although of course many more recent introductions have surpassed it.

A few observations about some of the blossoms in my own collection are as follows. The two stateliest iris were perhaps Depute Nomblot and Winneshiek, both of these having very handsome stalks of blooms. Rubeo, Purissima, and Rameses were perhaps the most striking, as all three were very tall and had a large number of fine blooms. Druid, having a different coloring from most irises, was one of my favorites. Another of the older varieties of which very little seems to be heard is Blue Torch; however, in my garden it bloomed magnificently, and I really rate it along with some of the newer ones; it along with Crown Prince are the only two irises which remain in bloom at present. Shah Jehan has beautiful coloring, but with a one year plant it had rather short stems and small blooms. My biggest disappointment I believe was in King Juba, for the bloom it sent forth here certainly would not warrant it a place among Schreiner's "100 Best Iris," a rating I see it still maintains this year. However, I have seen it in other gardens and it always attracts my attention, so I'm hoping for better results from it next year as it too is only a one year plant.

I have visited several other gardens this spring, and the beauty of some of the new and recent originations is hard to imagine without the blooms before you. The ones that stand out in my mind are these: Bermuda Sands, one that ranks about tops of any iris I've seen, Frank Adams, a huge flower in the colors to which I am partial, California Gold, which I am glad to say I have an order in for, and Junaluska, which likewise I will have added to my collection by next spring, Eclador, Radiant, Roseland, Golden Bear, Golden Amber, Portland, and last but by no means least Prof. Mitchell's new beauty Fair Elaine. Some day I hope to have these and many others of like caliber in my collection.

For the past three springs I have done a little hybridizing and although when I started I knew hardly anything about it, both succeeding seasons I have learned much, and now try to put some thought into my crosses. I have 137 seedlings, four of which have bloomed, all very early for the tall bearded group, and one with possible use for future crossing. This year my take was 52%, but I

am glad to see that some of my best crosses are producing very large seed pods, one cross Purissima \times Alta California producing a very fat pod already three inches long. As I am very novice at hybridizing I hope to learn much from the A.I.S. I would welcome letters from any members who may care to write, and while I don't know very much as yet about this very interesting subject I will try to do my best to make my answers interesting.

JOHN J. BARLOW

From Idaho

But we do have iris in all sections of the state and Caldwell stages an iris show each year. Understand that one of my seedlings took first in that section or class, although I was unable to attend. This was entered by a party who had secured the plant from me the year before.

Would like to inform "Iconoclast" that while he cannot "see" Rameses, he should remember that different climates and soils have much to do with colorings being clear. With us here, Rameses is very pink and yellow and grows about 48 inches tall if shaded from the hot afternoon sun. I note that in one list of exhibits in BULLETIN No. 68 Zuni is listed as a blend.

By no stretch of imagination could we call Zuni a blend as it grows here, but that is no reason it might not be a blend in other sections. To revert to "Iconoclast" again, he scorches the "bronze flush" on Alta California. With us here, that is exactly what it is.

Noweta with me is a good seller, but have never been able to coax over 20 inches in height.

As to the "overdrawn" iris descriptions—well, who can look in the heart of an iris and really find adequate words to describe the wonder of its beauty?

If I had any criticism to offer, it would be the extremely high price that the newer things are introduced at and also the way growers discourage amateur breeders.

When the writing bug bites a little harder, I shall send a message to amateur growers, like myself. Why not originate duplicates of Pink Satin, Vert Galant, Rebellion and others and enjoy the pleasure of knowing "these are my own, even if duplicates."

Please pardon, I did not intend to write a book, but you know how an iris fan is.

MARY F. THARP

From Idaho

By this time you have probably confined my former communications to the waste paper basket and have your desk cleared for further “torts and retorts.”

On rereading “Taking Names for Iris Seedlings” by M. E. Douglas and past articles of similar nature, I wonder why we make so much commotion over why or what to name an iris, considering how soon an iris, however popular and deserving it may be, is soon forgotten in the excitement of something newer.

However, we do and after due deliberation in considering this subject I would say first of all a name must be euphonious—that is pleasing and agreeable in sound and pronunciation. If you have an orderly mind it may have a meaning as well, always remembering that words or names have more significance in some localities than in others. For example, we note that A. J. Bliss states *Citronella* proved to be a very taking name. Now we do not know what significance they attach to *Citronella* in England, but we of the West would think of oil to keep mosquitoes from biting and we would have no special reverence for an iris named “*Citronella*.” Again, our own “*Golden Idaho*” and “*Gem State*” mean more to an Idaho iris fan than to anyone else. We see no reason to discourage names of people, if they are euphonious, such as Marian Lapham, Clara Noyes or Freda Mohr (although I do not care for the iris *Freda Mohr* particularly, would rather have *China Rose* or *Dog Rose*)—yet there would be no particular beauty in calling an iris John or Ida. There would be no particular beauty in calling an iris—well, say Baltimore, but call it *Baltimore Belle* and I’d say you had something there.

When someone walks in your garden and a certain iris that has just opened stands out so distinctively that the visitor exclaims “Oh! Where did you get that lovely swashbuckler?”—the name *Swashbuckler* sticks. The same with a lovely little blend that someone called a “little sweetheart,” you naturally name it *Chiquita*—the one that is a “honey” to someone is your “*Honeychile*.” If you get what I mean!

I have found that names that follow the trend of the day find much favor. “*King Fish*” after six years is still one of our best sellers, so much so that no more stock will be available for at least another year; the same with “*Mexicalli Rose*.” Our “*Madam X*,” a cinnamon brown *plicata* of unknown origin (hence the “*X*”), is still going strong after seven years, so what’s in a name? Whether

you call it "Jerry" or "Cavel Del Aire," if it's got what it takes, it makes no odds.

MARY F. THARP

From Washington

In April Supplemental BULLETIN Mr. Cooley included Mr. Luke Norton's and Alexander Maxwell's Test Garden for visitors to see, and we certainly were surprise to see how far reaching the IRIS BULLETIN really is; it is curious to note that we had lots of visitors that were not members of the Society, but their attention was called to see our garden by members who did take the BULLETIN.

Just a short sketch as to what Mr. Norton and myself are doing to further the interest in iris. Neither one of us plans to go into the iris business, but we do think the iris well worth stimulating growing, as anyone can grow iris, and we plan each year to add real new things to the test garden, and discard superceded varieties, and keep the test garden up to date. We welcome visitors, nothing is offered for sale, and new varieties are obtained by purchase or we trade surplus stock to a host of good iris fanciers for something they have that we do not have.

We are trying to get our professional men to cross varieties in our gardens and produce some new things, and as you know this type of man goes after hobbies in a large way.

We believe a series of test gardens like ours all over the country will stimulate iris interest, and as far as the fanciers are concerned, give them a place to go and see the newer things without running into some high pressure sales talk in the sales gardens.

We believe to see these new creations will in itself be a big stimulus to have them in your garden or in mine.

The Iris Society is a grand fraternity and I have lots of correspondence all over the country with real iris fanciers.

ALEXANDER MAXWELL

From Washington

I have finally settled down for a couple of months, making this my headquarters for short trips. We have traveled about twelve thousand miles so far since we left. We stopped at Salbach's and Essig's on the way up, but too early for iris. Saw a nice dark Dutch seedling at Salbach's. Went down to Cooley's last week and saw quite a few things I had not seen before. I like Dr. Kleinsorge's

Treasure Island very much. In the Doctor's garden the thing that I liked best was a pale blend about as dark as K. V. Ayres but much better shape with more yellow, his No. 212. I think Cooley will introduce it. I also liked a white ground, better proportioned Marqueta. Saw nothing startling at Weeds'. The pink they rave about shows about two feet of bare leg above the foliage. Saw City of Lincoln in Bob Schreiner's field near Salem. I like it, for it is a real variegata. Nearly all of the dark things burned badly, as it was very hot, but Ethiop Queen, almost black, did not burn. Saw a very nice red that doesn't burn at the De Forests. I think Cooley will take this one too. Yesterday we went to Seattle to Thole's and George Brehm's. I liked a yellow with Nomblot's round falls—Purple Lake, a much richer Red Dominion, rounder falls and less veining.

Brehm had some very fine things—a big Purissima \times Bruno. White with haft edged yellow, very much substance and very fine. A smaller cool white with the blue not noticeable—very good. A medium sized, very smooth, well shaped medium-yellow. A better shaped, less veined (no brown) El Capitan, a reversed plicata, dark blue purple with white lines, and the finest big yellow I have ever seen; fine shape, clear color, about as yellow as Golden Hind, veining old gold and not prominent; tall with four branches, lower branch eighteen inches from the ground and as long, form open and of heavy substance; as big as Happy Days, but not as long for the falls; flare, flaring to drooping—Brehm's No. 709. The color is the same all over the flower. Treasure Island is pale in center of the fall. I checked all the big yellows for flecking and the ones listed I saw in three or four gardens. These flecked: Dykes, of course, Happy Days, Sunol, Lady Paramount, Suntan, California Gold, Golden Bear, Alta California, Lucrezia Bori, Chosen (they say it's not Dykes), Mrs. Silas Waters, Jasmania. But Dr. Kleinsorge had a half Dykes that looked exactly like it, only with better shape and stem that wasn't flecked, although everything around it was. He told me Dykes and Wm. Mohr has mosaic and the foliage looks it. Ormohr is fine. I liked his brother which was bigger, but not branched. He has some seedlings of both about to bloom. Snowing water streaks. Brehm's Purissima white and his 709 are the tops in their colors.

Will be back in the society work next year, as I probably will be settled somewhere.

A. W. MACKENZIE

1939 RATINGS

TALL BEARDED IRIS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Rating</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
			<i>Votes</i>		
Aida	Mitchell	87	7	92	80
Aline	Stern	87	6	90	78
Allumeuse	Gage	87	23	91	81
Always	White-C.G.	89	6	90	86
Angelus	Egelberg	90	37	95	83
Anitra	H. P. Sass	89	9	90	84
Anna Gage	Gage	89	7	91	83
Answer	White-C.G.	92	9	95	90
Apricot	Kleinsorge	86	5	90	79
Arethusa	Gage	91	6	92	90
Aubanel	Cayeux	89	5	91	86
Belmont	Williams	90	6	93	86
Beverly	Lapham	87	6	90	85
Blue Peter	White-C.G.	86	43	93	78
Blue Spire	Milliken	89	9	92	80
Bonsor	Connell	89	8	91	87
Boulderado	Andrews	85	14	88	82
Bridal Veil	Mitchell	88	20	92	81
Bronze Nymph	Parker-J.B.	87	5	90	84
Bronzino	Salbach	87	30	95	79
Brown Betty	White-C.G.	85	32	91	78
Burnished Gold	Kirkland	89	5	94	85
Cafe Au Lait	Graham-S.	87	6	92	81
Calcutta	Kleinsorge	87	6	92	80
California Trek	White-C.G.	91	8	92	90
Calling Me	Sturtevant	90	5	90	89
Carved Ivory	Essig	85	6	90	75
Casque d'Or	J. Sass	89	5	90	88
Cellophane	Washington	85	19	92	80
Champagne Glow	Washington	89	8	92	82
Charlotte Millet	Cayeux	88	5	90	85
Chestnut Hill	Gage	87	7	90	85
China Clipper	Washington	87	6	90	80
China Maid	Milliken	88	50	93	79
Chinook	Williams-T.A.	86	19	92	80
Chosen	White-C.G.	88	47	95	80
Cincinnati	Ayres	87	8	89	80

<i>Name</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Rating</i>	<i>Number Votes</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
Claribel	J. Sass	81	35	96	80
Conestoga	Kirkland	87	6	90	80
Copper Cascade	Kleinsorge	89	5	91	87
Copper Crystal	Washington	89	21	92	85
Coronet	Hall-D.	89	12	95	83
Damerine	Gage	86	7	89	83
Diana	Smith-K.	91	8	95	88
Dubrovnik	Williamson	87	9	95	80
Early Mass	White-C.G.	88	23	92	84
E. B. Williamson	Cook	90	46	95	81
Eclador	Cayeux	85	49	92	80
Elkhart	Lapham	86	8	91	77
Elsa Sass	H. P. Sass	90	12	96	83
Ethelyn Kleitz	Gage	87	5	92	82
Ethiop Queen	Schreiner-R.	87	5	90	81
Fair Elaine	Mitchell	91	12	95	84
Fiesta	White-C.G.	86	46	92	70
Frank Adams	Lapham	89	40	95	85
Franklin B. Mead	Mead-Reidel	85	6	89	82
French Maid	Grant	87	10	90	83
Gallant Leader	Wiesner	88	12	90	83
Garden Magic	Grinter	89	29	94	85
Gay Dawn	Washington	89	6	93	83
Glen Ellen	Connell	89	10	92	82
Golden Age	J. Sass	90	5	93	88
Golden Amber	Sturtevant	88	25	93	80
Golden Majesty	Salbach	91	13	95	88
Good Cheer	Sturtevant	86	32	92	77
Great Lakes	Cousins	91	23	93	86
Hasse Oobea	Washington	86	11	90	82
Incognito	White-C.G.	86	6	90	82
Indian Hills	Grant	87	44	94	80
Janet Butler	McKee	86	25	90	78
Khorasan	H. P. Sass	85	5	87	83
Lady Priscilla	Gage	86	6	91	81
La Feria	Williams-T.A.	84	20	91	75
Lighthouse	Salbach	88	39	92	78
Lilamani	J. Sass	89	9	95	79
Louvois	Cayeux	87	5	92	84

<i>Name</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Rating</i>	<i>Number Votes</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
Marvelous	Kirkland	85	10	90	82
Mati Hari	Nicholas	88	6	92	78
Matterhorn	J. Sass	91	13	94	89
Matula	H. P. Sass	92	6	94	91
May Day	Hall-D.	92	6	94	90
Mayling Soong	Lewis-H.	88	12	91	84
Mediterranean	Wareham	87	5	90	85
Mello Moon	Washington	84	6	89	80
Michaelangelo	National	84	32	94	70
Miss Aravilla	H. P. Sass	84	5	90	75
Miss California	Salbach	88	39	95	78
Miss Camelia	H. P. Sass	86	16	90	80
Mme. M. Lassailly	Cayeux	88	24	92	84
Modiste	D. Hall	87	6	90	84
Moki	Thole	87	17	93	82
Monadnock	Salbach	90	13	95	86
Morning Song	White-C.G.	90	8	93	86
Morocco Rose	Loomis	88	39	92	80
Mussolini	Dykes	75	38	83	65
Mrs. Silas Waters	Ayres	90	6	92	85
Mrs. Willard Jaques	J. Sass	89	5	90	86
Mt. Washington	Essig	91	10	95	83
Narain	Shuber	89	9	90	85
Nassak	J. Sass	87	5	90	83
Nobility	Nesmith	87	21	96	83
Nordic	Kirkland	84	22	88	76
Orloff	H. P. Sass	88	46	95	79
Osceola	Wiesner	86	5	90	80
Ouray	Thorup	87	10	90	82
Patricia	H. P. Sass	89	5	92	86
Pearl Lustre	National	85	5	88	77
Pearly Peaks	Groff	88	6	91	86
Pied Piper	Stahlman	88	9	90	81
Pink Imperial	National	89	7	91	79
Piute	Thomas-Thorup	86	31	92	75
Portland	Kleinsorge	89	5	95	87
Prairie Sunset	H. P. Sass	93	20	97	84
Quadroon	T. A. Williams	86	6	88	84
Radiant	Salbach	88	44	93	75

<i>Name</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Rating</i>	<i>Number Votes</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
Rebellion	Kleinsorge	87	11	93	80
Red Bonnet	L. M. Gage	88	11	91	86
Red Velvet	Kleinsorge	91	8	95	89
Rookwood	Wareham	89	11	91	84
Royal Coach	H. P. Sass	88	10	91	82
Sable	Cook	91	13	94	82
Sahara	Pilkington	89	8	90	88
Salutation	Hall-D.	88	6	90	85
Sandalwood	H. P. Sass	87	30	91	73
Sandia	Williamson	86	5	89	80
Saracen	Nesmith	90	6	92	87
Setting Sun	Kirkland	87	7	91	84
Silent Waterfall	Essig	88	8	91	80
Smolder	Nicholls	91	6	95	87
Snoqualmie	Brehm	87	8	94	80
Snow Belle	McKee	89	21	92	79
Snow Plume	Nesmith	87	16	91	79
Soldano	Washington	86	5	92	82
Song of Gold	Essig	90	11	94	86
Sonny Boy	Kirkland	88	5	90	86
Southern Glow	Washington	84	5	88	75
Spring Cloud	Jory	86	19	90	78
Spring Prom	Hall-D.	87	34	93	78
Spun Gold	Glutzbeck	96	5	98	94
Stella Polaris	Smith-K.	90	13	93	86
Stonewall Jackson	Washington	89	7	92	86
Sunburst	Mitchell	86	5	91	80
Sundipt	Williamson	85	14	90	76
Sunny South	Washington	87	5	91	83
Suntan	Mitchell	84	31	90	75
Symbol	White-C.G.	93	10	95	92
The Bishop	Washington	87	33	92	80
Thelma Jean	Peck-A.E.	87	13	90	81
Treasure Island	Kleinsorge	88	40	94	80
Triptych	Wareham	90	7	92	89
Valiant	Sturtevant	83	7	89	70
View Hallo	White-C.G.	84	6	92	75
Waverly	T. A. Williams	87	11	91	82
West Point	Nicholls	92	6	94	90

White Prince	Douglas-G.	88	6	90	83
Wine Glory	National	80	5	86	77
Winter Moon	Thole	86	6	90	85
Wm. A. Setchell	Brehm	88	7	93	84
Yellow Jewel	Smith-K.	92	13	94	89
Yucatan	Kirkland	84	22	88	76

INTERMEDIATE, HYBRIDS AND SPECIES

Grace Mohr	Jory	87	32	90	82
Ormohr	Kleinsorge	89	22	95	83
Nada (Evansia Hy.)	Giridlian	89	5	92	88
Honey (Int.)	Smith-K.	87	5	90	84
Some Love (Hyb.)	White-C.G.	88	6	90	81

NOTE: Twenty or more Judges' ratings constitute a Permanent Judges' Rating, subject to change by a Symposium rating only. The 1939 ratings do not include irises which in 1937 and 1938 received twenty or more Judges' ratings. Flagrant ratings have not been included in the tabulation.

JUDGES' COMMENT, 1939

AMIGO (Wmsn.)—No other iris comes within its class and it has class (Ill.).

ANGELUS (Egelberg)—Unusual, distinctive, mauve blend, luscious at twilight (Ill.).

ANSWER (White)—A large deep yellow of excellent form. Fine yellows are appearing in many hybridizers' gardens but based on the performance of this one in Mr. White's garden it must be placed in the topnotch class (Mass.). A splendid flaring yellow and a beauty (S. C.).

APRICOT (Klein.)—Good color but poor substance (Ill.).

ARETHUSA (Gage)—Clear daphne red self (Mass.).

AT DAWNING (Kirk.)—Handsome and dainty pink bicolor, all good habits (Ill.).

AZTEC COPPER (Kleinsorge)—An iris of distinction, blended stained copper (S. C.).

BALLET GIRL (Sass-H.P.)—Fittingly named, needs part shade to bring out the ethereal color (Ill.).

- BELMONT (Williams-T.A.)—A good smooth dark blue with plenty of substance (Ala.).
- BEOTIE (Cay.)—A beauty in pastel blue. Someone called it elephant gray and that just about fixed it, but it's stunning and has perfect form and most interesting color (Ill.).
- BEOWULF (Schreiner-R.)—Every breeder gets hundreds of these in his seedling patch (Ill.).
- BEVERLY (Lapham)—A very unusual but pleasing tone of pink. It was greatly admired in my garden (Ala.).
- BLUE SPIRE (Milliken)—A very fine addition to the light blue class. It has color, size, form and a well branched stalk (Mass.). Tall stunning iris in medium blue. One of the best (S. C.).
- BLUE TRIUMPH (Grinter)—A second rate iris when competition is good, but it far outdid the better ones in performance under bad conditions (Pa.).
- BOULDERADO (And.)—Wears well in two years' acquaintance. Fine form and substance and the color seemed brighter this year (Pa.).
- BRONZED NYMPH (Parker-J.B.)—Really a veined blend, after the manner of Clara Noyes, but at a little distance it looks like a clear golden orange (Pa.).
- BRONZINO (Salbach)—A rich unusual iris. S. golden bronze, F. copper bronze (S. C.). 23 inches in one garden, well branched, in another 40 inches, large flowers bunched on top and too leggy (Ala.).
- BRUNHILDE (Salbach)—Gorgeous but a poor doer in the North (Ill.).
- BUCKSKIN (Kleinsorge)—Tall, strong, a wonderful tan-colored iris (S. C.).
- BURNISHED GOLD (Kirk.)—A deep clear yellow to rave over (Ala.).
- CAFE AU LAIT (Graham-S.)—Dull, splotchy, streaked muddy gray. French coffee never was good (Ill.).
- CALIFORNIA GOLD (Mohr-Mit.) — Vastly superseded by any number of newer yellows (Ill.).
- CAROLINE BURR (Smith-K.)—Ivory white, blooms are extra large and have very fine finish (Tenn.).
- CARVED IVORY (Essig)—A success in England as well as America. The name describes the iris (S. C.).
- CASTALIA (Wmsn.)—Not ballyhoo but clear light violet blue color and extremely free-blooming habits are pushing this iris to

its rightful recognition. A wonderful "landscaper" (Ill.).

CATHEDRAL DOME (Nesmith) — I rated this higher than "White Goddess" this year. Both are fine (Mass.).

CHAMITA (Wmsn.)—A stunner in mahogany red (Ill.).

CHAMPAGNE GLOW (Wash.)—A creamy iris of large size, fine form and poise, but a little dull and uninteresting in color (Pa.).

CHEERIO (Ayres)—Its falls lead the parade in the "reddest" competition (Ill.).

CHESTNUT HILL (Gage)—Fine size and form. Not a perfect self but bright and clear in effect (Pa.).

CHINA MAID (Milliken)—A beautiful pink iris blended with sunlight (S. C.).* Elegant, ethereal, chameleon like in its variety of tones, depending on its environment. Best pink blend to date (Ill.). A large striking pink, a little coarse in texture, with disproportionately large falls and without the graceful ruffling of the color plate (Pa.).

CHOSEN (White-C.G.)—A good light yellow but showing signs of fading to white in a hot sun (N. J.). Very variable in color in different sections of the country. Not very clear in color in the North and Midwest (Ill.).

CITY OF LINCOLN (Sass-H.P.)—As I saw it this year it was "tops" among many fine varieties (Mass.).

CLARIBEL (Sass-J.)—With Nassak the best and hardiest plicata for the North. Almost impossible to cut in rating on any score (Ill.).

CLARIDAD (Mohr-Mit.)—One of the clearest blues in anyone's garden. Better than Alimo (Ill.).

COPPER PINK (Kellogg-W.M.)—A Rosy Wings seedling that is even more rosy than its parents. A very beautiful iris (Mass.).

CRYSTAL BEAUTY (Sass-J.)—Good in landscape, but surpassed by many newer whites in form and substance (Ill.).

CYDNUS (Wal.)—Ten years old and none better in its color class. Its broad clear-cut margining on its lustrous deep violet falls is superb. All good habits (Ill.).

Daphne (Tobie)—A delightful new daphne-red self (Mass.). A daphne-red self, richly proportioned and slightly crimped, semi-flaring falls. The haft is buff with daphne-red reticulations. Medium sized flower of fine form (Mass.).

DEEP VELVET (Salbach)—A very deep purple self with red tone. There is a brightness to this deep colored iris that makes it most outstanding from a color standpoint (Mass.).

- DYMIA (Shuber)—This looks like the best dark blue self with blue beard. Richer than The Bishop and a better performer in a bad season than Brunhilde (Pa.).
- E. B. WILLIAMSON (Cook)—A shining coppery red iris, smooth finish and durable substance (S. C.). Magnificent. Deserves every bit of credit it receives (Ill.).
- ECLADOR (Cay.)—Another fine yellow with lasting color and good form (N. J.). Unusual form but not appealing to me. A bit temperamental (Ill.).
- ELIZABETH ANN (Lapham)—Close to a real pink with very little lavender in its makeup (Mass.).
- ELSA SASS (Sass-H. P.)—Worthy of her distinguished name. A splendid color break in a new tone of soft sulphur yellow. Enamelled finish, good grower (Ill.).
- FAIR ELAINE (Mitchell)—An enchanting iris. S. soft cream, F. deep rich yellow (S. C.).
- FAVORI (Cay.)—Delightful fluting plus intense clear color make this one really fine (Ill.).
- FIESTA (White-C.G.)—Coarse, streaked falls, not a finished iris (Ill.).
- Florentine (Cay.)—A completely distinct plicata of beautiful form and produces a garden effect of pale blue rather than mottled white (Calif.).
- FRANK ADAMS (Lap.)—Just an average variegation in color but remarkable in height, branching and poise (Pa.). Its all around excellence places it very close to the top (Mass.).
- FRENCH MAID (Grant)—Fine in all its points. Superb pink blend (Mass.).
- GARDEN MAGIC (Grinter)—Excellent red of a tone far superior to the Red Douglas for garden effect (Ill.).
- GLEN ELLEN (Con.)—A fine iris if you like its color (Ala.).
- GLORIOLE (Gage)—Magnificent when well established, but worth coddling (Ill.).
- GOLDEN HIND (Chadburn)—Form not perfect, substance thin, but for color the “tops” until this year, when some of its introduced seedlings are still richer (Ill.).
- GOLDEN MAJESTY (Salbach)—This is a very fine deep yellow which performed splendidly in Mr. Salbach’s garden. Large size and emphasis on form (Mass.). A most outstanding yellow iris. An iris of perfect form, good substance and texture (Iowa).

- GOLDEN SLIPPERS (De Forest)—Brilliant color and good form though not as large as Treasure Island or Chosen (N. J.).
- GOLDEN SUNSET (Parker-J.B.)—A lovely little blend rivalling Prairie Sunset in color, but not in size, form, substance (Pa.).
- GOLDEN TREASURE (Schreiner-R.)—A treasure indeed. One of the ten best irises anywhere (Ill.).
- GOOD MORNING (White-C.G.)—A lovely yellow blend touched with sunrise coloring (S. C.).
- GREAT LAKES (Cousins)—A fine new light blue, very clear, good habits (Pa.). A grand light blue that walks away with the garden picture (S. C.).
- HONEY (Smith-K.)—A self the color of wild honey. An intermediate as to height. The bloom is extra large and attracted considerable attention when shown at the World's Fair in New York (Tenn.).
- HONEY GOLD (Tobie)—Bright yellow S., F. blending of violet and brown flushed tawny mauve, with a band of yellow around the edge (Mass.).
- INDIAN HILLS (Grant)—One of the clearest violet purples I have ever seen. Stunning with rich yellows (Ill.).
- JASMANIA (Ayers)—Not a very clear yellow, rather on the buff side, but has classic ideal form, good growing habits, excellent branching and stands up well in wind, hot sun and rain, which is more than can be said of many of the newer yellows. In view of its parentage ((Plicata seedling \times Sherbert) \times (Cardinal \times K. V. Ayres)) it is hard to see how anyone thinks they can recognize "Dykes" markings in it (Ill.).
- JELLOWAY (Parker-J.B.)—Everyone likes the color, and everybody including the originator complains about the lack of substance. But there is no better one yet in its color (Pa.). Another good yellow (Ill.).
- JUBILESTA (Grinter)—A tiny yellow fraud (Ill.).
- JUNALUSKA (Kirk.)—Fine variety. A bright spot in any garden (N. J.).
- LADY PRISCILLA (Gage)—A dainty ruffled plicata on the pink side, with color all at center. Looks fragile but was unspoiled by a heavy rain (Pa.).
- LOUVOIS (Cay.)—A striking dark variegata of excellent form, but appears to have a poor stalk (Pa.).
- LUCREZIA BORI (Schreiner-R.)—A disappointment. Streaks on the falls spoil the general appearance (N. J.).

- MARISHA (Sass-J.)—Best of the new pink blends (Ill.).
- MARINELLA (Cay.)—Beau Sabreur, more than double in flower size and height of stem, with a wide margin of old gold on each fall (Cal.).
- MATA HARI (Nicholls)—An iris of distinction, intense indigo blue purple (S. C.).
- MATTERHORN (Sass-J.)—Pretty near the last word in whites. Cool and serenely beautiful (Mass.).
- MAY DAY (Hall-D.)—A lovely new color break, but substance is thin like its parent Golden Flare. Its own progeny will soon replace it. That's life! (Ill.)
- MAYLING SOONG (Lewis-H.) — A really distinguished yellow iris of smooth texture and good poise, with very broad falls (Pa.).
- MICHAELANGELO (National) — Blended beauty, bronze grey; strikes a new note in the garden, that attracts visitors. Strong fine grower, unique in coloring (S. C.).
- MIDWEST GEM (Sass-H.P.)—A lovely ruffled pale yellow blend but also fades in the sun (Pa.).
- MISS CALIFORNIA (Salbach)—A pink which performed beautifully in California. Mr. Salbach has better pinks with good form and substance coming along (Mass.). Heralded as a distinct break in color verging on pink, it is nowhere near my conception of a pink iris. Habits good (Ill.).
- MISSOURI (Grinter) — Increasingly worthy of the Dykes, no blue is so striking or so fine a doer in my garden. No blue approaches it in substance or lasting qualities or appeal to every visitor (Ill.).
- MME. MAURICE LASSAILLY (Cay.)—Grand powder blue and violet bicolor of classic form (Ill.).
- MODISTE (Hall-D.)—A contrast but not a pleasing color (N.J.). A grand new color break in the light lavender violet class (Ill.).
- MONAL (Wmsn.)—Subtle coloring wholly appealing to me. A rainbow in one flower (Ill.).
- MOONGLO (Williamson)—A grand iris, an interesting and unusual blend (Iowa). Lovely bronzy blend (Ill.).
- MOUNT CLOUD (Milliken) — Clean and satiny. Excellent in every way (Mass.). A white iris that is large, smooth and flawless (S. C.).
- MOUNT WASHINGTON (Essig) — Beautiful warm white with golden beard, perfect form (S. C.).

- MATULA (Sass-H.P.)—Strikingly rich, all good habits (Ill.).
- NARADA (Brehm)—It is an exquisite clear blue flower with semi-flaring falls, fine texture. I saw it blooming in California and Washington (Iowa).
- NARAIN (Shuber)—This is one of the finest deep blues I have seen and a good doer (Mass.). Richest violet blue. A new shade of intense chroma (Ill.).
- NARANJA (Mit.)—In spite of its faults this is still untouched in its color class (Pa.).
- NASSAK (Sass-H.P.)—With Claribel, tops among the clear blue and white plicatas (Ill.).
- OLD PARCHMENT (Kleinsorge) — A creamy golden buff self, beautiful in form and color (S. C.).
- ORIANA (Sass-H.P.)—Lovely classic heavy-substanced white of medium height. Should replace all the older whites for landscape use since its price is now so low (Ill.).
- ORLOFF (Sass-H.P.)—Rather dark plicata markings too diffuse to be appealing. Not clear cut (Ill.). Longest blooming season of any iris in my garden. Most distinctive (Cal.).
- OSCEOLA (Wiesner)—A very pleasing blue that stands out in the garden. Standards too open (N. J.).
- OZONE (Sass-J.)—At its best a first-class novelty, but it did not perform well in the kind of weather we had this year (Pa.).
- PEARL LUSTRE (National) — Dull and lifeless. Another nice name gone to waste (Ill.).
- PIUTE (Thom.-N.J.; Thorup)—Autumn red might describe it to the nontechnical, yet there is still a good deal of blue in it when compared to the color chart (Ill.).
- PRAIRIE SUNSET (Sass-H.P.)—What an iris! Large perfectly poised flowers of graceful ruffled form, in color a golden glowing apricot (Pa.). The color could be the tan of Roman brick in the glow of late afternoon skies (Calif.). Very fine iris but not up to expectations. Guess I'd heard too much in its praise (Mass.).
- PURISSIMA (Mohr-Mit.) — Still one of the best whites, a fine stand in the Presby Garden. Responds to extra care and should be covered in winter. Too much has been said about its tenderness (N. J.).
- RADIO BEAM (Kellogg-W.M.)—A deep olive buff, a larger Sordello, very fine (Mass.).
- REBELLION (Klein.) — A fairly good bronzy red, but just as purple as the rest and nothing like the illustrations (Pa.).

- REGAL BEAUTY (Milliken)—An exquisite flower with standards of clear light violet, falls blackest purple, paling at the edge to a violet purple, fine quality, good in every respect (Iowa).
- ROSARIO (Thole)—A fine flower and free bloomer but stems will not stand a high wind. A pleasing color in the garden (N. J.).
- ROSY WINGS (Gage)—Worthy of the Dykes Medal (Mass.). An outstanding garden beauty. S. deep pink with copper, F. deep rose (S. C.).
- ROYAL COACH (Sass-H.P.)—My favorite of the newer yellow plicatas. Classic form, clean-cut markings of bronze maroon on clear yellow make it extra distinct. The cream colored centers of the falls look as if they had been lacquered on, the color is so evenly applied. Superb (Ill.).
- SABLE (Cook)—Perfectly stunning; outclasses all the other black purples (Pa.).
- SAHARA (Pilk.)—Clear soft creamy yellow of very good form and unusual substance (Mass.).
- SEDUCTION (Cay.)—Well named. It's extremely sophisticated, it's not ideal but it's nice (Ill.).
- SERENITÉ (Cay.)—A shimmering, ruffly, swirled blue blend that is altogether delightful either as a specimen or a garden clump (Ill.).
- SHIRVAN (Loomis)—Amazingly rich and fine blooming (Ill.).
- SIEGFRIED (Sass-H.P.)—Unique and exciting. Naples yellow stippled brown plicata (S. C.). Superb as a specimen flower, lacking in attributes that make a good garden flower (Ill.).
- SIR KNIGHT (Ashley)—Will hold its own with any of the deep blue selfs (Mass.).
- SIR MARK COLLET (Denis)—In effect a reddish bicolor with bright velvety cherry red falls. Tall well branched stalks, but substance could be better (Calif.).
- SNOW FLURRY (Rees.)—From a hybridizer's standpoint this iris was a 1939 highlight. In addition to its fine color and form the well branched stalks had 15 to 17 blooms. The substance of the blooms was exceptional, lasting four to five days (Mass.). It is a fitting name for this splendid, ruffled pure-ice white flower with the faintest cast of blue. The most outstanding iris I saw this year (Iowa).
- SNOWKING (Sass-H.P.) — Makes most of the new whites look fragile and "sissy." This one's tough, tailored and tall, but not temperamental (Ill.).

- SOLDANO (Wash.)—A rather dull bicolor of extra good stalk, poise and substance (Pa.).
- SOME LOVE (White-C.G.)—Mr. White's most outstanding Onco hybrid to date. Extensive hybridizing is being carried on by Mr. White in this class and many interesting things are on the way (Mass.).
- SONG OF GOLD (Essig)—Pure medium tone of yellow with flaring standards (S. C.).
- SPRING DANCE (Milliken)—This iris was beautiful with its large well shaped flowers of light lavender faintly suffused with golden yellow. It was fifty inches tall and very well branched (Iowa).
- STELLA POLARIS (Smith-K.)—One of the best whites I've ever seen, bar none (Ill.).
- SUNGLEAM (Grant)—My favorite among the newer yellow. It has the most lovely form of any iris I know, its color is pure, its habits all good. I have never seen it spot. It loves the sun, does not pale before it and lasts indefinitely. A grand flower every way (Ill.).
- SWEET ALIBI (White-C.G.)—Class by itself. Does very well in New England (Mass.).
- SYMBOL (White-C.G.)—A Naranja \times Fiesta seedling of Mr. White. An orange yellow that surpasses Naranja in color tone, form and size. A real advancement in orange tone yellows (Mass.).
- TARANTELLA (Sass-H.P.) — Spiderlike, it should have been named tarantula. Not even of medium size, rather floppy, nowhere near pink in its markings, it does not supersede any pink plicata. True Delight is a better iris (Ill.).
- THE BISHOP (Wash.)—Outstanding in all New England gardens this season (Mass.).
- THELMA JEAN (Peck-A.E.) — Huge flowers with the flaming form of Cyrus the Great, but lighter in color and more on the magenta side (Pa.). Rich petunia violet self, very weather resistant (Mass.).
- THE RED DOUGLAS (Sass)—A very large flower but color disappointing. A red purple, not a red. Not as good a garden flower as Junaluska (N. J.). Sensational iris. Rich shining red. Large. Wonderful growth (S. C.).
- TIFFANY (Sass-H.P.)—Yellow plicata of beauty. Rose stitching on yellow background.
- TREASURE ISLAND (Klein.) — A grand yellow but again a

tendency to bleach in the hot sun (N. J.). A real gain for those who like the tiny richly colored blends. Deeper and brighter than Elsinore or September Dawn (Pa.).

WABASH (Wmsn.) — Still the peer of the amoenas. High branched (Ill.).

WHITE GODDESS (Nes.)—This is a fine, large, well-poised white (Pa.).

WILLIAM CAREY JONES (Brehm.)—A most satisfactory pure cream, short but well balanced, for landscape. As nice a cream as anyone could want (Ill.).

YELLOW JEWEL (Smith-H.)—Lemon chrome yellow of excellent form, bright and clear (Mass.).

Yellow Velvet (Kellogg-W.M.)—Provisional name. A very deep yellow intermediate. Rich smooth color. I hope it is introduced (Mass.).

YELLOW WONDER (Kirk.) — Second only to Burnished Gold (Ala.).

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

HONOR ROLL

■ This was started last year in the hope that it would lead to better proofreading by our cataloguers of iris for sale, so removing a source of much extra work occasioned by recording all errors in spelling or form as synonyms. If the response is to be no better than that indicated in the roll as constituted this year, it will not be continued. If anything, it is worse. There are but four in the perfect class, and but one of these is an extensive list. Of those listed last year there have been practically no changes in the standings. xxxx is for perfect; xxx for one error; xx for two errors; x for three errors and no x for four errors.

	xxxx
J. H. Kirkland	Tingle Nursery Co.
Floravista	The Windward Violet Nurseries
Oregon Bulb Farm	Kemp's Gardens
J. Marion Shull	J. R. McLean

	xxx
Gardenville Bulb Growers	Cooley's Gardens
Rene Cayeux	Anson W. Peckham
	J. C. Nicholls

	xx
Sunnyside Gardens	Upton Gardens
Maple Valley Iris Gardens	S. S. Berry
Thole's Gardens	Vilmorin-Andrieux
	Rockmont Nursery

	x
Longfield Iris Farm	Leo J. Egelberg
Carl Salbach	Pudor's Inc.

	No x
Wayside Gardens	Shanunga Iris Gardens
J. D. Long	Grant E. Mitsch

REGISTRATIONS, ETC., 1939

These are to be incorporated in the New Check List which is to be in the hands of the printer about in November this year, dated as of Oct. 1, 1939. If the printer does his job in such a way as not to make much extra work in corrections, it should be ready for our members early in the New Year. Its price will be announced later, and to make it possible for the Society to break even on its cost there should be a heavy reservation from our members. All breeders should possess a copy. It is their duty to the Society and to themselves. Other members, at all interested in the work of their Society, should find interest in it from a historical standpoint and should also order their copy. This is not a promise, but I believe its price will be held down close to that of the last Check List.

NAMES AVAILABLE FOR NEW IRIS

At the time of going to press the following names, remainders of those offered in Bulletin 63, are still available.

Acastus	Braille	Danceuse	Euras
Aether	Brazos	Dark Loveliness	Excitation
Alexandrine	Breadwinner	Dark Tyrant	Expectation
Alkmeenon	Bright Flame	Donee	Fair Prospect
Amazing	Brown Feathers	Doonholm	Fashion Queen
Arator	Bunda Chand	Doraldina	Flag Bearer
Arbaees	Cantico	Dream Kiss	Flaming June
Archius	Captain Blue	Duotomne	Flashing Thru
Azul (blue)	Captain Red	Eanhere	Fontanelle
Bactria	Carlesta	Early Light	Footlight Favorite
Bay State	Chilula	Earth Shaker	Galanora
Bellerophon	Cocopa	Easter Parade	Gallant Gay
Berenda	Codius	Eclairant	Girlish Charm
Bettijane	Colorist	Edel	Golden Surplice
Big Lover	Contraband	El Bandido	Golden Trace
Black Romeo	Conventional	El Grande	Gold Mesh
Blue Jersey	Cronus	Elite	Grand Flare
Bold Courtier	Crystal Rose	Embroidery	Grand Knight
Bona Dea	Cyllene	En Masse	Guam
Bonvivant	Connecticut	Epitome	Guardian Angel

Guide Light	Lyonesse	Princess	Summer Shower
Gypsy King	Magna Graeca	Makebelieve	Sun Idyll
Happy Find	Maiesta	Prosy	Sunny Erin
Happy Hunter	Maine	Puerto Rico	Sunny Port
Harlem Queen	Mandaya	Quarles	Sunny World
Harmonious	Marcus Velleius	Quel Jeu	Sweet Thing
Heartsease	Mareeve	Quemante	Tamesis
Hennepin	Maryland	Quiche	Tartarus
High Haste	Massachusetts	Rainis	Thasus
Idaho	Matabele	Realization	The Blues
Idomeneus	Mater Matuta	Recompense	Torch Maiden
Imperial Blondy	Memphremagog	Red Flash	Transcendent
Iowa	Minnewaska	Red Phalanx	Treasure Chest
Irrepressible	Mississippi	Red Satin	Tyron
Isaeus	Montana Maid	Red Sparkle	Tunica
Jamboree	Moultrie	Rhadamanthus	Tyrconnell
Jethro	Moxo	Rhode Island	Umatilla
Jillian	My Elsie	Richmond Blues	Ushas
Just Imagine	My Rosanne	Rolandia	Uskwalena
Kahena	Nabunidas	Romany Lass	Utah
Kentucky	Navajada	Romany King	Utu
King Uther	Nekhbet	Romany Queen	Vardanes
Kobita	New Hampshire	Rosemae	Vedder
Lady Maryland	New Jersey	Royal Splendor	Venango
La Milagra	New Mexico	Rustic Lassie	Vermont
Land o' Lakes	Nicander	Sacred Fire	Virginia
Late News	Nightcap	Salaam	Warrior Red
Lebedus	Night Edition	Sennacherib	Watt
Le Marquise	North Carolina	Seraphic Knight	Wattanooka
Lemonade	North Dakota	Seventh Heaven	Wa-wa-tan
Leodegrance	Nyalwa	Shakopee	Well Done
Little Audrey	Odysseus	Short	William Caxton
Little Ina	Ohio	Shorter	Winsome Maid
Little Marcelle	Oregon	Sioux Chief	Wooden Soldier
Little Miss Muffet	Orangeade	Sir Ajax	West Virginia
Live Wire	Ortler	Solio	Wulfgar
Lo	Otomi	Southern Lass	Xerxes
Lot	Oturi	Sparkling	Xipe
Lovely Day	Old Dominion	Sparkling Red	Yampa
Love Pirate	Pam	Special Favor	Zahn
Lucie Marie	Pamela	Spicy	Zaparo
Lugano	Penda	South Carolina	Zebulon
Luperalia	Pennsylvania	South Dakota	Zephyrus
Lycaon	Perkunas	Stolen Color	Zizka
Lynceus	Poppaea	Stolen Gold	

The following are remaining from the lists published in Bulletin 67, with a few from the shorter lists of Bulletin 71.

Airy Poise	Eleutherean Hills	Iridescent Gold
Always Charming	Elton	Iridescent Sparkle
Amaze	Entrancing	Iristhorpe
Aspetue	Epic	Izarra
At Daybreak	Euclid Snow	Jacob Sass
Attractive	Exquisite Radiance	Jean du Pont
Autumn Sunset (taken)	Flaming Portals	Keokuk
Barkis	Flaunting Splendor	Lake Washington
Beaming Welcome	Foaming Stream	Lavish Display
Bewildering	Formal Gown	Leonard Barron
Bill McKee	Fortunatus	Little Tyke
Billowy Sea	Foursquare	Kathleen Marriage
Blue Sea	Frank McCoy	J. H. Christ
Blue Shimmer	Frosty Sheen	J. Marion Shull
Brazen Image	Fulfilment	John Parkhurst
Breath Taking	Enrore	Joyous Appeal
Bright Tapestry	Garland	Joshua Peirce
Brilliancy	Gay Companion	Katonah
Bruce Maples	Gay Picture	Little White House
Burmese Amber	Gay Spring	Living Fire
Camaraderie	Glendale	L. Merton Gage
Carl Salbach	Glistening Gold	Longwood
Charming Chatelaine	Glowing Beauty	Madame Queen
Charming Friend	Glowing Luster	Maryland Melody
Chastely Serene	Golden Beauty	Man at Arms
Chawbunagungamaug	Golden Shimmer	Massive Beauty
Clackamas	Gracious Personality	Melva
Clear Morning	Granogue	Mianus
Cloudless Skies	Greater Glory	Minerva Monroe
Companion	Good Stay	Miss Stover
Compensation	Guiding Star	Modern Youth
Conspicuous	Hammonasset	Molalla
Cool Brook	Hans Sass	Monte Amiata
Cool Pillows	Happy Felicity	Morning Haze
Copper Tone	Happy Surprise	Most Gracious
Crispy Sparkle	Harmonizer	Mount St. Helena
Delightful	Heart's Desire	Muted Music
Dawnlit	Heavy Frosting	Mrs. Herman Lewis
Dilwyn	Herman Thorup	Mrs. Homer Gage
Display	H. H. Everett	Mrs. Walter Tobie
Dominant King	High Standard	Mrs. W. L. Karcher
Dominant Queen	Hillgirt	Mt. Kisco
Dress Ensemble	Hockanum	Mt. Wachusett
Dusky Duke	Hospitable	Natchaug
Early Sun	Housatonic	Naugatuck
Eleanor Jones	Illuminant	Neighborly Charm

New Haven	Shepaug	The Patch
Noble	Sherman Duffy	Thura Truax Hires
Noonday Sky	Shetucket	Tinkling Waters
Old Faithful	Shub-ad	Toastmaster
Old New England	Silent Admiration	Top Notcher
Optimist	Sir Hugh Platt	Troubled Waters
Overture	Solidarity	Twilight Star
Pachaug	Solo	Unusual
Pacific Splendor	Some Girl	Valley of the Moon
P. A. Loomis	Southland Gem	Veiled in Mists
Panacea	Spellbinder	Waramaug
Panoply	Spring Shower	Warm Springs
Pawcatuck	Still Pond	Wauregan
Poquonock	Striking	Webatuck
Precision	Study in Brown	Wee Bells
Quinnebaug	Stunning	Wee Cascade
Quinnipiac	Suetonius	Welcome Guest
Radiant Blue	Sumptuous	Wellesleyite
Rare Charm	Sunny Gold	White Hope
Refinement	Sunroom	White Ice
Refreshment	Sunshine Glow	White Samite
Robert Sturtevant	Superlative	White Smoke
Royal Entertainment	Supreme Beauty	Willimantic
Sage Hen	Sweet Patricia	Winsted
Samuel Peirce	Tantalizer	Winterthur
Santa Maria Inn	Taormina	Wondrous Beauty
Sapphire Lakes	The Graces	Yellow Dust
Saugatuck	Theophrastus	

The following names from Bulletin 71 are still available.

Admiral Nelson	Aylesbury	Bodmin
Aigburth	Ballyferis	Bolton
Aberavon	Banbury	Bournemouth
Aldershot	Barnet	Bradford
Alec	Barnsley	Brandon
Altringham	Basingstoke	Braunton Burrows
Ambition	Barnham	Brenchley
Amersham	Berry Head	Brentwood
A. M. Wilson	Berkhamsted	Briarwood
Anglesey	Berkshire	Bright Melody
Ardencote	Berwick	Bristol
Ashford	Bicester	Bromsgrove
Arundel	Birkdale	Brookwood
Ashington	Bitterne	Broxbourne
Ashton	Blackburn	Brunswick
Athlone	Blackheath	Buckingham
Avignon	Blackpool	Burnley

Camberwell	Eastmore	Hoddeson	Marksman
Cape Good Hope	Edenbridge	Hollesley	Maunga
Cape Town	Edgware	Holmwood	Merstham
Carbineer	Edward Leeds	Horsham	Middlesex
Cardiff	Elstree	Huddsdon	Milford
Carmarthen	E. M. Crosfield	Huntley	Milnthorpe
Carnlongh	Enfield	Hythe	Miss New Zealand
Cambridgeshire	Esher	Ilfracombe	Monmouth
Charles Dawson	Essex	Inverness	Moorfields
Charles Smith	Everton	Invincible	Motherwell
Chelmsford	Evesham	Ipswich	Mount Clare
Cheltenham	Exeter	J. Duncan Pearson	Mr. Jenks
Cheriton	Fairy King	John Gilbert Baker	Muntham
Cheshire	Falkirk	John Philip Worsley	Nantwich
Cheshunt	Falmouth Belle	Jubilant	Neoma
Chichester	Faringdon	Karta	Norfolk
Chippenham	Farnam	Kennack	Northampton
Cirencester	Ferndown	Kent	Northumberland
Claverdon	Featherstone	Keston	Norwich
Clereina	F. Kingdon Ward	Keswick	Nottingham
Clyde	Folkestone	Kettering	Oakham
Coleraine	Fury	Kimberley	Orlando
Colerne	F. W. Burbridge	Kingston	Ormskirk
Colwall	George Philip	Kirkella	Orphan Lass
Copper Bowl	Haydon	Laidley	Orwell
Cornwall	Glamorgan	Lancashire	Paignton
Coventry	Glenavon	Lancaster	P. D. Williams
Cranbrook	Glen Cory	Launcester	Penquite
Cranleigh	Glenotrain	Leamington	Penstowe
Croydon	Glorious Devon	Leicester	Pentreath
Culchette	Glyndebourne	Leith	Peter Barr
Danehill	Goldcourt	Lewes	Peterborough
Danehurst	Greenwich	Leyburn	Pickering
Darjeeling	Gregalach	Lincolnshire	Pititi
Darlington	Gurnsey	Linton	Queen Elizabeth
Dawlish Warren	Hampshire	Liverpool	Raglan
Dean Herbert	Hampstead	Lonsdale	Ramsgate
Derby	Harlow	Loro Chu	Ranston
Derbyshire	Harpenden	Lothian	Rathkeale
Devon	Harrogate	Lowestoft	Reading
Devonshire	Haslemere	Luna Bright	Reaseheath
Devoran	Hatton	Lyme Regis	Red Lory
Dinkie	Hastingleigh	Lymington	Red Magic
Dorking	Hawick	Maidstone	Red Rocket
Dorsetshire	Heathermead	Makenu	Reigate
Duffryn	Heathfield	Malvern	Rev. Engleheart
Dundee	Henry Backhouse	Manchester	Rev. J. G. Nelson
Dunmow	Hertford	Margate	Rev. S. Eugene Bourne
Durrington	Hingham	Marine Maid	R. O. Backhouse

Romford	Tranmere	Agnes Marie	Cloud Dress
Rossett	Trenoon	Albino	Cold Moon
Royston	Trent	All Afire	Colors Salute
Ruddington	Truro	Any Woman	Copper Dome
Rugby	Twickenham	Arabi Pasha	Cornflower
Ruxley	Ulverston	Archbishop	Country Dance
Rye	Walden	Ardor	Courtly Dance
Saint Pierre	Wakefield	Arladale	Covent Garden
Sanderstead	Wales	Askabad	Craftsman
Sandon	Wallingford	Autumn Echoes	Creve Coeur
Saxon Prince	Warlock	Autumn Gold	Crystal Maze
Scarborough	Warrington	Bag o' Wind	Dancing Cloud
Seabank	Warwickshire	Balance	Dancing Girl
Seraglio	W. A. Watts	Battle Hymn	Dark Beauty
Sevenoaks	W. B. Cranfield	Bazaine	Dark Clouds
Sheffield	Welwyn	Beacon Hill	Deadeye Dick
Shropshire	Westerham	Beau Soleil	Deloraine
Sir Charles Cave	Westminster	Beaute d'Argent	Diplomat
Soeur Blanche	Westmorland	Beauty of Japan	Dizzy Dame
Southall	Weybridge	Belle Chatelaine	Don Cossack
Southampton	W. F. M. Copeland	Belle Hortense	Donita
St. Egwin	Whero	Belle of May	Dress Parade
Spalding	Whitby	Berlin	Drum Major
Spring Grove	Withham	Bewitched	Early Settler
Stevenage	William Backhouse	Bit o' Black	Ebonite
St. Issey	William Herbert	Blablah	Eight o' Clock
Stoneleigh	William Horsfield	Black Marvel	Empress Eugenia
Streatham	Wiltshire	Black River	Ever Grand
Sunningdale	Wimbledon	Black Scout	Everlasting Waves
Sunnyhill	Windlesham	Bluefield	Fair Company
Surrey	Windsor	Blushing Girl	Fairy Dance
Sussex	Winsome Lassie	Bold General	Fairy Vale
Sutton	Wisbech	Brain Child	Fiddle Faddle
Swansea	Woking	Bromide	Fire Mountain
Taiarora	Wokingham	Brooklyn	First Frost
Takima	Woolton	Buena Ora	Flame Swept
Tamworth	Woodside	Button Button	Flip Flap
Taplow	Worthing	Canape	Flopsie
Tawhaki	Wycombe	Canard	Fickle Mood
Teignmouth	Yorkshire	Cardinal Richelieu	Flower Brocade
Tewin	Zelda	Carlotta Patti or	Fortune Teller
The Brodie	Ab-del-Kader	Charlotte Patty	Francella
Theolbald	Accolade	Chaminade	Frederick the Great
Thomas Batson	Adelmar	Chant d'Or	Frisled Beauty
Thriller	Aesop Fable	Charming Miss	Frivolous Sal
Tinamba	Affection	Charmed One	Frosty Moonlight
Toa	Africaine	Cicero	Frozen Mask
Tottenham	Agamemnon	Clarion Call	Gala Star
Totton	Agate	Claro	Gay May

Gay Baree	King of Joy	Pot of Gold	Soldierette
Gilded Knight	Kitty	Praetorian	Soldier Girl
Gold Band	Lady Democrat	Prattler	Someone Else
Gold Coin	Lady's Favor	Pretty Pet	Southern Beau
Gold Dart	Lady Velvet	Prince Bismarek	Spanish Beauty
Golden Horde	Last Romance	Privateer	Spanish Charm
Golden Key	L'Envoi	Proud King	Spittenimage
Golden Meadow	Liberty Torch	Prudence	Springs Here
Golden Prince	Lila	Prudent Miss	Spring Snow
Golden Rain	Linger Awhile	Ptolemy	Spritley Gold
Golden Thoughts	Lilting Melody	Pukka Heaven	Stoic
Gold Sprite	Little Pinkie	Quality Folk	Stormscud
Good Behavior	Lovely Night	Red Crown	Stormy Sea
Goodbye Blues	Lucky Day	Red Ensign	Stoutheart
Good Dame	Lucky Number	Red Nose	Sun Arbor
Good Omen	Manners Queen	Regal Frolic	Sun Emblem
Grand Day	Medicine Hat	Regal Lily	Sunny May
Grand Ever	Me Oh My	Rigoletto	Sunny Rose
Grand Light	Merry Ha Ha	Rise and Shine	Sunway
Grand Pageant	Midway Belle	River Dee	Takawalk
Grand Waters	Miss Sagacity	Roguish Girl	Tar Baby
Great Blaze	Modest Queen	Rosarian	Tempting Witch
Great Loss	Montauk	Rosy Gem	Texas Rose
Grey Gold	Monument	Royal Charm	The Chief
Gypsy Dance	Moonfolly	Royal Eminence	The Singer
Hardihood	Moon Harvest	Royal Veil	The Tribesman
Hi-blaze	Moon Hunter	Royal Venture	Tiny Mite
High Fire	Morning Song	Rugged Red	Traffic Light
High Flyer	Mother Love	Rye Beach	Tra La La
Hoot Mon	Much Wiser	Satin Gold	Truth
Humdrum	My Man	Savage Beauty	Tut Tnt
Idyllic	Mystic Sign	Sea Captain	Valorous Sir
Immortelle	My Woman	Sea Charmer	Veiled Lady
In the Red	Nanita	Secret Vote	Velvet Mask
Italia	Nathan Hale	Shining One	Veneer
Jean	Natty Girl	Shinto	Wage Earner
Jelly Roll	Nipantuck	Shy Maid	War Moon
Jenny Lind	Norie	Signal Station	Wassail
Jingle Jingle	North Wind	Silent Witness	Watchman
Jolly Feast	Nudist	Silver Flame	Wedding Morn
Joy Ride	Ocean Roll	Singing Brook	Westbrooke
June Brilliant	Oh Fudge	Six o' Clock	Whatagal
June Moon	Our Queen	Sky Maid	White Hot
June Sun	Parade Post	Sky Witch	Wild Love
Kahokia	Pay Check	Sleepy Hollow	Winking Moon
Kankakee	Peachypie	Smear	Witches Dance
Kaskaskia	Pepper Pot	Smiling Prince	Yankee Skipper
Kewanee	Pere Marquette	Snowflower	Yellow Tulip
King	Perfect Dear	Snow Star	Yoreen
King Cotton	Pixie Dell	So Fair	Zulu Bride

OBSOLETE IRIS

Names of obsolete iris will be found in the New Check List, prefixed with an asterisk. It is hoped that with all the fine names still available for use as iris names, not only those offered in preceding pages, and subsequent ones, but others which are readily found in books, histories, etc., that raids will not be made on the obsolete iris names, for that though in so far as we know now they are no longer being grown, time again old ones have come into print again in later years after we have allowed their re-use. This makes for confusion in the lists.

NEW NAME OFFERINGS

Of the following names a large number offered under the letters Q, U, V, Y and Z were sent in by our member Mrs. E. C. Dunbar, Rochester, N. Y.

Abington	Big Beauty	Canadian	Day is Done
Abyssinian	Biscayne Bay	Canzonetta	Denise
Aflame	Bisque	Capriccio	Deutschlander
African	Bit o' Heaven	Cayuga Falls	Dewy Dawn
Alayne	Black Girl	Chesapeake Bay	Discovery
Albanian	Black Mischief	Chessie	Dixie Crystal
Alice May	Black Rapture	Chilean	Domingan
Alight	Blazing Torch	Chinese	Dream Girl
Allemania	Blossom Queen	Chocolate Drops	Dream o' Beauty
Always Glad	Blue Covert	Chocolate Fudge	Dry Ice
Any Day	Boer	Coamo	Early Peach
Apple Queen	Bohemian	Comely Maid	Eastern Prince
Apricosa	Bolivian	Congo Prince	Eastern Princess
April Shower	Bonnie Vixen	Coral Bells	East Indian
Arawanna	Border Queen	Costa Rican	Easton
Ardenella	Bostonian	Cotton Boll	Eeny Meeny
Argella	Bostonese	Country Cousin	Egyptian
Atlantida	Brazilian	Court Dance	Egyptianella
Athanasia	Bright Gem	Cream Beauty	Elvira
Austrian	Brightside	Croatian	Englishman
Autumn Beauty	Bright Star	Cuban	Enthralling
Babylonian	Brilliant Star	Czech	Escort
Balinese	Briton	Dancing Light	Ethelyn
Ball Gown	Broad Light	Dancing Shadows	Euneva
Balmy Spring	Broadway	Dane	European
Band o' Silver	Bronze Delight	Dapper Dan	Everbright
Bantam	Brown Ben	Daring Cavalier	Expression
Barbara-Cynthia	Brown Moss	Dark Prince	Fair Delight
Baroda	Brown Ray	Dark Princess	Fairhaired Lady
Beacon Queen	Bulgarian	Dartmouth	Fata Morgana
Beautiful Ohio	Burning Bright	Dashing Cavalier	Finnlander
Belgian	Burnt Orange	Dashing Don	Fire Ball
Beverly Marie	Butter Toffee	Dawnlight	Fire Bird

Fire Prince	Hildred	Manchus	Orange Ice
Fire Princess	Hindustani	Marcellina	Orange Sherbet
Flaming High	Hollander	Marcia Luise	Orita
Flaming Meteor	Honduran	Mareconi	Osofree
Fleurimont	Hylas	Marlene	Ottoman
Formal Dress	Icelander	Maybeau	Over Rose
For Romance	Ice Queen	May Torch	Palatine Belle
Frances Beatrice	Ilikayou	Mazeppa	Pallas Athena
Frances Lou	Indianola	Meadow Rose	Panaman
Frenchman	Individualist	Medean	Paradise Lost
French Marigold	Interlude	Melodist	Paradise Regained
Frost Flower	Irish Lassie	Menelik	Pay Lode
Gala Belle	Irishman	Merry Knight	Peanut Brittle
Galla	Italian	Merry Saxon	Peasant Maid
Gate of Heaven	Jacquella	Mexican	Perfect Maid
Gay Bubble	Jalna	Milanese	Phillipino
Gay Khan	Jayna	Military Girl	Picture Bride
Genoese	Jeannot	Miny Mo	Pinnacle
Glimmerlee	Jennie May	Miss Courtesy	Pinnacle Light
Golden Frills	Joker	Miss Illinois	Pirate Ship
Golden Lass	Joyce Elaine	Miss Indiana	Polander
Golden Mission	Joy Supreme	Mission Bells	Polar Ice
Golden Statue	Judiebelle	Miss Michigan	Polynesian
Golden Veins	Just Tiny	Miss Ohio	Pompanita
Goldhead	Killarney Lass	Missouri Miss	Portuguese
Goldsmith	King Bird	Moondara	Precious Toy
Gold Star Mother	King of Joy	Mordecai	Preceptress
Gorgeous Bubble	La Argentina	Moro	Pretty Pal
Grand Jester	Lady Dainty	Moroccan	Prince of Joy
Grand March	Lady Gloria	Mount Erebus	Princess of Joy
Grand Waltz	Lady Gracious	Nana Kate	Puerto Rican
Grape Ice	Lady Lucille	Nancy Mae	Quake
Great Falls	La Joya	Naruna	Quanah
Grecian	Lakme	Neapolitan	Quandam Friend
Green Knight	La Scala	Nightland	Quantico
Guatamalan	Latvian	Night Princess	Quarry
Guinean	Lavender Delight	Nijinsky	Quasquet
Gunpowder Blue	Leader	Noble Briton	Quebradilla
Hadith	Lemon Sherbet	Noble Scot	Quelite
Haitian	Light of Gold	Northeast	Queen of Joy
Hakawai	Little Duke	Northerner	Quesada
Happy Leader	Little Gay	Northern Queen	Questa
Happy Tidings	Little Joan	Northwest	Quicksilver
Havre de Grace	Little Queen	Norway Miss	Quilcene
Hawaiian	Londonderry	Norwegian	Quilota
Heavy Snow	Lovely Sister	Notice Me	Quimper
Hedwig	Lucinius	Oh Honey	Quinby
Heritage	Magic Dream	Opal Queen	Quissett
Highland Song	Malayan	Opera Star	Quittah

Qulinne	Smiling Maestro	Town Princess	White Sweets
Quogue	Smiling Queen	Transjordanian	Wild West
Ramondo	Smoke Signal	Transylvanian	Winall
Rare Gem	Snow Ridge	Trina	Winter Sea
Raspberry Ice	Southerner	Tripolitan	Wyckoff
Raspberry Sherbet	Southern Girl	Udelle	Xanthinea
Red Amazon	Southeast	Ueling	Yabucoa
Red Cherry	Southwest	Uinta	Yakutat
Red Moss	Spaniard	Uledi	Yamachiche
Regal Sun	Spanish Belle	Ullin	Yamboli
Romaine	Spanish Maid	Ulster	Yancy
Roman	Sparkling Snow	Umber	Yankee Clipper
Rosa Dear	Stands Alone	Umbertide	Yantis or Yantic
Rose Baby	(Indian)	Unadilla	Yelets
Royal Jester	Startler	Unamis	Yellow Jacket
Ruby Falls	Stanislaus	Uneda	Yemassee
Rule Britannia	Stormy Ocean	Ushered In	Yenibazar
Ruling Queen	Strawberry Frappe	Usimbin	Yenping
Rumanian	Strawberry Ice	Usquepaugh	Yermasilla
Sagacious	Strawberry Sherbet	Ust Ussa	Yolyn
Sally Ann	Sudanese	Utica	Youlikame
Salute L'Amour	Sun Lover	Utopia	Ypsilanti
Sand Cloud	Sunny Alberta	Vanilla Cream	Ysleta
Santa Inez	Sunny Sonny	Vashon	Yterria
Santa Paula	Sun Patty	Vassar	Yucapa
Saxon Gold	Supreme Kiss	Velour Drapes	Yulee
Scotch Laddie	Surfside	Venetian Melody	Yurusha
Scotch Lassie	Surprise Package	Vergennes	Zaccheus
Scotchman	Swede	Veribright	Zadoc
Seestern	Swedish Maid	Victory Light	Zamboanga
Seneschal	Sweet Forever	Victory March	Zebedee
Serbian	Switzer	Villafranca	Zeerust
Serenata	Tainui	Village Prince	Zeitunia
Shindig	Talent	Village Princess	Zenda
Siamese	Tatar	Virginia Rose	Zephyrillis
Sicilian	Tattler	Viroqua	Zevenaar
Silent Gift	The Auld Sod	Vivianna	Zigzag
Silversmith	The Fop	Walkover	Zincite
Sir Reynard	Thriller	Waves	Zion
Sir Scamp	Tinkling Brook	Wee Betsy	Zitacuaro
Sizzler	Tom's Lady	Welshman	Zuehle
Sizzling Zero	Torch Bearer	Westerner	Zumbrota
Slovakian	Totache (Indian)	White Feathers	Zurich
Slumberland	Town Prince	White Tópper	Zweiback
			Zylma

REPORT OF RECORDER OF INTRODUCTIONS

ADDITIONS TO INTRODUCERS (1939)

Ayars-C.	Col. Chas. E. Ayars, 217 Maple Ave., Takoma Park, D. C. (deceased).
Brehm	Mr. and Mrs. George O. Brehm, Seattle, Wash.
Covert	H. A. Covert (Linwood Iris Gardens), 1351 S. Hydraulic Ave., Wichita, Kan.
De Forest	Fred De Forest, "Irisnoll," Route 1, Monroe, Oregon.
Dolman	John Dolman, Jr., Swarthmore, Pa.
Glutzbeck	Howard R. Glutzbeck, 25 Raymond Ave., Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.
Levett	Miss Pattie F. Levett, Beccles, Bulls, Rangitikei, New Zea- land.
Lewis-H.	Mrs. Herman Lewis, 180 Grove St., Haverhill, Mass.
Maples	Bruce C. Maples, Maples' Gardens, Ozark, Mo.
Rees	The Misses Ruth and Clara Rees, San Jose, Calif.
Scheffy	Mrs. Elizabeth L. Scheffy, Lark Meadows, West Mansfield, Mass.
Shippy	Mrs. Leo C. Shippy, Edgewood Iris Gardens, 536 Willow St., Lockport, N. Y.
Tharp	Mrs. Mary F. Tharp, 445 N. 7th St., Payette, Idaho.
Thole	Thole's Gardens, 2754 45th Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Seasonal abbreviations have been revised in some instances—to clarify for the reader the complete list of such abbreviations is given here.

E for early; M for midseason; La for late (formerly F); Re for remontant, spring and fall blooming (formerly FF); EE for extra or very early; EM for early midseason; LaM for late midseason; MLa for medium late; VLa for very late, late June or July blooming (formerly FF); E-M for early to midseason; E or M-La or VLa for early or midseason to late or very late (none of these fall blooming) and Win. for winter blooming (fall to spring).

INTRODUCTIONS 1939

ACROPOLE TB-M-W8L (Cay. 1939); Cay. 1939.	ANTIGONE TB-M-Y4D (Cay.-R. 1939); Cay. 1939; C.M., S.N.H.F. & Dykes Medal, France 1938.
AMELIA EARHART Sib - E - B3D (Sass-H.P.; Scheffy 1939); Ken- wood 1939.	ARDIS Cal-S7L (De Forest 1939); Starker 1939 as No. 75; (form of <i>I. douglasiana</i>).
AMENOPHIS TB - M - S3M (Cay. 1939); Cay. 1939.	ARTIST Jap-Sg1 - 1BL (Prichard 1939).
ANNE-MARIE BERTHIER TB-M- WW (Cay. 1939); Cay. 1939.	ARUNA TMB-Y6M (Sass-J. 1939);

- Sass 1939; (*I. regelia* x DB).
- AZTEC COPPER TB-M-S4L (Klein. 1939); Cooley 1939; (FAR WEST x tan Seedlg.); □ slight.
- BALMUNG TB-La-Y8D rev (Sass-H.P. 1939); Sass 1939; Kellogg 1939; □ slight.
- BARBARA TB-E-B1L (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- BERMUDA SAND TB-La--S4L (Hall-D. 1939); Cooley 1939; (RAMESES x DOLLY MADISON); **Burmuda Sand**; □.
- BEVERLY TB-La-S7L (Lap. 1939); Gage 1939; (NOWETA) x (MIDGARD x APHRODITE); □ slight.
- BIG VIOLET TB-EM-B7M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- BLAZING STAR TB-Y4D (Shippy 1939); Shippy 1939; (CANDLELIGHT x DOLLY MADISON); very □.
- BLENDED BEAUTY TB-M-S9M (National 1939); National 1939; Oakhurst 1939; (MARY GEDDES x BUECHLEY GIANT); **Super Geddes**; □ slight.
- BLUE BUTTERFLY Jap-Dbl-4BL (Prichard 1939).
- BLUE EYES TB-B1M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- Blue Jacket** TB-B1M (Kirk. 1939); BLUE SAVANNAH.
- BLUE NILE TB-M-B1L (Pilk. 1939); Orp. 1939; (PURISSIMA x BYZANTIUM).
- BLUE OCEAN TB-B1D (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- BLUE SAVANNAH TB-M-B1M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939; **Blue Jacket**.
- Boadicea Jap-Dbl-6RD (Prichard 1939).
- BONANZA TB-La-Y8M (Sass-J. 1939); Sass 1939; (EL TOVAR) x (JUMBO x KING TUT).
- BONIFACIO Jap-Dbl-6BD (Prichard 1939).
- BUCKSKIN TB-E-Y7M (Klein. 1939); Cooley 1939; (FAR WEST x JEAN CAYEUX); □ slight.
- Burgundy Jap-Sgl-6RD (Prichard 1939).
- BUENA VISTA TB-M-B7L (Williams-T. A. 1939); Iris City 1939; (IRIS CITY x ON PARADE); □.
- BUTTERSCOTCH TB-M-S4M (Dolman 1939); Kellogg 1939; (prob. AFTERGLOW x -----); □.
- CALICO KITTY DB-E-Y3M (Callis 1939); Callis 1939; (JEAN SIRET x -----).
- CAMELINA TB-La-Y4L (Sass-J. 1939); Sass 1939; Whiting 1939; (WAMBLISKA x RAMESES) x (Seedling).
- Cantabile Jap-Sgl-4BM (Prichard 1939).
- Capri Jap-Dbl 3BL (Prichard 1939).
- CARDINAL RED TB-M-R4M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- Carisbrooke Jap-Sgl-7RM (Prichard 1939).
- CARISSIMA TB-W4 (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- CAVEL DEL AIRE TB-M-B7L (Tharp 1939); Tharp 1939; (QUEEN CATERINA x AMERIND) x (SOUV. DE LOETITIA MICHAUD).
- CEDARWOOD TB-M-R4M (Williams-T. A. 1939); Iris City 1939; (KING TUT x -----) x (JEAN CAYEUX).
- CHARLES ARTHUR TB-M-S9L (Callis 1939); Callis 1939; (CARDINAL x KING TUT).
- CHARMING Jap-Sgl-3BD (Prichard 1939).
- CH'ENYAUN TB-EM-S7L (Gers. 1939); Ashley 1939; bedding iris; (SARABANDE x ROMEO); locust blossom □.
- CHIEF TALLBOY TB-M-Y6M rev (Tharp 1939); Tharp 1939; ((RAJPUT x ALCAZAR) x (ALTA CALIFORNIA)) x (AMERIND).
- Congress Jap-Dbl-6BD (Prichard 1939).
- CONSUL Sib-B3L (Kelway 1939); Kelway 1939.

- COPPELIA TB-M-S9M (Cay. 1939); Cay-R. 1939.
- COTE D'AZURE Jap - Sgl - 6BM (Prichard 1939).
- COUNTESS OF MARCH Jap-Dbl-7RD (Prichard 1939).
- COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE Jap-Dbl-3BL (Prichard 1939).
- CRIMSON SUN TB-M-R7D (Lap. 1939); Gage 1939; (RED DOMINION x JERRY); ☐ slight.
- CRIMSON TIDE TB-MLa-R9D (Nie. 1939); Nie 1939; Kellogg 1939; (VALOR x SPOKAN).
- Dainty Jap-Sgl-6RM (Prichard 1939).
- DAMERINE TB - M - R4D (Gage 1939); Gage 1939; Nes. 1939; (DAUNTLESS x Red Seedlg.).
- DAY IN JUNE Cal-B1L (De Forest 1939); Starker 1939 as No. 27; (*Form of I. douglasiana*).
- DEEP VELVET TB-M-B9D (Salb. 1939); Salb. 1939; (SAN DIEGO x Seedlg.).
- DEEP WATER DB-La-B1M (Callis 1939); Callis 1939; (SILVER ELF x ———).
- DEMONS ISLE Jap-Dbl-7BM (Prichard 1939).
- DEREK MEYER TB-E-R9D (Meyer-H. R. N. 1939); Meyer-H. R. 1939 Bronze Medal, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 1936.
- DIANA TB-M-S4L (Smith-K. 1939); Nes. 1939.
- DIAMOND JUBILEE Sib-VLa-B1D (Wal. 1939); (*delavayi* x *clarkei*).
- DIOMED Sib-VLa-B7D (Wal. 1939); (*delavayi* x *clarkei*).
- DUCHESS Jap-Sgl-2BL (Prichard 1939).
- EARLY STAR Jap-Dbl-1W (Prichard 1939).
- ELLA MAE TB-La-B7M (Callis 1939); Callis 1939; (GRANDIOSA x DEPUTE NOMBLLOT).
- ELEANOR Sib-VLa-B7M (Wal. 1939); (*delavayi* x *clarkei*).
- Elegante Jap - Dbl - 3BL (Prichard 1939).
- ELSA SASS TB-La-Y4L (Sass-H. P. 1939); Sass 1939; Whiting 1939; (TIFFANY x ORLOFF); H.M., A.I.S. 1939; ☐.
- EMOTION TB-S8M rev (Cay. 1939); Cay-R. 1939.
- ERLKING TB-La B7D (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939; ☐ quite unusual.
- ETHEL GUILL TB-M-S9D (Ayars-C. 1939); Sim. 1939; ☐ slight.
- EVER GAY TB - M - Y9D (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- FAY TB-E-R7M (Meyer H. R. 1939); Meyer-H. R. 1939.
- FEARLESS TB-M-R7M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- FERRIC TB-MLa-R1L (Millik. 1939); Millik. Gard. 1939; (ARZANI x VALKYRIE) x (IMPRESSARIO x BRUNO); ☐ slight.
- FIFINELLA Sib-VLa-B1M (Wal. 1939); (*delavayi* x *clarkei*).
- FLAME TB-M-R7D (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- FLAMME D'OR TB-M-Y6D (Tharp 1939); Tharp 1939; (KING TUT x ZUNI); ☐ **Flamme** (Tharp).
- FLORENCE BUTLER Sib. - B7D (Kelway 1939); Kelway 1939.
- FONTANETTE TB-M-S1M (Hall 1939); Hall 1939; (EL SINORE) x ((WM. MARSHALL x ———) x (KRIS KING)); ☐ slight.
- FRENCH MAID TB-M-S6M (Grant 1939); Grant 1939; Nes. 1939; (RAMESES x ALICE HARDING).
- GARDEN RUBY TB-EM-R1D (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- GAY DAWN TB-EM-S9M (Wash. 1939); Nes. 1939; ☐ slight.
- GEN. DANIELL Jap - Dbl - 6RM (Prichard 1939).
- GEN. WARD Jap-Dbl-6BD (Prichard 1939).
- Gideon** TB-M-S7M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939; TRUMPETER.
- GIRALDA TB-La R7L Sass-H. P. 1939); Sass 1939; Kellogg 1939;

- Whiting 1939; (IMPERIAL BLUSH x -----); □.
- GLEN-ELLEN TB - M - Y6L (Con. 1939); William-T. A. 1939; Vestal 1939.
- GLOWPORT TB-M-R4D (De Forest 1939); Cooley 1939; (KING MIDAS x RUBE0); □ slight.
- GOLDEN AGE TB-La-Y4L (Sass J. 1939); Sass 1939; (Seedlg. x DORE).
- GOLDEN ARROW TB-E-Y6L (Meyer-H. R. 1939); Meyer-H. R. 1939; C. M., Iris Soc. (Eng.) 1934.
- GOLDEN BLEND TB S4M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- GOLDEN DUSK IB-M-S7L (Williams-T. A. 1939); Iris City 1939; (MIDGARD x No. 303).
- GOLDEN GLOW TB-M-Y4D (Glutzebeck 1939); Pat. 1939; (NENE x W. R. DYKES) x (JEAN CAYEUX).
- GOLDEN SLIPPERS TB-EM Y4D (De Forest 1939); Cooley 1939; (ALTA CALIFORNIA x KING MIDAS).
- GOLD STAR TB-Y4M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- GREEN GODDESS DB - E - W6M (Weed 1939); National 1939.
- Grenadier Jap-Dbl-6RM (Prichard 1939).
- Greyfriars Jap-Dbl-6RM (Prichard 1939).
- Hamlet TB-R1D Prichard 1939.
- HELEN'S SISTER TB-W (Kirk 1939); Kirk 1939.
- HERMIT TB-S9M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- HONEY CLOUD TB-M-S4M (Tharp 1939); Tharp 1939; (----- x EUPHONY).
- HUGE BLUE Dut-B1M (Delkin 1939); Salb. 1939.
- HUNGARY TB - MLa - S7D (Thole 1939); Thole 1939; (BRUNO x SOUV. DE LOETITIA MICHAUD) x (RAMESSES); □ slight.
- IMOSA Vinic-Y7D (Wash. 1939); Nes. 1939.
- Ivory Jap-Sgl-IW (Prichard 1939)
- JACK O'LANTERN TB - M - Y9D (Groff 1939); Kellogg 1939; **Jack-a-Lantern.**
- JILLIAN MEYER TB-La R9D (Meyer H. R. 1939); Meyer H. R. 1939; **Izillian Meyer.**
- JUST-RITE TB - M - Y4M (Tharp 1939; Tharp 1939; ((RAJPUT x ALCAZAR) x (AMANECER)) x (ALTO CALIFORNIA)).
- KANDAHAR TB - La - B9D (Hall 1939); Hall 1939; (AMBASSADEUR x EDGEWOOD); □ slight.
- KATE IZZARD TB R7M (Meyer H. R. 1939); Meyer-H. R. 1939; Silver Medal, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 1934.
- KILLARNEY Jap-Dbl-7RM (Prichard 1939).
- LADY CAIRNS Jap-Dbl-6BM (Prichard 1939).
- Lady Fayre Jap-Dbl-2RL (Prichard 1939).
- LADY LETHBRIDGE Jap-Dbl-3RL Prichard 1939).
- LADY THURSBY Jap - Sgl - 7BL Prichard 1939).
- LADY'S CHOICE IB-M-W8L (Tharp 1939); Tharp 1939; (GERTRUDE FIELDS x QUIVERA).
- LANTERN GLOW TB - M - Y4L (Wash. 1939); Nes. 1939; (yellow Seedlg. x GUDRUM).
- LINKMAN TB-La-Y6L rev (Barr 1939); Barr 1939; (CHASSEUR x AUREA).
- LITTLE AMERICA TB - M - WW (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- LITTLE JEWEL DB-EE-S4L (Sass-J. 1939); Sass 1939.
- LIVELY LADY Cal-W9D (De Forest 1939); Starker 1939 as No. 8; (form of *I. douglasiana*).
- Lord Roberts Jap-Sgl-3RL (Prichard 1939).
- LOUIS PASTEUR TB-M-W4 (Callis 1939); Callis 1939; (PURISSIMA x WAMBLISKA); □ wild rose.
- Louise Jap-Sgl-6RM (Farr 1938).

- Loveliness Jap-Dbl-2RL (Prichard 1939).
- LYRIC Jap-Dbl-2BL (Prichard 1939).
- MAGNIFICAT TB-E-B7D (Meyer-H. R. 1939); Meyer H. R. 1939.
- Magnificent Jap-Sgl-4BM (Prichard 1939).
- Majestic Jap - Dbl - 1BL (Prichard 1939).
- MALVOLIO TB-MLa-Y4D (Breth. 1939); Macdonald 1939; (W. R. DYKES x Seedlg.).
- Margaret Sib-B1L Wayman 1939.
- MARbled BEAUTY Jap-Dbl-4BL (Prichard 1939).
- MARIE-ROSE MARTIN TB-M-S9M (Cay. 1939); Cay.-R. 1939.
- MARISHA TB-M-S7L (Sass-J.; Whiting 1939); Whiting 1939; (AMITOLA x -----).
- MARVISTA TB-M-Y9D (Hall 1939); Hall 1939; (KITTING x REDSTONE); ☐ slight.
- MARY E. NICHOLLS TB-M-W4 (Nic. 1939); Nic. 1939; (VALOR x LUCERO); ☐ strong honey locust.
- MATULA TB-La-S9D (Sass-H. P. 1939); Sass 1939; Whiting 1939; (Seedlg. x AMITOLA); H.M., A.I.S. 1939.
- MAYFIELD Jap-Sgl-7BL (Prichard 1939).
- MAYLING SOONG TB-M-Y4D (Lewis-H. 1939); Nes. 1939; (LADY PARAMOUNT x -----).
- MELBOURNE TB-M-Y9M (Pilk. 1939); Orp. 1939; (MENETRIER x BRUNO); Bronze Medal, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 1934.
- MELEDA TB-M-B1L (Cay. 1939); Cay.-R. 1939.
- MICHAEL JR. IB-E-S3M (Wayman 1939); **Sir Michael Jr.**
- Mizakodori Jap-Sgl-6RD (Prichard 1939).
- MOUNT EVEREST TB-WW (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- MOUNTJOY TB-MLa-S6M (Nes. 1939); Nes. 1939; (MARY GEDDES x EL TOVAR); ☐ slight.
- MRS. CHRISTIE-MILLER Jap-Sgl-E-4BM (Prichard 1939).
- MRS. FOSTER CUNLIFFE Jap-Dbl-4BM (Prichard 1939).
- MRS. HARE Jap-Dbl-2RD (Prichard 1939).
- MT. ETNA TB-M-WW (Maples 1939); Maples 1939; (ELIZABETH EGELBERG x NENE) x (VENUS DE MILO); ☐.
- NARADA TB-La-B1L (Brehm 1939); Salb. 1939; (PURISSIMA) x (BRUNO x EL CAPITAN); ☐ medium.
- NEAR EAST IMB-E-Y8D (White-C. G. 1939); Millik. Gard. 1939; (One. x TB).
- Neston TB-S3L Prichard 1939.
- NIGHT SPRITE Sib - MLa - B3M (Gers. 1939); Nes. 1939; (PERRY BLUE x BLUE KING).
- NINA LEVETT TB-VLa-B7M (Levett 1939); Orp. 1939; (-----) x (J. B. DUMAS x AURELLE); ☐ faint.
- NOONTIDE TB-MLa-Y4D (Thole 1939); Thole 1939; Kellogg 1939; (GILEAD x ALTA CALIFORNIA) x (DEPUTE NOMBLOT); ☐ slight.
- OLD PARCHMENT TB-M-Y7L (Klein. 1939); Cooley 1939; (TREASURE ISLAND x FAR WEST).
- OREGON SUNSHINE TB-EM-Y4L (National 1939); National 1939; Whiting 1939; Oakhurst 1939; ☐ medium.
- ORIENTAL SPLENDOR TB-M-S1M (Tharp 1939); Tharp 1939; (ZUNI x DEPUTE NOMBLOT).
- ORILLIA TB-M-Y9M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939; **Orilica; Orilia.**
- ORMONDE Sib - VLa - B7L (Wal. 1939); (*delavayi* x *clarkei*).
- PAL TB-E R7D (Meyer-H. R. 1939); Meyer-H. R. 1939.
- PATRICIA TB-La-WW (Sass-H. P. 1939); Sass 1939; ☐.
- Pauvis TB- (Cay.); Wass. 1939.

PERSIMMON Sib-VLa-B1L (Wal. 1939); (*delavayi* x *clarkei*).

PAX TB-M-WW (Tharp 1939); Tharp 1939; (PURISSIMA x SANTA CLARA); **Purity** (Tharp).

PEARLY PEAK TB-La-W9L (Groff 1939); Kellogg 1939.

PERSEPOLIS TB - M - R3M (Cay. 1939); Cay-R. 1939; C.M., S.N.H.F. 1932.

Phantome Jap-Dbl-7RL (Prichard 1939).

PINK GLOW TB M-R7M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939; □.

PINK MOTH TB-M-S7L (Tharp 1939); Tharp 1939; (JEAN HARRIET x LADY MARGUERITA).

PLATINUM BLOND TB-M-W6M (Groff 1939); Kellogg 1939.

PLATON TB-M-B7M (Cay. 1939); Cay.-R. 1939.

POLAR KING TB - M - VLa - W4 (Donahue 1939); National 1939; (MOONLIGHT) x (DOMINION x -----); A.M., M.H.S. Oct. 1931; H.M., A.I.S. 1931; A.M., A.I.S. 1933; R.M., Gard. Flor. Club. Boston 1931.

Pompous Jap - Sgl - 7RM (Prichard 1939).

PRAIRIE SUNSET TB - La - S9L (Sass-H. P. 1939); Sass 1939; Whiting 1939; (SANDALWOOD x AMITOLA); H.M., A.I.S. 1937.

PRIME TB-I a-S4M (Meyer-H. R. 1939); Meyer H. R. 1939; **Radiance**.

PRINCE ROYAL TB-M-R6D (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.

PRINCESS MARYGOLD IB-E-S7L (Sass-H. P.; Whiting 1939); Whiting 1939; (KING MIDAS x KING TUT).

PRINCESS PAT TB-M-S7L (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.

PRINCE TIKHA TB-E-R3D (Meyer-H. R. 1939); Meyer-H. R. 1939.

PURE GOLD TB-M-Y4D (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.

Purple Crown Jap-Sgl-4BL (Prichard 1939).

PURPLE ROBE TB-M-B7D (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.

Queen Anne (Wayman 1939).

Queen of Iris TB-Y9M Prichard 1939.

RAMUNTCHO TB - M - Y9D (Cay. 1939); Cay-R. 1939.

RATHSAY TB-B3M Prichard 1939.

RAWNIE TB-M-S4M (Tharp 1939); Tharp 1939; (DISTINCTIVE x SEMINOLE) x (MADAM X).

RED CARDINAL TB-M-S7M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.

RED BONNET TB-E-R4D (Gage 1939); Gage 1939; Kellogg 1939; Nes. 1939; (DAUNTLESS x red Seedling); □ strong.

RED GLEAM TB-M-R6M (Lap. 1939); Cooley 1939; (BRUNO x SHERBERT) x (RED WING x KING TUT); □ mild.

RED REVEL TB-La-R9L (Nic. 1939); Nic. 1939; (SPOKAN x RED ROBE); □ grape.

RED ROVER TB-M-B7D (Meyer-H. R. 1939); Meyer-H. R. 1939; C. M., Iris Soc. (Eng.) 1934.

RED VALOR TB-La-R7D (Nic. 1939); Nic. 1939; (JOYCETTE x RED ROBE); □ strong grape.

REDWOOD TB-La-R4M (Klein. 1939); Salb. 1939; (REBELLION x TREASURE ISLAND).

REGAL BEAUTY TB-MLa-R3D (Millik. 1939); Millik. Gard. 1939; (27 AVRIL x TENEBRAE) x (SIR MICHAEL); very □.

RONDEAU TB-M-S9M (Cay. 1939); Cay-R. 1939.

ROOKWOOD TB-M-S7M (Wrhm. 1939); Nes. 1939; (fr. seedlgs. of DOMINION x *I. trojana*).

ROSE DORE TB-M-S9D (Thole 1939); Thole 1939; Kellogg 1939; □.

ROSELAND TB-La-R9M (Hall-D. 1939); Cooley 1939; (RAMESES x PERSIA); □ slight.

- ROYALTY Jap-Sgl 6BD (Prichard 1939).
- ROSE VIOLET TB-M-R1M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- ROYAL COACH TB-La-Y8M (Sass-H. P. 1939); Sass 1939; Callis 1939; Whiting 1939; (fr. yellow plicata seedlgs.); H.M., A.I.S. 1939; □ slight.
- Rubro marginata Jap-Sgl-E-6RM (Prichard 1939).
- Ruby Perry Jap-Dbl 2RL (Prichard 1939).
- RUSSET RED TB-M-S7M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939; **Ruddy Red.**
- RUTH POLLOCK TB-La-Y8D (Sass-H. P. 1939); Sass 1939; (fr. yellow plicata seedlgs.); H. M., A.I.S. 1939; □.
- SATAN TB-M-B7D (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939; (BLACK WINGS x -----).
- S A T I S F A C T I O N Jap Sgl-7BL (Prichard 1939).
- SATSUMA TB-M-S4L (Thole 1939); Thole 1939; Kellogg 1939; (GILEAD x JEAN CAYEUX) □ slight.
- SHAWANO TB-LaM-Y7M (Wmsn. 1939); Long. 1939; (No. 1079 x ----); □ slight.
- SHENANDOAH TB-La-B1M (Wash. 1939); Nes. 1939.
- SIGNAL FIRES TB-M-La-S9D (Egel. 1939); Egel. 1939; Whiting 1939; (CARDINAL x LE CORREGE).
- SIGNAL LIGHT TB-M-R7D (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- Sincerity Jap-Dbl-6BM (Prichard 1939).
- SINGAPORE Jap-Dbl-4BL (Prichard 1939).
- SIR JOHN FRANKLIN Jap Sgl-4RD (Prichard 1939).
- SIR LAUNFAL TB-S1L (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- SKYBLUE WATER Sib-EM-B1M (Gers. 1939); Nes. 1939; (PERRY BLUE x BLUE KING).
- SNOW CAP TB-M-WW (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- SNOW FLURRY TB-EM-W1 (Rees 1939); Salb. 1939; (PURISSIMA x THAIS); □ pleasant.
- SONNY BOY TB-M-Y9M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.
- SPANISH CAVALIER TB-M-Y9D (Millik. 1939); Millik. Gard. 1939; (CALIFORNIA BLUE x CAMELIARD) x (CORONADO x GRACE STURTEVANT); □ slight.
- SPARKLING FROST TB-EM W1 (Millik. 1939); Millik. Gard. 1939; (PURISSIMA x EASTER MORN); □.
- SPOTLESS IMB-M-WW (Sass-H. P. 1939); Sass 1939; (*I. hoogiana* x ELF QUEEN).
- SPRING DANCE TB-E-S1L (Millik. 1939); Millik. Gard. 1939; (PALE MOONLIGHT x CAMELIARD) x (LADY PARAMOUNT); □.
- SPRING IDYL TB-M-W7 (Lap. 1939); Cooley 1939; (ELOISE LAPHAM x MARIAN LAPHAM) x (Cook P. 231, WILD ROSE x pink Wmsn. seedlg. fr. DOMINION); □ mild.
- ST. AGATHA TB-LaM-B1M (Meyer-H. R. 1939); Meyer H. R. 1939.
- STAINED GLASS TB-M-R4M (Wilhelm 1939); Cooley 1939; (ZUNI x seedlg. fr. ETHEL PECKHAM); H. C., A. I. S. 1938.
- ST. ALBAN TB-La B1D (Meyer-H. R. 1939); Meyer-H. R. 1939.
- ST. ANGELA TB-M-Y4L (Meyer H. R. 1939); Meyer H. R. 1939.
- STANHOPE Jap-Sgl-7RL (Prichard 1939).
- STANPITA Jap-Sgl-E-6BM (Prichard 1939).
- STELLA POLARIS TB-M-W4 (Smith-K. 1939); Nes. 1939; H. M., A. I. S. 1939.
- ST. FRANCIS TB-M-Y4M (Meyer-H. R. 1939); Meyer-H. R. 1939.
- ST. JOHN TB-M-Y4M (Meyer-H. R. 1939); Meyer-H. R. 1939.

ST. MARGARET TB-M-B3M (Meyer-H. R. 1939); Meyer-H. R. 1939.

ST. MARK TB-M-B3M (Meyer-H. R. 1939); Meyer-H. R. 1939.

ST. MICHAEL TB-E-B1D (Meyer-H. R. 1939); Meyer-H. R. 1939.

SUNGLEAM TB-M-Y4L (Grant 1939); Nes. 1939; (HYPNOS x EVOLUTION) x (W. R. DYKES); □ narcissus.

SUNNY JIM TB-M-La-R9M (Maples 1939); Maples 1939; (ELIZABETH EGELBERG x NENE) x (DEPUTE NOMBLLOT).

SUNNYMEADE TB-EM-Y4L (Williams-T. A. 1939); Iris City 1939; Whiting 1939; (CHINOOK x BARBAROSSA); □.

SWEET CLOVER TB-M-R7L (Tharp 1939); Tharp 1939; (APHRODITE x -----) x (PINK SATIN).

TANAGRA TB-M-B9D (Cay. 1939); Cay-R. 1939.

TENNYSON Jap-Dbl-6RD (Prichard 1939).

THE CLOISTERS Jap-Dbl-La-6BD (Prichard 1939).

THE GUARDSMAN TB-MLa-S9D (Grant 1939); Vestal 1939; Williams-T. A. 1939; (WINNESHIEK x -----); □.

THELMA JEAN TB-E-B7M (Peck-A. E. 1939); Gage 1939; Kellogg 1939; Nes. 1939; H. M., A. I. S. 1939; □.

THE MAJOR Jap-Dbl-6RM (Prichard 1939).

TINTO TB-M-W2L (Gibson 1939); Gibson Ltd. 1939; □ medium.

TOKEN TB-LaM-VLa S6M (Hall-D. 1939); Cooley 1939; (DAUNTLESS x RAMESES) x (JEAN CAYEUX).

TOUCH O'BLUE TB-M-W2 (Millik. 1939); Millik. Gard. 1939.

TRANSPARENT Jap-Sgl-2RL (Prichard 1939).

TRUMPETER TB-M-S7M (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939; **Gideon**.

TUCKAHOE Vinie-R9D (W a s h. 1939); Nes. 1939; **Tuckahow**.

TWILIGHT BLUE TB-M-B1L (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939; □.

UNDULATUS Jap-Sgl-2RL (Prichard 1939).

Velvet King TB-M-R4D (Covert 1939) withdrawn fr. sale.

VENDOR DB-M-WW (Callis 1939); Callis 1939; (ZUA x -----).

VICTORY TB-M-B7M (Hall D. 1939); Cooley 1939; (ELIZABETH EGELBERG x DAUNTLESS); □ slight honey locust.

VINTAGE Jap-Sgl-6BM (Prichard 1939).

WATAUGA TB-EE-B9D (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939; □.

WEST POINT TB-MLa-B1D (Nie. 1939); Nie. 1939; Whiting 1939; (VALOR x LUCERO); □ honey locust.

WHISPERING HOPE TB-M-W8L (Tharp 1939); Tharp 1939; (SOLFERINO x MADAM X) x (KING KARL).

WHITE AND BLUE TB-M-B3L (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.

WHITE CITY TB-M-WW (Mur. 1939); Orp. 1939; (PAGEANT x PERVANEH); Silver Medal, Iris. Soc. (Eng.) 1937.

WHITE CLOUD TB-E-W4L (Kirk. 1939); Kirk. 1939.

WHITE MAY IB-E-W6L (Mur. 1939); Orp. 1939; (ORANGE QUEEN x SENLAC); □ sweet.

WILLIAM ASBURY TB-E-R8L (Callis 1939); Callis. 1939; (DAUNTLESS x IMPERIAL BLUSH); □ grape.

WINTER MORN TB-M-WW (Ayars-C. 1939); Sim. 1939; (BALBOA x MOONLIGHT).

Wistaria Jap-Sgl-2BL (Prichard 1939).

WOLSELEY GIANT Spur-S9D (Wayman 1939); Wayman 1939; **Super Wolseley**.

YALU DB-EM-R1L (Callis 1939); YELLOW JEWEL TB-M-Y4D
Callis 1939; (DR. MANN x); (Smith-K. 1939); Nes. 1939; H.
very □. M., A. I. S. 1939.

NOTE: Replies to the letter sent to all members in August were unanimous in nominating the following four Directors to serve from January 1, 1940 through December, 1942: Mr. Frederick W. Cassebeer, Professor E. O. Essig, Dr. H. H. Everett and Dr. Robert Graves.

BOOK REVIEW

The American Colorist. Faber Birren. The Crimson Press, Westport, Connecticut. 24 pages, 12 color charts. \$1.00.

The question of a useful color chart that need not cost too much nor be too cumbersome has long confronted the garden world. The present volume is certainly inexpensive, simple to use and easy to carry about. The plan on which it is devised seems excellent and the vocabulary that it will produce certainly will not be as horrendous as that resulting from Ridgway for example, but some of the resulting combinations will have a quaint sound in our ears. For example, Light Weak Tone Jade and Dusky Grayish Tone Turquoise are almost as funny as Pale Venaceous Buff or Pleroma Violet.

The most serious fault of the book, if it is to be used in serious color notation for garden records, is that it has no cross reference to other older color charts. After official records have been taken by one chart for over twenty years, it is hard to believe that any idiot can be found who will translate twenty years' work into this current idiom. So perhaps, the book will be used only for new projects or by those who only think they are going to be technical!

The author objects to the levity of this review and points out that "Light Weak Tone Jade" has double significance in each word. Maybe so! Maybe so! But the fact remains that the gap between the old and the new is not bridged.

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